ONLY A BABY

Something to live for came to the Something to die for maybe,

Something to give even sorrow a And yet it was only a baby!

Cooing and laughter and gurgles and Dimples for tenderest kisses; Chaos of hopes and of raptures and

sighs Chaos of fears and of blisses. Last year, like all years, the rose and

the thorn;
This year a wilderness maybe,
But heaven stopped under the roof
on the morn

That it brought there only a baby.

THE HOLY HOUR

Of Christ the Lord, here in the I would the tireless constancy were

Oh, little lamp that glows before the

Wherewith your radiance serves and

Oh, little lamp! your steadfast worship shames My hours of deep discouragement and doubt,

When fitfully with love my heart up-And then in dark forgetfulness goes

WARNS OF A CRISIS CARDINAL BOURNE PREDICTS A

SOCIAL UPHEAVAL IN BRITAIN

SOLDIERS AND WORKING PEOPLE SUSPICIOUS OF THE RULING CLASSES

Special Cable to The New York Times

London, Feb. 9-Cardinal Bourne Archbishop of Westminster, is issuing tomorrow a pastoral letter in which he dwells upon the grave changes in social conditions as a result of the

The times through which we are passing are fraught with anxiety of every kind," says the Cardinal. "It is not necessary to gaze upon the conflict of nations which afflict the world to find matter of serious concern. At home, in our midst, there are signs of trouble and disturbance which are only very partially revealed in the public press, but are well known to those in authority, and new order of things, new social conditions, new relations between the different sections in which society is divided will arise as a consequence of the destruction of the formerly exist

ing situation. The Cardinal asks what part the Catholic Church can play in this transformation and replies to the question by indicating that Catholies must not remain apathetic and

come into being," he says. and women of high aim and avowedly Christian belief came to be dominated by ideas which had no ground in Christian principle. The desire of gain at all cost, without reference to the consequences thereby entailed upon vast numbers of the nation and became a ruling prin-Other nations had been learning the lesson, notably the confederation of nations which is now our chief enemy.
"With the thoroughness of purpose

and scientific determination that characterizes her, Germany has sought world-wide predominance by etting boldly and consistently be fore herself those materialistic aims which for too long have de-luded and misled our English She desires her place in the sun and as might was only too often right in the industrial struggles within the limits of our own peoples false principles which, happily to an increasing extent are now being discarded among us—she claims that might is right in the world domination for which she is now strug gling to her doom. Happily, do we say, are those false principles being discarded among us, for were it not so the future of our peoples would be as overcast as is the future which the economic lusts of our enemies are bringing rapidly upon them.

What is the future to be? How be reconstructed among us? There are some, a small minority as yet, but with increasing influence, who are proclaiming a policy of despair. They have looked, they will tell us, in various directions for a solution of the problem in vain. Those who in this country are the official representatives of religious teaching have failed, so these despairing voices

voice that speaks—to the unwelcome conclusion that the existing relations of society are incapable of being remedied and that things cannot be worse than they are at the present

"They proclaim that the existing order should be overthrown and destroyed in the hope that out of the chaos and destruction some better arrangement of men's lives may grow up. It is a policy of which we see the realization and first fruits at the present time in Russia. The vast majority of our people are held back if not by religious motives at least by their inborn practical sense, from suicidal projects of this kind."

The new sense of the reality of religion with which hundreds of thousands of Englishmen have been impressed during the War, the Cardinal thinks, will be one safeguard. The dangers, however, are very real, he says.

The effect of competition uncontrolled by morals has been to segregate more and more the capitalist from the wage-earning classes," he says "and to form the latter into a prolet ariat, a people owning nothing but their labor power and tending to shrink more and more from the reponsibilities of both ownership and freedom. Hence the increasing lack, of self-reliance and the tendency to look to the State for the performance of the ordinary family duties. While the Constitution had increasingly ity underlying those forms had been increasingly plutocratic. Legisla-tion under the guise of social reform tended to mark off all wage earners as a definitely servile class and the result even before the War was a feeling among the workers of irritation and resentment which manifested itself in sporadic strikes but found no very clear expression in

any other way.

PEOPLE WAKING UP "During the War the minds of the people have been profoundly altered. Dull acquiescence in social injustice has given way to active discontent. The very foundations of political and social life, of our economic system, of morals and religion are being sharply scrutinized, and this not only by a few writers and speakers, but by a very large number of people in every class of life, especially among the workers. Our institutions, it is felt, must justify themselves at the bar taken for granted. The army, for instance, is not only fighting, it is also thinking. The soldiers have learned the characteristic army scorn for the self-seeking politician and empty talker. They have learned the wide difference between the facts as they see them which portend the possibility of a and empty talker. They have personality that he was able to maingrave social upheaval in the future. learned the wide difference beliain his objective with the small tween the facts as they see them number of men at his command and the daily press reports of them, and they have learned to be suspi-

the young men who are to be leading citizens after the War is little short of revolutionary. A similar change has taken place in the minds position captured. He showed threatened to the control of the position captured. He showed on by indicating that Cathonust not remain apathetic and aside from the social movestrained by long hours and heavy strained by long hours and heavy trol and leading." ments of the day.

Cardinal Bourne traces the causes of the present conflict far beyond the events of the summer of 1914.

"A new relation of society had come into being," he saws "Men and the being," he saws "Men and the future, tend to be the summer of the summer of

working in companionship with and sometimes under the direction of those with whom they would not in formal times have dreamt of associ ting. They are readjusting their views on social questions. There is in short a general change and ferment in the mind of the nation.

The Cardinal points out various lines of special Catholic effort, but urges cordial co-operation in the efforts which are being made by var ions religious bodies to remedy all unchristian social conditions.

Without any sacrifice of relgious principles," he says, "Catholics may the support of all men of

JOY BELLS RING IN ROME

quished by the Cross? of this War that you have been caught between the opposing exigengrand and reasonable when we think of the conceptions of justice and

of Jerusalem was announced by the British Minister at the Vatican, solemn rejoicings were ordered the world over. At Rome the Cardinal Vicar addressed a manifesto to the Catholics of Rome asking them to see that the religious consecration of the grand event should begin at Rome, which has become by the will of Jesus Christ, the new earthly Jerusalem. Following the ringing of Jerusalem. Following the ringing of the bells, all the bells of the Eternal city rang out the joyous song that the other Holy City had been deliv-ered, a great ceremony took place at St. Croix de Jerusalem, the temple being crowded with the faithful. Speaking of the visit of the French ommissioner, Mr. Pichon, to Bethle-em, where he was received by the religious authorities, the statement is made that amongst all the Christian nations France has especial reasons to rejoice, and on that same Sunday a Te Deum was sung at Notre Dame de Paris. The chief of state, Mr. Jules Canbon, the former French Ambassador in Berlin, was present."

CANADIAN V. C.'S

CATHOLICS HONORED FOR

CONSPICUOUS BRAVERY Among the seven Canadian V. C.' announced on January 11, four are Catholics. Their names are Captain (A. Major) George R. Pearkes, M. C. Can. Mt. Rifles; Lieut. (A. Captain) Christopher Patrick John O'Kelly, M. C., Can. Infantry, Sergt. George H. Mullin, M. M., Can. Infantry, and Private Cecil Kinross, Can. Infantry. We give below a few details concerning each, and the official records of their deeds.

Major Pearkes, who has been twice wounded, was born at Watford, Vancouver, in 1889, and enlisted in 1915. most conspicuous bravery and skilful handling of the troops under his command during the capture and consolidation of considerably more than the objectives allotted to him in an attack. Just prior to the advance Major Pearkes was wounded in the left thigh. Regardless of his wound he continued to lead his men with the utmost gallantry, despite many obstacles. At a particular stage of the attack his further advance was threatened by a strong point which was an objective of the battalion on his left, but which they had not sucagainst repeated enemy counter-attacks, both his flanks being unprocious of official utterances and tected for a considerable depth mean while. His appreciation of the situ The general effect of all this on ation throughout and the reported position captured. He showed throughout a supreme contempt of

lic authorities and the political leaders. They, too, are questioning the whole sytem of society.

his company with extraordinary skill and determination. After the original attack had failed and two "The voluntary war workers also companies of his unit had launched a have had their experience widened." Not only are many of them doing useful work for the first time in their lives and doing it well, but they are rage, took the enemy positions on the rage, took the enemy positions on the hill by storm, and then personally organized and led a series of attacks against 'pill boxes,' his company alone capturing six of them, with 100 against 'pill boxes,' prisoners and ten machine guns. ater on in the afternoon, under the leadership of this gallant officer, his company repelled a strong counter-attack, taking more prisoners, and subsequently during the night captured a hostile raiding party, consist-ing of one officer, ten men, and a machine gun. The whole of these achievements were chiefly due to the magnificent courage, daring, and ability of Captain O'Kelly."

Sergeant Mullin is a native of Port. good will in this great and patriotic land, Oregon, was born in 1891, and task." spicuous bravery in attack, when single-handed he captured a command L'Action Catholique reproduces the heavy bombardment and was from L'Osservatore Romano, the causing heavy casualties to our forces official organ of the Holy See, these and holding up the attack. He words: "All Catholics cannot but rushed a sniper's post in front, de rejoice at the entry of General Allen- stroyed the garrison with bombs, and, by into Jerusalem. What do you crawling on the top of the 'pill-box,' think about it, German and Austrian he shot the two machine-gunners Catholic Allies of the Crescent van | with his revolver. Sergeant Mullin It is not, in then rushed to another entrance, and fact, the first time since the opening compelled the garrison of ten to surrender. His gallantry and fear lessness were witnessed by many and cies of the Christian and Germanic although rapid fire was directed mentality. Such a sentiment of upon him, his clothes riddled by satisfaction appears all the more bullets, he never faltered in his purpose, and he not only helped to save the situation, but also indirectly

assure us, to give any coherent rights and interests of the Catholic answer to their questions. Thus Church. At the demand, in fact, of they are driven—again it is their the Holy Father, to whom the capture Orpington, Kent. "For most conbox is, therefore, only the idea of the spicuous bravery in action during prolonged and severe operations.

Shortly after the attack was launched "The Lucia has in her about 9,000" and further advance was held up by a very severe fire from an enemy machine gun, Private Kinross, making a careful survey of the situa-tion, deliberately divested himself of all his equipment save his rifle and bandolier, and regardless of his personal safety, advanced alone over the open ground in broad daylight, charged the enemy machine gun, killing the crew of six, and seized and destroyed the gun. His superb example and courage instilled the greatest confidence in his company, and enabled a further advance of 300 yards to be made and highly important position to be established. Throughout the day he showed marvellous coolness and courage, fighting with the utmost aggressiveness against heavy odds until seriously wounded."-The Tablet.

UNSINKABLE SHIPS

HAS DONNELLY FOUND LONG SOUGHT SOLUTION OF THE SUBMARINE PROBLEM?

The inventor of the submarine was John Patrick Holland, a naturalized American citizen, born and grown to manhood in Ireland. Eighteen years ago next 17th of March an American Navy commission passed favorably on the practical test of the revolutionary invention. Last year another commission of American Naval Engineers reported that the highly developed German U-Boat has departed in no essential feature from the Holland

invention. Holland, who had been a Fenian, derived his first inspiration from the failure of that movement and from the conviction that Ireland's freedom

another Irish American. The following article from the N. Y. Times will be read with interest at the present

juncture : William T. Donnelly, the marine engineer, who, as a member of the Ship Protection Committee, devised the system of "buoyancy boxes" to make American transports and the new ships of the Emergency Fleet Corporation invulnerable against attacks by German submarines and said vesterday that no test of his plan had been made with the system now installed on the Lucia by the Naval Consulting Board or any other committee, but that no one had denied that his plan was effective in keeping a ship afloat after she had been struck by a torpedo. He gave also a fuller account of the details of urday night by William L. Saunders. the Chairman of the Naval Consulting Board, at the dinner of the Uni-

versity of Pennsylvania Club.
"I was eager to have a test of the plan in some dry dock before the ship was sent through the submar-ine zone with any sort of cargo," said Mr. Donnelly, "although I am confident that the plan for making ships unsinkable will be success-Iy system of buoyancy as I call them, was installed in the Austrian ship, Lucia, while she was in dry dock for other repairs, and, although it was planned to open the seacocks while the vessel was still in dry dock, to out whether the ship was unsinkable there was a hitch somewhere, and the test was never made. The system was installed in a Southern port, and the Lucia went to another port to take aboard a cargo. It looks as if we were going to leave the test of the system to the Germans.

"I have been working on the plan since the early part of the War, when the German submarines began to sink so many merchant ships Several months ago the Naval Con sulting Board and the United States Shipping Board decided to appoint a Committee on Ship Protection to devise both defensive and offen-sive plans for the U-boat cam-paign. General Gosthals, then Chairman of the Shipping Be appointed Rear Admiral H. as his representative the Naval Consulting Board appointed A. M. Hunt, and those two men chose me as the third member.

"My first proposal for the protec-tion of American ships was this system of buoyancy boxes, and the outline of the plans, as given by Mr.

the company to which he belonged or 10,000 buoyancy boxes, and I became under intense artillery fire, and further advance was held up by a torpedo and flooded the buoyancy a very severe fire from an enemy boxes would enable her to double her displacement of water," continued Mr. Donnelly, in emphasizing the assertion of Mr. Saunders that the Lucia would have the buoyancy of a water-logged schooner laden with

Mr. Donnelly then gave additional details of the system of buoyancy boxes on the Lucia. Most of these boxes are three feet high, two feet thick, and one foot deep. They are made of ordinary pine, such as is used in making boxes for canned goods, and then covered with a skin of galvanized metal such as is used in making ordinary water buckets. This skin is both airtight and watertight. The boxes are fitted in lines around the ship, both above and below the waterline, and fastened to every beam where vacant space is available. Larger boxes, varying in size with the lines of the ship, are fitted to all the bulkheads and in other stable parts of the ship.
Other boxes are put into the cargo

space of the vessel, and Mr. Donnelly estimates that only 14 per cent. of that space is lost in making the ship invulnerable. There is no sub-traction of space in a cargo like cotton because that material is buoyant enough to keep the ship afloat with the aid of the boxes in the upper part of the vessel.

All the boxes put into the Lucia were first tested in closed tanks under heavy pressure, Mr. Donnelly said, and it was found that they would resist a pressure many times greater than would be put upon them by the weight of a ship flooded with water. Other tests of the boxes were made in open tanks, and it was found that they were practically indestructible by pressure or other means.

He said that although the work of fitting the Lucia took four months because of the changes in the original plans made necessary in experiment depended on the destruction of the British Navy.

It would be a curiosly interesting development if it should turn out that now in the darkest hour of the lowering submarine menace England should owe relief to the genius of another Irigh American. The following the control of the lowering submarine menace is a should owe relief to the genius of another Irigh American. The following the cost of the ship. He gave no should over the cost of the same upon the cost of the experiment. ment on the Lucia, nor the esti-mated cost of building the system into new ships under construction.

Mr. Donnelly added that the Virginia Engineering Company of Roan oke had said it would be possible for it to fit out as many ships as its facilities permitted at the rate of about one a week and at the cost of about one tenth of the original construction cost of the vessel. He said he believed other shipbuilding companies might be able to do the work in the same time and at similar expense to the Government The plan for making ships unsinkable was submitted to the Navy Department for inspection. inventor said, but, so far as Mr. Don-nelly knew, no naval officer had made an official inspection of the Lucia or of the proposed plans.

"If the plan is successful, and I think it will be, the value of vessels will rise because they will be safer and the insurance rates will be Catholic institution which disseminlower because the loss of ships will ates Church information and pro-be smaller. Although there is a motes the propagation of the Cathovessels and the breaking of the German U Boat campaign would more than make up the loss of cargo space

'I do not like to leave the test of the Lucia to the Germans, but if the plan is feasible, as I think it is, the public will ask this way of providing safe transport for soldiers and mun-

Mr. Donnelly has built some of the largest dry docks in the United States, including many in New York San Francisco, and Honolulu, and he is now engaged in construction work on a 20,000 ton dock for the Bethlehem Steel Company and another of 10,000 tons for the Alabama Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Company.

CARDINAL LOGUE PLEADS FOR IRISH CONVENTION'S SUCCESS

Armagh, Ireland, Feb. 10.-Cardin al Logue, the Primate of Ireland, in his Lenten letter read in the churches of the Armagh archdiocese today, referred to the Irish convention.

"Its failure," he said, "would throw Ireland back into the old round of alternate outbreak and repression, blasting every hope of progress and prosperity. The reform must, how-ever, be thorough going. The half measures which have been the bane tine of the plans, as given by Mr. of Ireland in the past, so far from Saunders last night, is correct. In proving a remedy would aggravate of the conceptions of justice and liberty which inspire the acts of Great Britain, to see recognized and respected in that land which was the cradle of the Christian religion, the

The Cardinal exhorted the people to pray perseveringly that this effort might end in a complete and satisfactory settlement

THE UKRAINIAN PEACE

First of all, we cannot blame the Ukrainians. Their delegates went to what was supposed to be the Constituent Assembly of the Russian restituent Assembly of the Russian republic, only to have the Assembly broken up by Bolshevist force. Until that Assembly met all Russia was dominated by a clique who happened to be in power because they had the Petrograd mob back of them. Common honesty, as well as sound public policy, dictated that a constituent assembly, composed of delegates freely elected by local majorities, should meet at the earliest posities, should meet at the earliest posties, should meet at the earliest pos sible date. That the Bolshevist camorilla expected the outlying parts of Russia permanently to accept their pronunciamentos in place of those recently issued by the Grand Duke in dicates the soft juvenility of their political ideas.

We now face the greatest single political fact of the War. The Ukraine is an independent State. Russia is no more. With Finland independent, Poland and Lithuania in the iron clutch of the Kaiser, the Petrograd usurpers probably control the cities and towns contained in an irregular piece of territory extending from the Gulf of Finland south to the Ukraine and indefinitely eastward, in so far as they make connec-tions with local Soviets. They are not a government. Surely, they cannot speak for more than 20,000,00 people, probably for only about 10,000,000. These few they cannot organize, they cannot feed and clothe, and cannot set to work. So the end of Bolshevism is near.

The Kaiser's forces occupy the greatest industrial centres of Russia. In Poland they hold Riga, the first port on the Baltic. Now they are going to tap the richest agricultural region in the south. The railroad system of the Ukraine centres in Constanza, on the Rumania coast. Whether it takes one month or four to develop the railway system from the German frontier through Galicia and Rumania, the job will be tackled and carried through with efficiency. Ukrainia, with some 25,000,000 people, and one of the greatest meat and grain producing areas of the world, is now an economic ally of Germany. The German and Austrian food prob will be solved .- Frank Bohn in N. Y. Times.

PROPAGANDA SUBSCRIBES ONE MILLION LIRE TO ITALY'S LOAN

(Special Despatch to The Globe) Washington, Feb. 12.—An official despatch from Rome to-day says:

Great significance is attached here to the fact that the Propaganda service flag, presented by the Boys Fide has subscribed 1,000,000 lire to Club, and which contains 502 stars the new national loan, since such A sermon appropriate to the occasion subscription implies the direct con-sent of the Pope."

The Propaganda Fide is a great be smaller. Although there is a motes the propagation of the Cathosmall loss of cargo space there is licfaith. It possesses immense funds also a loss in cargo space now every week through the success of the German torpedoes. The saving of vessels and the breaking of the success of the distribution of the saving of the sa answer to those in Italy who had charged that Catholics were opposing the Italian cause.

> States are expected to subscribe noon or early in the evening, or liberally to the loan, which is unwithout the presence of any guests limited, and which has been supported strongly by Italian colonies sion of what is commonly described ported strongly by Italian colonies sion of what is commonly described in other countries. The success it as a "picnic," that Sacred Congregaalready has achieved in Italy is tion has answered: "Yes"; and taken here as a remarkable revelation priests are prohibited from either tion of the resources of the Italian

THE LESSER HEROES

And the lesser heroes of the world

old and pinched and bent in uncom-plaining toil, wearing the white flower of a blameless life amid the corruption and rankness of the world; the mother almost divine, who loves and believes and hopes later studied at the American Col-and suffers and worries for the sins lege in Rome where he was ordained and thoughtlessness of her dear ones; the unselfish daughter and the noble sons : the priest that dedicates all his powers to the spiritual welfare of the flock over which God has made him a shepherd; the lawyer, who loves justice and honor above fees; the writer, who dips his pen in rightecusness, the soldier, who flings away his life as though it were a broken toy; the citizen, who, for principle, fights even a harder battle; the laborer, who sings at his work because he has God in his eart; the physician, who rushed nto danger without thought of into health or profit—do they not all tive of the old Irish monarchs.

Nicholas was educated at Stonyh health or most truly find their file when they bestow it upon others?—Rev. John Cavanaugh, C. S. C. Cavanaugh, C. S. C.

CATHOLIC NOTES

The Rev. Thomas Gannon, Assistant General of the Jesuits, died at Lizens, Switzerland, according to word received last week. He was born in Boston.

Within 382 years in modern times the Church has canonized 86 Saints and beatified 330. Of these 117 were Franciscans, 90 were Jesuits, 59 Dominicans, 19 Augustinians.

A number of Catholic laymen are offering their services in San Francisco to teach catechism to the Chinese in connection with the work the Paulists are doing among those The conversions are many and most encouraging.

The Secretary of War, in a statement made before the United States Senate Committee on Military Affairs, said that within a few months the number of American soldiers in France would exceed half a million and that within the year 1,000,000 more would be ready to go to war.

The rapid growth of the Church in Montana has been illustrated during the past year by the solemn dedica-tion of twenty new churches in the Great Falls diocese by Bishop Lenihan, along the Great Northern Railway and on the Soo, near the Canadian border.

There are approximately 1,867,500 Catholics in the City of New York, according to the figures made public by the editor of The Official Catholic Directory. It is noted that that city has a larger population of Catholics than any State in the Union except New York State, which leads with 2,962,971.

The Association of Our Lady de Salut in Paris has furnished the soldier-priests of France to date with 6,245 portable altars, with 975 more to be sent. The Paris Catholic paper "Croix" is doing splendid work for the Catholics of the Frenck army. It furnished 1,161,000 francs (\$232, 200) alone for portable altars.

A contemporary notes, as a sign of system of the Ukraine centres in of the leading officials" of Dubin of the leading officials" of Dubin of the leading officials" of Dubin Castle are now Catholics and also Nationalist and mentions among them the Under-Secretary, Sir Nationalist and System of the Under-Secretary, Sir Nationalist and Mattorney General, William Byrne, the Attorney General, Mr. James O'Connor, Brigadier General Byrne, and Mr. Max Green. Sir W. Byrne, an alumnus of St. Bede's, Manchester, and Ushaw, spent most of his official life, however, at the English Home Office, of which he rose to be permanent official head.

The executive committee of the Catholic war council, of which Bishop Muldoon of Rockford is chairman, was advised by Secretary of War Baker at a conference just concluded in Washington that the number of army chaplains will be tripled. There are now 150 army chaplains, one to each regiment of 3,600 men. Under the new plan there will be 450, or one to each 1,200 men. Legislation authorizing this increase will be presented to Congress soon.

At the conclusion of High Mass January 27, Cardinal Farley of New York solemnly blessed the Cathedral was given by the Right Reverend rector, Mgr. Lavelle, V. G. Immediately after the blessing the flag was gregation sang "The Star Spangled Banner."

In reply to an inquiry made by an American Bishop as to whether tain kinds of dances prohibite ng the Italian cause.

Italian colonies in the United 1916, are also forbidden in the afterpromoting them or taking part in

The Right Rev. John W. Shaw Bishop of San Antonio, Texas, has been nominated by the Apostolic See to be Archbishop of New Orleans in succession to the late Archbishop the patient, loyal father who grows Blenk, who died last year. The new Archbishop of New Orleans is a Southerner by birth. He first saw the light at Mobile, Alabama, in 1863. He made his preliminary studies at the College of Navan, Ireland, and

> The daily press chronicles the death of another descendant ancient Irish kings-Sir Nicholas O'Conor. He was British Ambassa dor at Constantinople. He died recently. He was a descendant of the last native king of Ireland, Roderic O'Conor who concluded the famous Windsor treaty with Henry II. in 1175. Sir Nicholas shared his dis tinction with The O'Conor Don, both tracing their descent from Sir Hugh O'Conor, of Ballintubber, who is regarded as the undoubted representa Nicholas was educated at Stonyhurst.

GERALD DE LACEYS DAUGHTER

AN HISTORICAL ROMANCE OF COLONIAL DAYS

> BY ANNA T. SADLIER BOOK II

CHAPTER VII—CONTINUED THE SEPARATION

Having donned his long white gown, the Dominie stood waiting in centre of the drawing room, while the hush of expectancy was broken by the strains of the negro stationed in the hall out orchestra It struck up a bridal hymn which had been in preparation for weeks. To this music the bride and her attendants came down the stairs, at the foot of which waited a tall. lark young man, with a narrow face thin lips and eyes close together Polly was looking her best, with a radiant aspect of brightness and youth, the peach bloom of her cheeks and the sparkle of her dark eyes set off by the whiteness of her dress and her bride's crown of metal studded with precious stones-an heirloom from at least three genera tions. To the majority of those present it seemed of course that she as the chief centre of attraction. Yet there were some to whom the bride and the other bridesmaids were as puppets, and Evelyn the pivot upon which turned their thoughts and towards which their glances were directed. Her gown was of white lutestring, and her bonnet also of white, with trimmings of soft ribbons and flowers. As she came slowly down into the flowerembowered room, she resembled nothing so much as a rare and delicate flower, which only a connoisseur could properly appreciate. The grace of her movements, so simple and so natural, the expression of her face, the look in her eyes of grey, shadowed and darkened by some stress of feeling, lent her an indescribable loveliness. In the midst of all the jubilation of the marriage feast, there was for her a note of underlying tragedy in the menace that hung over all those of the Catholic faith, and especially over her father and herself. For perils, she knew, were closing thick and fast around them, though the latest de-

This added charm in appearance was keenly felt by at appearance man in the room. The This added charm in Evelyn's intensity of their interest and its kind varied, of course, with the nature of each individual. These three were Pieter Schuyler, the girl's old friend and long devoted admirer, and the two officers of His Exceland the two officers of His Excel-lency's Household, Captain Ferrers and Captain Prosser Williams. The former of the officers could scarcely explain his feelings. He seemed explain his feelings. He seemed inspired at the moment to some new and lofty enthusiasm for what was and lofty enthusiasm for what was and lofty enthusiasm for what was centred and to mingle freely with control of the some time. win Evelyn by some intrinsic merit the other guests, while something of his own, which would make like a cloud of disappointment fell him worthy of her. He who knew all that was impending over her, and the trial that awaited her when she learned of her father's proximate could not return it, hovered Pieter flight, could best interpret the Schuyler. Once she sighed as she shadow of tragedy in those beautiful haunting eyes. He pledged himself anew to her service and to her defence, surrendering his whole heart into her keeping. He waited, with an eagerness which caused him to figures in that pageant, for the moment when Evelyn's eyes should moment when Evelyn's eyes should which would now tend to separate them, there was another reason more than all. In this gay scene him for his patience.

velopments had been mercifully

hidden from her.

which such love as he was capable of from the garrison and naval men feeling was blended with a kind of hatred. For had she not persistent-as all the gilded youth of the colony; ly repelled his advances? At that but there was one guest who in her instant, he felt indeed, if he analyzed mind dominated all the rest, and his own feelings, as one who had that was an officer from the Housebeen shot through the heart by that | hold of Lord Bellomont. She, howintensified and fatal beauty. He ever, followed Captain Ferrers' ex-leaned against the wall cold and pale, with but one thought in his able to all the guests, each of whom, mind-how he could overcome the and notably the young officers of the girl's distaste for himself which she garrison, came to have a word with so plainly manifested, or, failing that, her and to surround her with an in some fashion or another secure her for his own. As Evelyn turned to take her place beside her friend and facing the minister, Captain Williams' glance, momentarily diverted, encountered that of Captain Ferrers, and he knew then for a certainty what he had long suspected, that here was a rival and one by no means to be despised. There was a gleam of deadly hatred in his eyes, the other, regarding him steadily caught and interpreted. Manhattan." Williams was recalled to a sense of what was passing about him by the voice of John Nanfan sounding in his ears. That is a striking wench yonder,

the tallest of the bridesmaids. "Yes," answered Williams, with a all that assemblage there was none of more distinguished bearing than

which he was uncon-"In truth, she is striking, he. He was evidently looking for that bird with fine plumage.'

"Too soon to have outlived your enthusiasm, Captain," said the Lieutenant-Governor, with a laugh. "But who may be this fair prodigy, whom I do not remember to have seen before ?"

To Captain Williams it seems incredible that, during his two years in the colony, Mr. Nanfan should still inquiring as to the identity of stress de Lacey. But he remembered that the Lieutenant Governor had been for a certain portion of that time in Albany, and, having himself a wife and family, would naturally

very briefly

'Her name is de Lacey.' "Ah!" said Nanfan, to whom at the moment this name conveyed Nor did Captain Williams enlighten him any further. He had information which would have deepened the other's interest, if not his admiration, but that information would not be given until all hope of winning the young girl by ordinary and fair means had vanished. did he in any case desire such help as Mr. Nanfan could undcubtedly have given, until his own plans were

fully matured.
"Who are her people?" asked the Lieutenant Governor, after a pause. "Are they amongst the notables of

these colonies?' As I have been informed," answered the Captain, with apparent carlessness, "they are not native here, and they are poor." "Beauty in distress," commented

Mr. Nanfan, with a sneer. "With that face she may ensnare some young idiot, who will find her charms ompensation for her lack of for-

The young man was conscious of a kind of rage against the speaker, but he forced his lips to a smile, as he

replied indifferently:

"the has, I make no doubt, snared

many a one before now. Mr. Nanfan regarded him curiously, with eyes that were keen and penetrating; but the cold, lifeless face told him nothing, and at that moment the opening words of the marriage ceremony gave the signal for silence

When the Dominie had concluded

might increase those difficulties and even perils which he very clearly

saw were lying in wait for Evelyn at

over the brightness of Evelyn's

mood. At her side, with a devotion which she appreciated, though she

"Oh, if I could but make Pieter as

happy as he deserves to be, and

But deep in her heart she knew

atmosphere of admiration and of ad-ulation of which she could not but

be sensible. Mynheer de Vries

some stilted compliments to his charming neighbor, who, he said,

covered the girl's father. Apparent-

which they both resided.

said to herself:

of Manhattan !"

the service which transformed Mistress Polly Van Cortlandt into Vrow Laurens, and had in fatherly fashion ner with the same mournful intentkissed the bride, the latter, smiling and radiant, turned to receive the congratulations and good wishes of friends. Beside her stood Evelyn, who, as she now glanced about the room, caught the gaze of Captain Ferrers. She drew in her breath sharply, for, if ever devotion were legible in the eyes of man, she could read it there. She flushed ever so slightly, then paled, but the smile which she gave him was very sweet, him a place of refuge. though tinged with sadness. For with the realization of his absolute devotion had come upon her with full force the difficulties separating

them, which any forecast of the future must show. And yet the knowledge she had just gained lent a brightness to her eyes and an unwonted animation to her manner. It was as though a cup had been held to her lips, of which she had friends. sipped, but had not dared to drink. But the menace which Captain Fer-

ittle Evelyn, till we meet again!

His voice broke and he turned away to mingle with the crowd, cost the girl a supreme effort of will at that moment to restrain her tears and suppress all outward signs of that pain which, in its sharpness and severity, rent her heart with a physical pang. Just at that instant Captain Ferrers, who had been watching the progress of events, came towards Evelyn and, offering his arm, suggested a little stroll in the garden. Acting upon the sug-gestion, which she joyfully accepted and the motive of which she understood, she was thus enabled to clasp her father momentarily in a farewell embrace, before he stole away hastily settle down like Polly to be a matron | through the garden gate.

CHAPTER VIII

CLOSER IN GRIEF When Mr. de Lacev had sped silently away into the darkness, Evelyn potent than all. In this gay scene | felt towards Captain Ferrers a fervor im for his patience.

The gaze of Prosser Williams was Manhattan, with their wives and that last consolation for her father gay scene within doors, which just then she felt to be intolerable. two remained alone in the perfumed stillness of the night, with flowering shrubs all about them and the tall trees waving with a rhythmic movement above their heads.

For several minutes the young should pass his lips, which might embarrass future relations tween them. As he stood near her with folded arms, leaning against a declared, failing any new developamongst the rest, came with his smooth and polished voice to offer tree, he rapidly reviewed the situa-tion. He felt that at that moment he would gladly have resigned his sition, with all that it might hold was the pride of that quarter in It is no small thing," he said, "to possess in our corner of the burg one of the chief beauties of course of action would only increase the peril of her situation. He himself would be powerless to protect her amongst so many and such in "Never speak of it, I do entrea Whilst he was thus conversing, Mynheer's small, cold eyes moved restlessly about the room and disfluential enemies. Even Lady Bello mont could do little and my Lord's ly, he had just come in, and Evelyn noted with a thrill of pride that in tenfold by the loss of an officer whom he had found singularly useful. Moreover, as he told himself, he had of Evelyn's favor. It was not her nature to wear her heart upon her her, as by that time she had moved away from her conspicuous position beside the bride. After he had paid sleeve, and, aware as she was of all his compliments to Polly, keeping up the obstacles between them, she had with her a few moments' interchange | gone out of her way to seem unconof gay badinage, and conversed a scious of his preference for her little with Madam Van Cortlandt, he society. For one wild moment he advanced in Evelyn's direction.

Mynheer and he exchanged greetings, after which de Vries passed on, mov
England, or still better, to the Coning about amongst the guests in a fashion of his own that was almost stealthy. Left momentarily alone his common sense told him that, Ferrers,

his manner and at the same time a possible for them to encompass such profound sadness. He regarded her a departure safely. Vessels sailing intently for an instant without for ports beyond the seas were sub-Vessels sailing speaking, and then remarked in an ject to strict inquiry, so that, even if he were certain that his love was effort to speak lightly:

"The bridesmaid costume suits reciprocated, he could not ask her my Evelyn well, and I am striving to impress that fair picture on my Yet, even as breaking

Yet, even as breaking silence he went on with business-like deliber-Evelyn looked at him with some surprise. Certainly his manner was father's hasty departure, and the unusual, and his words awakened in plans which he had laid in concept ation to explain the causes of her with Madame Van Cortlandt, he felt "For I have made my appearance at these wedding festivities from motives of policy, as well as to salute in the mingled emotions of that hour a sweetness which he remembered all his life. The girl's charm, her

delicacy of outline, the warmth and sympathy of her expression, were heightened tenfold by the very depths the bride and to say farewell for the "Do not look so horrified," the father cried, "lest attention be dirof her sorrow and anxiety, as in the white of her bridesmaid's costume she stood beside him on the garden ected towards us. Now is the moment for courage. Nor must we be path. She had forgotten everything for the moment but the thought of seen for long in conversation. You will hear all from Captain Ferrers and Madam Van Cortlandt. You are to her father setting out thus alone in the darkness of night. With her eyes fixed upon the speaker's face, remain with her for the present, until I have made such arrangements as may make it possible for you to join me. As soon as it is pruyou to join me. As soon as it is prudent, I will write." Williams and his clear recollection But why, oh why, can I not go of all that had transpired in London with you?" cried Evelyn, despairingtogether with evidence that he had since obtained of his being a Catholic We have considered all the cir-

peril so imminent.

had made it expedient that he should

immediately remove himself from

gave it as his opinion, based upon re-

had sent the final note of warning to Mr. de Lacey. The latter was now

to seek safety in the town of Salem.

in the Colony of Massachusetts, where it was hoped that he might

remain in an obscurity which meant safety. Once his departure was dis-

covered, if questions were asked, it

could be answered that he had left

town on business. It would mean-

while seem quite natural that Eve

lyn should remain with Madam Van

bride herself, on account of her hus-

band's well-known sympathies, would be kept in ignorance of the

true reason for Evelyn's extended stay at the Van Cortlandt mansion.

For Madam Van Cortlandt's keen

instinct had led her, where politics

were concerned and above all where

there was question of the Catholic

all. Evelyn was silent for a moment,

standing amongst the fragrance and beauty of the flowers and seeming to

the lover's eyes more beautiful than any of them. So human and so ten-

der she appeared, with the tears

starting from her eyes, streaming down her cheeks, and falling un-

heeded upon her wedding finery. The sight very nearly upset Egbert

instant Evelyn had regained her

composure, and the young man

could not help admiring her noble

and dignified aspect.
"I thank God," she said at last

"that my father is gone. Yes, and all the heavenly friends who are

Her eyes fixed upon Captain Fer

Ferrers' resolution. But in

After Captain Ferrers had told her

faith, to distrust Polly's husband.

following the wedding.

Cortlandt in the first lonely weeks

main here until it be possible for me to return, or until I have got a marks which Captain Williams had let fall, that the latter's plans were secure refuge somewhere. In the latter event, or should any emerwell laid and that he might at any gency arise, I will send at once for moment procure Mr. de Lacey's rest and transport overseas for trial Utterly overcome by this intelliin London. He informed Evelyn of the conference which he had held gence which had come upon her so suddenly, the girl could scarcely speak, while her father still regarded with her father, and he in his turn with Madam Van Cortlandt, and how all their plans had been laid before he

And now." he added, taking her and for a moment in his, "it is best that I go forth as quietly as possible from this house. To avoid observa-tion, I shall leave Manhattan while these festivities are still at their height. My present destination is—" and, bending close lest any other should hear, he whispered to her the name of a little town in an adjacent colony where a friend had offered

umstances," answered her father,

and it is wiser that you should re-

her mind a deep foreboding.

time to my little daughter.

Evelyn stared at him aghast.

The father and daughter looked into each other's eyes for a moment longer, in a mute agony of farewell To Evelyn it seemed as if all her life was crumbling around her. She had never been separated from her father, save when, for a week or a fortnight, she had been the guest of the Van Cortlandts or some other

'Farewell, then," the father said and may God have you safe in His holy keeping, little Evelyn,

watching over us. But, oh, I would that I could have been with him!"

rers' face in an appeal that deeply moved him, and again he found it hard to repress the passionate avowal that rose to his lips. He explained to her quietly and gravely how inad visable such a course of action would be at the moment, since it would provoke immediate inquiry and would very probably compromise the safety of both. It was expedient that likewise fixed upon the first bridesmaid's face with an expression in
State and civic dignitaries, officers

some officers

would very probably compromise the safety of both. It was expedient that for having withdrawn her from that her father should go first, especially as his religion and political antece-The dents placed him in the graver danger, and as it seemed less likely that Captain Williams would take action against the daughter. So quietly had Mr. de Lacey lived that his absence from the city would scarcely be noticed at first, whereas that of man did not intrude by so much as a Evelyn would be known immediately. word upon the young girl and her sorrow. He was holding himself in of safety, it would be easier for her strong constraint lest some avowal to join him, and it might even be supposed that both had gone to the be- Barbadoes on matters of business

> ments, the young girl could remain indefinitely with her. "I have been so selfishly intent on position, with all that it might hold our own concerns," said Evelyn, of future preferment, if by so doing turning to the young man beside her he could win this one woman, whom he loved above all others, for his wife. But he knew that such a in thanking you for your generous help, for your exceeding great fore-thought and consideration. What

Meanwhile, as Madam Van Cortlandt

"Never speak of it, I do entreat you," said Captain Ferrers, "since it is I who am most deeply in your debt for having been allowed to serve

Never had the two felt so near together as when they were thus had little reason as yet to be certain united by this common interest, this grave issue almost of life and death, Each felt a glow of happiness in the other's presence, which gave to Evelyn a sense of inexpressible comfort in her present desolation. But she would not for worlds have exshe would pressed just then such a sentiment. Instead she fell to talking of her father, saying that it was her dearest wish to rejoin him at the earliest

> 'And you," she said to Captain will help me, will you

with his daughter, Mr. de Lacey drew even were Evelyn willing to desert her hastily apart into the embrasure her father in the hour of trial, which "Yes, in truth," cried Captain Fer-

The mournfulness in Evelyn's eyer as she regarded him, pierced him to the heart. Perhaps she saw before her the bright vista of love and happiness that might have opened before them but for the cruel entanglement of circumstances which held them as in a net.

How hard it is," cried the you man impetuously, "to think that I am thus bound hand and foot, so that a move in any direction whatso ever might work your ruin!

permit. Whatever may befall, I beg of you to stand aloof."

'Cruel counsel," exclaimed Ferrers, "which I would fain hope is inspired rather by your head than by your heart.

A lovely wave of color crept into Evelyn's cheeks and a light into her eyes, but she merely said:
"You will but involve yourself in needless ruin, and be then powerless to help us—the outlaws."

If it were but a question of myself," cried Ferrers hotly, "Heaven knows that it would matter little. I would give up all, and do all, to be but assured of your regard and to have a chance, however remote, of winning you for my wife. Into Evelyn's face, more beautiful than ever with the touch of warm

and living color, came an expression which betrayed the loving depths below. When she spoke, however, it was firmly and composedly: You must not speak, nor must I

hear, words which will bind you to anything. From this moment forward, you are a friend whom I shall value above all others. But with my faith proscribed, with perils everywhere, I must have no ties save my father." "Be it so then for the moment,"

agreed Ferrers. "I shall not trude further upon you with avowal of my sentiments, which, believe me, I had not meant under these circumstances to make. At least, I may offer you my friendship with a steadfast will to serve you.

"I have never doubted either," plied Evelyn sincerely, "only must not be used to your detriment. For so unhappy are all the circumstances-"Unhappy, in truth," interposed

Ferrers, with a sudden burst of vexation. "Why must it chance that you are of the proscribed faith, of -' But there Evelyn stopped him peremptorily, with a proud uplift of her chin and an enthusiasm which the

young man found inexpressibly 'You must not think," she said decidedly, "that I am not most glad to suffer something for religion's sake. It would be an honor

speakable to die for the Catholic and

Apostolic faith." Though her companion naturally ould not feel as she did, nor experience any emotion at the thought of that faith, he nevertheless respected it as that of his dead mother, was more favorably impressed than the courage and loyalty of the girl, which appealed to all that was finest in his own nature. Yet he only cried out, with a kind of

terror "But you will be prudent. You will not speak in such terms to anyone else. And this I beg of you, if not for my sake, for that of your father.'

"For his sake-for your sake, if wiser that we should leave the gar. or twice. "We heard so much den and return into the house lest the cavalry when I was young." our absence may lead to remark?"

said the young man ruefully, as it is a dose of my own medicine,

I must swallow it." In silence they moved on together, in his mind no other thought than that of their meeting that evening and the new bonds that had bee forged between them. As they neared the house the negro min strels were playing a lively strain and the bride, preparing to depart upstairs to doff her white gown for another, was looking for her dearest friend and chief bridesmaid. Ferrers knew that presently, after the bride had gone, all would be footing it lightly in "La belle Katherine" or Money Musk," as though there were no care or sorrow in the world, no aching hearts, no persecution, tyranny and death.

TO BE CONTINUED

HEROISM OF CHAPLAIN UNDER FIRE

In the letters that come from the front are so many pathetic and heroic traits that one is inclined, after more than three years' war, to consider them as a matter of course. Tragedy has lost its element of novelty, and we have grown used to incidents less strenuous would have impressed us deeply. The following anecdote has been related by the officer who witnessed it, and who in fact was, when the incident took place, in command of an important post, a fort in the region of Verdun, that the Germans attacked incessantly. From their entrenched position behind the half destroyed outworks the defenders of the fort saw a young lieutenant, a mere boy, who either because he did not realize the situation or else had been impeled by the rashness of youth, was her hastily apart into the embrasure of a window, and the anxious eyes of from her character he knew to be of a window, and the anxious eyes of from her character he knew to be rers, "I will help you always and in ous zone, swept by the German shells getic.

be less interested in the beauties of the girl noticed a new excitement in unthinkable, it would be next to im- all things. For I am constrained to and bullets. One of these struck tell you that I would give my right hand, and even my very life, to serve itary chaplain solicited the officer's permission to go to him. This meant certain death, and the leave was impatiently refused: but the chaplain was not to be repuls continued to entreat his chief, who ended by giving way; he then started on his errand of charity, but he too was struck, probably by the same marksman. His body lay at no distance from the fort, and, to the officer's surprise, another soldier, s cure, was seen to make for the spot With deep reverence, leisurely, as if performing a sacred rite, he bent over the dead chaplain, took from "And yours." responded Evelyn. over the dead chaplain, took from which is something that I will never his breast the "custode" containing several consecrated Hosts, that were touched by the enemy's bullets; be-

fore piercing the heart of the priest they had wounded the Sacred Hosts. "With a look of beatitude," the soldier communicated himself. "He had the face of an ecstatic," said the admiring chief .- Brooklyn Tablet,

SOME OTHER GIRL

Miss Hoover was sewing slowly and painstakingly. Her chair was drawn as close as possible to the window the shade was raised high, and the immaculate cheese cloth curtains were drawn back; still, each time that she threaded a needle she won-dered why the eyes are made so much smaller year by year. It did not occur to her that her sight was failing fast. She would have been anxious if it had: and, as it was, she softly and sweetly sang to hersel simple, tuneful hymns she had learned at school and love songs of

long ago. Presently there was a knock at her oor, and almost instantly it was opened by a stout, smiling woman not much younger than herself, and quite as quaint and old-fashioned in her dress. She held a rumpled news paper in her hand.

"I am bringing you Mr. O'Shaughnessy's paper," she said. "He gave it to me the day before yesterday, so perhaps the news in it isn't as fresh as it was once; but if you haven't heard it, I don't see that that makes

any difference."
"It doesn't—not the least. Thank you very much, Mrs. Toole!' Hoover replied, in her gentle, ladylike way; and she meant what she said. A newspaper was a newspaper. and of thrilling interest whatever its date. She seldom bought one for herself; to her slender purse a penny had a very real value; it was not to be lightly spent.

'The paper is full of news - was news; and I know that's the kind you like," Mrs. Toole turned back to say, before she closed the door. "The Germans and the Austrians and the Italians and the French and the Irish -God bless them! - are all fighting day and night. It makes a person shudder to think of it—and we so comfortable and so safe!

"Yes, but I do like to hear the war news," Miss Hoover confessed.

Having slowly and very carefully folded her work, she sank back in her chair prepared to enjoy a treat, though not without some qualms of conscience on the score of having left a buttonhole unfinished. read all the war news, puzzled by the strange names of rivers and moun tains and cities of which she had never heard, and by words familian now to all the world-entente, poilu shrapnel war lords—but she you will," said Evelyn, with a smile, it or all our sakes I will be care to understand it all. "They don't ful and chary of my words. As a first step in prudence, will it not be wiser that we should leave the gar. talk about the cavalry as they used to do," she said sadly to herself once or twice. "We heard so much about On the third page she found a little

" 'Tis most unpalatable advice," notice, sent by the Catholic Women's War Relief Union, which which pleaded — for contributions, that it might be able to furnish not only hospital supplies, and warm clothing clothing for poor little French orphans, but altar linens and vestments for the Catholic chaplains at home and in France. With breath-less interest Miss Hoover read the notice—a commonplace one in these days. She read it a second and a days. third time, more and more slowly, more and more thoughtfully; then folded her half-finished paper and laid it aside. She had sat motionless for several minutes before she drew from her finger a ring, set with a garnet and a few small pearls, and thin with long wear. She leaned nearer to the window to see it clear-ly, but could see nothing through her tears.

Miss Hoover slipped the ring to its place on her finger, and, rising, paced back and forth the length of the room until she was tired; then stopped before the window, and stood for a long time looking into the nar row, ill-paved, ill-kept street below. The thin old hand that rested on the casement trembled more than once and her face grew wistful and more tender. At last she went to the mirror and smoothed her hair. She slipped into her best dress, put on mended gloves and the shabby little hat which had been her pride for many a year; then opened her door noiselessly and tried to steal unnoticed down the hall. But Mrs Toole's door was standing open; and seeing Miss Hoover, she called to her inquisitively:

"Why, Miss Hoover, you aren't go ing out at this time of the day? you so busy, and so anxious to finish the dress you are making!"

"Yes, I am going out, but I shall be back before very long. I think the air will do me good," Miss Hoover answered, shamefaced and apolo-

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"Air, indeed! She has something more than air on her mind, if I'm a judge of human nature," Mrs. Toole uttered, when she was certain that

her neighbor was out of hearing. Car rides being a luxury seldom indulged in, Miss Hoover set forth on foot in the direction of the headquarters of the Catholic Women's War Relief Union. The way was long, the sun was hot, and her heart was heavy; so it took her a long time to walk a mile, and it made her very weary. At length she reached her destination, and, going into the big room nearest the door, found herself in a veritable beehive of women—most of them young and all of them well dressed - who were desks or standing in little groups talking in an earnest, businesslike way. At once she became conscious of hershabby, old-fashioned clothes, her quaintness, and her pov-erty; and, overcome with shyness, she slipped unnoticed into a chair in an out of the way corner. Marveling over their alertness and their easy gaiety, she watched the people about her, feeling more and more timid as the minutes passed and no one heeded her. It required heroic courage for her to venture at last out of her corner, and to go towards a woman on the opposite side of the room, who was seated at a large desk and writing swiftly. Miss Hoover had singled her out from a distance as having the gentlest, sweetest face she saw. She thought that she would not be afraid of her.

"I-I beg your pardon for troubling you, but I want to speak to some one about the chaplains and their needs,' Miss Hoover said, in a voice just above a whisper.

Hardly glancing up, the woman

'Mrs. Merkle is in charge of that part of our work. You will find her in the second room on the other side of the corridor." Then, looking more closely into Miss Hoover's thin, flushed face, and understanding a little how timid, how helpless and how much out of place she was feeling, Mrs. Costello added, as gently as if she had been speaking to a child: "But if you would rather talk to me than to take the trouble of looking up Mrs. Merkle, I shall be glad to attend to your business—if I can. Would you like to sew on the altar linens? Can you hem nicely? Or would you rather use one of the machines? Mrs. Merkle needs all the people she can get to help with her part of our work. We have so many demands! You can't imagine

I don't want to sew; that wasn't exactly what I came for," Miss Hoover stammered, much embar-"I can sew: I sew for my living, and have done so for nearly fifty years; but my eyes are not quite so strong as they used to be, and, and I have very little time to spare. But—but—you see, I—" Mrs. Costello got up and drew a

chair close to her own
"Now sit down and tell me all about it." she said encouragingly. Miss Hoover took the seat, grateful

for the little kindness, but too neryous and excited to know how tired she was.

"I saw a notice in Monday's paper, she began more bravely—"a notice about your needing money to supply the wants of the army chaplains, so that none of our boys need die with out a priest; and-and I'm poor; I have no money to give, but-

"But you can pray for our work," Mrs. Costello said quickly, with a smile that went straight to Miss Hoover's lonely old heart.

"Oh, I will - I'll be glad to, if you think my prayers will help. And—and I have a ring. Here it is." She took it from her finger and handed it to Mrs. Costallo. "Those it can be a read to the state of the state o it to Mrs. Costello. "I hope it can be sold for a few dollars. It is very pretty, and solid gold; and the pearls are nice, though, of course, they're The money it brings would buy a few yards of linen, or spools of thread, or some little thing that chaplains need." She broke off, out of breath but radiant.

"It is very pretty, and we could sell it. But—but I am afraid you hate to part with it," Mrs. Costello said. She felt that she must not, could not take it, but did not know ow to say so without wounding Miss Hoover.

"I am very glad—very, very glad— to give it!" Miss Hoover told her, with trembling lips and with tears in her sweet old eyes. "I'm more glad than I can say." Then she explained as simply as a child: "I glad, though I have worn it for fifty three years. It was my engagement ring; but Louis went to the -our Civil War, I mean. He was in the cavalry and had a fine, spirited He took part in three or four skirmishes and in three battles; he wrote me all about them. I have the letters still, all yellow and faded. And—at last, at the battle of Five Forks his horse was shot under him and he was wounded. Louis was as good as gold, but you know young men do get a little careless some-times; and he had fallen away from the Church a little—just a little; and—and the chaplain of his regiment went out on the battlefield and heard Louis' confession and took his messages for me. He had a big, cruel wound in his side, so there was only time for Father Dupont to anoint him before—I was just finishing a long letter to him when the word

There were tears in Miss Hoover's Costello's own eyes were moist as

little enough for me to do. All these years I've been happy in my loneliness, because Louis had a priest at A sincere and candid meditation

And perhaps some other girlto Mrs. Costello's desk, with a sheaf of bills in her hand; and instantly Miss Hoover rose, shy and self conscious once more, and eager to get away. Mrs. Costello put out her hand. "God bless you!" she said. There was no time for more; in an instant Miss Hoover had slipped

As she trudged wearily homeward, Misj Hoover saw nothing of the streets through which she passed, and heard none of their many noises;

and heard none of their many noises; her eyes and ears and thoughts were with the love of long ago.

"I am very glad!" she whispered to herself when she reached her own door; and, glancing down at her ringless hand, she repeated bravely:

"I'm very glad. He's in heaven, and parhans some other girl."—Florence perhaps some other girl-"-Florence Gilmore, in the Ave Maria.

THE HOLY FAMILY

Philosophers and writers of all ages have discussed the origin, develop-ment and nature of human society. They have endeavored to base their theories upon the existence of tribal or community relations. The tribe and the community have been looked upon frequently as the foundation of the state. Even admitting the gregarious nature of man—his tendency to live in the society of his fellowsit still seems perfectly true that, on final analysis, the family constitutes the first unit to be considered in

speaking of society.

Both reason and revelation point to the real nature of the family as an individual unit in human society. By reason of various qualities and of responsibility the father naturally is looked upon as the head of that The mother may wield the greater influence, at times, she may be possessed personally of higher qualities than those to be found in the father; but the fact remains that both God and nature intended the father to rule the tiny domain placed under his care.

The Holy Family of Nazareth stands forth on the pages of history as the most perfect example amon these countless groups. The perfection of the three individuals composing that unit ensured the utmost harmony and the exceptional spirit of unity that reigned therein. This Family was intended to be a luminous example for all future units of similar kind under the Christian dis pensation. Scripture shows us that Christ went down to Nazareth with his parents and was subject to them. St. Joseph watched over the welfare of his spouse and his foster child: Mary was the perfection of maternal love and of conjugal affection.

Contemplation of this exalted trio leads one to consider other families that are supposed and expected to be modelled after that pattern. Speaking of Catholics only, a doubt often arises as to whether some of our homes represent families or penal institutions. Human nature, it is true, will frequently crop out in its worst manifestations. It is to be expected that parents and children will sometimes give way to weakness or frailty in one form or another. Amongst Catholics, however, there is absolutely no reason why such eakness or frailty should be carried to excess: Faith and Christianity should be sufficient checks upon every Catholic.

The tendency in family life in

Catholic countries has usually been towards concentration; the individual members look upon the family circle as a magnet, which ever and always draws them to its sacred precincts. The spirit of the modern family, however, seems to be one of gradual disintegration. The members take less and always less interest in the welfare of one another. Husband or wife—frequently both—indulge in the unreasonable and unthere is nothing that will drive an innocent victim to despair and ruin [and] that such Bishop or Bishop of bitterness. Love is killed, regard and affection quickly disappear, a mutual distrust is established which his or their authority."

nothing but death can dissolve.
While opinions may differ as to the cause of family dissensions, it would and Prussia were to take turns in appear that in most cases the husband is at fault. He invariably country, the bishop to be a sort of claims superiority in everything, and he fails to realize that were he possessed of superior wisdom he would be the first to yield to reason and to use tenderness towards her whom he considers, rightfully or not, his in-ferior. The vow which he took to cherish and to protect his weaker comrade seems applicable in his opinion, only when there is danger of external attack: he reserves to himself the hateful privilege of brow beating, nagging, humiliating and otherwise mistreating her whom he

'So I am glad to give my ring. It's untold torments by reason of the

the last, and I've known that he and I will have all eternity together. Nazareth might go a long way Nazareth might go a long way towards healing many wounds, and The treasurer of the Catholic Women's Union came bustling over husbands and wives in their future conduct towards each other.-Catho-

THE ENGLISH IN JERUSALEM

Of all the amazing news that is coming to us these days in such abundance as well-nigh to dull our sense of the wonderful, perhaps no item strikes the imagination more forcibly and summons up livelier memories than that the English are in Jerusalem. A new chapter is added to a story that was ancient when Christ was born and that possesses for humanity an interest rivaled only by that of the other sacred city on the Tiber. Indeed, rivaled is a misleading word in this connection, for are not the two linked by the bond of the Old Dispensation with the New 2 And were not the Popes the vitalizing spirit of Crusades, those heroic faith whose ventures of idealism puts to shame the shallow "practicality" and selfishness of our own day? Nor can we forget such names as James, Helen, Cyril, Epiphanius, and many another, that cling to the city which thrilled at the sound of David's harp, was dazzled by the glory of Solomon and lived in the hope of weeping exiles in Baby-lon, the City of the Temple of the Living God where, after generations and centuries of the slaughter of sheep and of goats, was consummated the sacrifice of that Spotless Victim whose blood cleanseth all sin. However, it is not on these holy themes that I write. My purpose at present is to recall an event that at first may appear to have no interest for Catholics, an affair so grotesquely ridiculous that one feels almost irreverent in mentioning it at all, after suggesting the golden visions of Jewish and of Christian achievement. But one of the lessons the Catholic student of history must learn is that nothing may safely be despised, for God can make anything, even absurdity, minister unto His And there comes upon us feeling of awe that drowns any in clination to laughter when we remind ourselves that the concerted attempt of England and Prussia years ago to plant themselves and their religion in the Holy City helped to bring Newman into the Catholic

The story in brief is this: Back in the thirties of the last century the Government of the Kingdom Prussia conceived the plan of uniting the Lutheran and the Calvinist bodies in its dominions into a new national church. Certain changes an improved form of episcopacy; for the Prussians knew that a church with bishops appointed by the State is more easily controlled than any other kind. Now this was something in the nature of an experiment care; so Prussia set about finding a way to attempt it without involving In those days Prussia and England, vigorous northern Protestantism against the Popery of effete Southern Europe. Hence when the former Prussia wanted a model and helper

citizens of any foreign State, to be Bishops in any foreign country, whether such foreign subjects or citizens be or be not subjects or citi zens of the country in which they bearable habit of nagging. Each one ceases to remember or to recognize those good qualities which they admitted and admired during the period of their courtship. Of all things in the circle of family troubles of allegiance and supremacy, and the others is nothing that will drive a contract of the court of them as may be subjects or citizens of any foreign kingdom or State to take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, and the others is nothing that will drive a contract of the country of the coun

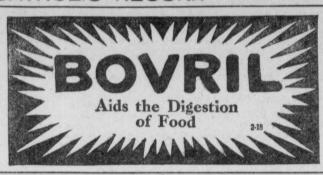
more quickly and effectively than a so consecrated, may exercise, within nagging husband—except it be a nagging wife. Such an evil persisted time be assigned for that purpose in in has broken up more families, possibly, than any other one cause.

Even where the family remains unit
the ministers of British congregaed, for the sake of the children, life tions of the United Church of Eng-becomes one unmitigated campaign land and Ireland, and over such other land and Ireland, and over such other

Back of this technical legal phrase ology was an agreement that England and Prussia were to take turns in appointing a bishop in a foreign country, the bishop to be a sort of link between the Prussian and the link between the Prussian and the that all the great founders in that English Churches, and if the scheme worked well, it would be fairly easy for Prussia to use it as an entering wedge for episcopal organization at home. A region at a safe distance was sought and perhaps on the principle Fiat experimentum in corpore

places on earth, Jerusalem!

The absurdity of the whole busi-Newman. As he put it :



who will come; and the political advantages will be so great, from the no doubt they will come. They are to sign the Confession of Augsburg, Regeneration."

Of course the Anglican Bishops tried to hush the matter up but that only increased the disgust of the Oxford group. These argued: If it is wrong to approach more closely to Catholic Rome, the Patriarchal See of the West, why is it not wrong to frater-nize with Protestant Berlin? And how is one to defend the "catholicity" of the Anglican Church when she allies herself with an avowedly Protestant body and takes under her protection persons whose creed is worlds away from Apostolic and Patristic tradition? The difficulty is stated by Newman himself in the 'Apologia" (American edition, 1866,

'This was the third blow, which finally shattered my faith in the Anglican Church. . . . Such acts as were in progress led me to the gravest suspicion, not that it would soon cease to be a Church, but that it had never been a Church all

And then after reproducing his correspondence with the Archbishop of Canterbury on the subject, he concludes :

As to the project of a Jerusalem Bishopric, I never heard of any good or harm it has ever done, except what it has done for me; which many think a great misfortune, and one of the greatest of mercies. brought me on to the beginning of

By these words he invests with a sort of sacredness what is in itself only one of those many foolish acts by which the Church of England Catholic character.

The rest of the affair does not concern us directly but since we have begun the story we may as well finish it. Three "bishops" were sent inadequate tenets. out, to exercise jurisdiction over all
Anglicans and Lutherans in Syria,
a rule not only retain their faith but were to be introduced, among others | Chaldea, Egypt and Abyssinia, a have it deepened and strengthened an improved form of episcopacy; for rather extensive and difficult con by their knowledge of science. Pasrather extensive and difficult con-tract. The first, appointed by England, was Michael Samuel Alexander (1842 45); then Prussia's turn came, and the Germans appointed Samuel there was to know he would have Gobat von Cremines (1845-79); then and had to be gone through with England again had the selection and Joseph Barclay (1879-81). too great a risk of trouble in case of failure. At last she hit on a plan. ted by Lutheran Prussia, have, or ted by Lutheran Prussia, have, or had before the war, a Bishop "in" far from being enemies, were filled Jerusalem, whatever that means. Catholic position. Huxleypaid many with admiration for each other, con. This arrangement dates from 1887. a tribute to that, and so far from ceiving themselves the bulwarks of vigorous northern Protestantism with the Oriental Schismatics; and, regard for the sound reasoning and with the Oriental Schismatics; and, by an odd chance, the school the Anglicans now have, was founded by the only one of the first group of in a religious enterprise to whom three bishops that was a Prussian. should she go but to her codefender It is rather confused all round, and of the Gospel? The matter was distinct those with a taste for Anglican conthose with a taste for Anglican con- regard. cussed by the Governments with the result that in 1841 the British Paresult that in 1841 the British Paresult weapon. But for myself I liament passed a bill providing for the consecration of am content to consider it solely as one of the providential means of "British subjects, or the subjects or giving to God's Church a convert whom some consider the greatest since the Reformation. Verily, De Sion exibit lex, et verbum Domini de -Edwin Ryan, D. D., in

MANY BECAME CONVERTS

America.

LEADING SCIENTISTS USUALLY MEN OF DEEP FAITH

There is a rather prevalent impression that a knowledge of science almost inevitably takes people away Her from religion or at least saps religious convictions, says Doctor James J. Walsh in the Catholic Convert. It such neutralization of faith by science being true, many of the most important scientists of the nineteenth century have been firm believers and deeply religious men in practice. most modern department of science—Galvani, Volta, Coulomb, Ampere, Ohm, Oersted, Clerk Maxwell and Ohm, Oersted, Clerk Maxwell and Lord Kelvin, had deep religious convictions and that most of them, indeed, were devout Catholics.

Galvani asked to be buried in the vili the enlisted powers chose, of all habit of the Third Order of St. Fran-places on earth, Jerusalem! habit of the Third Order of St. Fran-cis, though the gowns of a number of these public prints; very frequently distinguished scientific societies of ness is apparent at once to a Catho-lic; it was painfully apparent to command. Volta's favorite devotion they emphasized as the great con-Costello's own eyes were moist as she took the old woman's hands in hers and pressed them tenderly. She could not think of a word to say.

With a little sob Miss Hoover went on:

Wife and mother, has gone through

When have not a single Anglican in the country to his beads. Ampere's devout practical faith saved Ozanam at a critical govern our people. Next, the excuse period in his life from temptations to infidelity. Ohm was a professor in are reflected in a disregard for legitiwas the Rosary, and in his walks in trolling truths of life. By the press

Jews there who require a Bishop; I am told there are not half a dozen.

Thirdly, for the sake of Prussia, he (the Bishop) is to take under him all the foreign Protestants

Nearly all our great men in medi-cine, the men to whom we owe the influence of England, that there is far-reaching advances and groundbreaking work, were devout Catholics I had heard so much of the supposed and there is nothing to show that infidelistic tendencies—if I may be they hold the doctrine of Baptismal permitted that expression—of the permitted that expression—of the study of medical science, that immediately after graduation I made it my business to find out something about the attitude toward religion of our greatest medical scientists of the modern period. It proved so interesting that I wrote it out in "Makers of Modern Medicine." Morgagni, the father of modern

pathology, was the personal friend of four Popes. Auenbrugger, to whom we owe percussion, which began the solution of that mighty riddle of disease, the diagnosis of chest affections was a devout Catholic. Laennec, the greatest name in modern clinical medicine, was a Breton Catholic,

June 10 feb. 1 betrays from time to time its un- that they should retain their beliefs

and he thought that if he knew all the faith of a Breton peasant woman.

There is no incompatibility be With him the entente ended, though | tween science and Catholic faith, but on the contrary a very definite attraction between the scientific mind and the magnificent logic of the very definite effort to get at real knowledge that characterizes Catho-lic thinkers, he is but one of many in recent generations who have paid their tribute to the Church in this

POWER OF THE PRESS

The press is today a mighty instrument used by man to influence his fellowman. Its power is recognized by all, and no movement can be brought to a successful issue unless this power is present to support it. Favorable public opinion is sought by the advocate of every important measure; such favorable opinion he seeks to create by means of the

Into every home the issues of the newspaper enter. With avidity it is taken up and read by the members of every family to influence them for good or for evil, to be the source of their ideas and the inspiration of their actions. It is, in a word, the great educator of the people, for the sphere of its influence is wider than has been pointed out over and over that of other educational agencies again, however, that so far from any such as the school and the college, and this is the secret of its tremen-

At the present time the secular press is a dangerous element in so-ciety. It inculcates principles which carried to their logical conclusions would prove destructive of every thing sacred in life. Much of the popular literature is saturated with moral poison, many of the best selling magazines and most widely scattered newspapers with every issue spread afar false notions of religion and pernicious moral principles.

The great fundamental truths which centre around man's dignity they are referred to in a light and

mate authority, ending in the de- same Holy Pontiff added, struction of civil liberty and the dis-

and pestilential literature is doubly dangerous. It strikes at the very ground truths on which bis faith rests. It tends to weaken his be-lief in God, to make him doubt the divine origin of the Church, and question her authority and that of her representatives. By ridiculing Catholic practices, misstating Catholic doctrines, and attacking Catholic principles and policies, it creates an atmosphere which is disastrous for the Catholic reader; it fills his mind with poison which affects for ill his moral and religious life, just as surely as does poisonous food affect his physical life. From the press, even from that which strives to be fair and honest in its treat. ment of Catholic matters, the Catho lic reader can hope to receive nothing to strengthen his religious con

The corrective for these evils is Catholic literature. The antidote to such poison is the Catholic newspaper. Not only is it a great advanage to have the Catholic paper received in the Catholic home each week, but in these days it is an absolute necessity. This was realized fully by Pope Pius X. of blessed memory, for he wrote: "In vain you will build churches, give missions, found schools—all your works, all your efforts will be destroyed—if you are not able to wield the defensive and offensive weapon of a loyal and sincere Catholic press."

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LONDON, SATURDAY, FEB. 23, 1918

" IN THE HEARING OF ALL THE WORLD"

There seems good reason to think that many even amongst the wellinformed and intelligent fail to realize how completely Secret Diplomacy has been banished from the negotiations now going on for the restoration of the world's peace. It was not without definite purpose and good reason that President Wilson in the forefront of his recent address to Congress placed this opening paragraph:

" On the 8th of January I had the honor of addressing you on the objects of the War as our people conceive them. The Prime Minister of Great Britain had spoken in similar terms on the 5th of January. To these addresses the German Chancellor replied on the 24th, and Count Czernin for Austria on the same day. It is gratifying to have our desire so promptly realized that all exchanges of view on this great matter sho made in the hearing of all the

The President is at pains to tell the intelligent reading public, who take their information and their thinking ready made from the newspaper headliner, that peace negotiations are on, and are being conducted " in the hearing of all the world." We shall not attempt to outline or summarize the progress and results of these negotiations; but, assuming that our readers have read the text (not the headlines) of the official interchange of views, we shall point out certain significant details.

With the Pope's Peace Note public negotiations started. The frantic charges of pro-Germanism against the Holy Father found some support in traditional prejudice, but the desire for peace amongst the peoples of the belligerent nations soon developed into insistent demands for authoritative statement of definite War aims and Peace terms. A significant sign of the times was seen when the British Prime Minister made one of his most important official pronouncements to the delegates of the Labor Unions which had | CATHOLICS IN THE AMERICAN | already formulated their Peace program. This was a decisive victory for public diplomacy. Again, after the recent Allied War Conference at forces of the United States is no plained by the other facts-of arrest-Versailles, press and Parliament longer a matter of conjecture but of ing significance in themselves—that versatiles, press and Partialistic called the Premier sharply to account for apparently closing the door on negotiations for peace. Though the formal vote of confidence was passed

Inger a matter of conjecture but of significance in themselves—that accretance in themselves—that succeeds it. After the reading of the heroic figures of the War and severatined fact. When Secretary of the heroic figures of the War and severatined fact. When Secretary of the heroic figures of the War and severatined fact. When Secretary of the heroic figures of the War and severatined fact. When Secretary of the heroic figures of the War and severatined fact. When Secretary of the paper the members will be expected to take part in the discussion that follows, either by way of observations of the paper the members will be expected to take part in the succeeds it. After the reading of the heroic figures of the War and succeeds with the succe formal vote of confidence was passed 35% many, even amongst Catholics, much greater proportion of men the right of the people to a voice thought the estimate too high. The physically fit for military service. unmistakably asserted.

passing. President Wilson notes of War based his computation was as well as military. the "very friendly tone" of Count singularly accurate. Czernin's reply; and he went so far as to say that "Count Czernin seems of 24,868 fighting men 7,672 or 31% redound to the strength, stability to see the fundamental elements of are Catholics. The next highest and defence of the State. The peace with clear eyes, and does not denomination is the Lutheran with things which the Catholic Church seek to evade them." Lloyd George, on the contrary, eloquently silent on 3,610. In all fifty-two religious trol, self-indulgence, lead inevitably is that his scope of study is enlarged, the Fund as follows: "I am overthe President's address to Congress, denominations are represented, the to the deterioration of the individual, pointedly declared he saw no difference between Count Czernin and Chancellor von Hertling, What gives added significance to this divergence of view is the fact that Mr. Asquith just as pointedly expressed himself in entire agreement with President Wilson.

Indicative of the immense progress made toward agreement is the conciliatory tone of Mr. Wilson's rejoinder to Count Von Hertling's discussion of the President's fourteen "She (the United States) is quite ready to be shown that the settlements she has suggested are not the only her own provisional sketch of principles." Very adroitly the Presi-

Contrast all this with the terms of the Protestant chaplains. President Wilson's reply to the Papal

as at present constituted; it was strike with new force those ion in a body. They are proud of The present system of inviting a purport of these representations was Prussian junkerdom.

ant German Government.

Father. He chose the psychological But another question suggests itnow be glad to accept.

President Wilson asks:

ment or of arrangements between ily disloyal. State and State."

with statesmanlike grasp of the evil of race suicide has ever been world situation, issued his Peace Note | branded by the Catholic Church as a in August. How was it received? foul sin against God and against press; with silence by the Allied no sophistry has ever made the sor-Governments unless in so far as they did, selfish, unclean thing appear accepted President Wilson's reply on other than it is. No convention, no their behalf, a reply which scornfully custom, no pseudo science, no selfignored the Reichstag Peace Resolu- interest can ever make respectable calls to the attention of the Govern- God's Church infallibly condemns as fused to negotiate.

post - War reconstruction has not lics of the United States there is a world" statesmen have blundered, military age than amongst the nonin the sight of all the world they are | Catholic population. But it would now floundering. The Pope, vindi- be unreasonable to think that this cated a hundred fold, remains, as the consideration alone could account Belgian Government recently de- for the enormous disproportion in clared, "the highest moral authority | the enlistment. in Christendom, who is anxious not Besides military age the Draft trito allow the idea of good and evil to bunals had also to take into be destroyed amidst the passions and account physical fitness. And here conflicts of mankind."

the English, French and Italian to think that other grounds of Governments of the secret treaty exemption would not apply equally excluding the Pope from peace to Catholics and non-Catholics. negotiations is probably intended We have been assured that less to deny its existence than to in some places Catholics rejectmark its repudiation. It is a sign of ed as physically unfit were proporreturning sanity on the part of those | tionately far fewer than non-Cathowho have already had reason to lics so rejected. We have this assurappreciate the French proverb : Qui ance with regard to certain places as mange le Pape s'en creve.

ARMIES

outnumber non-Catholics in the quota according to population is exin the decision of such questions was religious census already completed This, also, must go far to explain the at some of the camps shows that the even greater disproportion of Catho-Another point is worth noticing in information on which the Secretary lies in the volunteer services, naval

At Rockford (Ill.) camp in a total which the Catholic, Church stands 8,943; then come the Methodists with anathematizes, divorce, birth-conothers getting small by degrees and the destruction of the family and and 2 Mohammedans tie for last thoughtful Americans will begin to place.

At Camp Logan, Houston, Texas, there are 74 denominations among the 32,079 man and officers : of this number 10,786 or 33.6% belong to the Catholic Church. The others follow in this order: Methodists, 5,624, Baptists, 3,487, Lutherans, 2,752, Presbyterians, 2,370, Episcopalians, 1,197; the others range downwards points of the world's peace program. from 1,000 to few adherents of such sects as Theosophists, Buddhists, Swedenborgians, etc.

At Camp Dix half the enlisted men best or most enduring. They are throng the K. of C. and Y. M. C. A. buildings (these latter kindly lent) where ten Masses are said every dent couples economic arrangements | Sunday. At each Mass the buildings concerning which Germany is are filled to overflowing, affording a anxious-with territorial readjust- puzzling object-lesson which must cause some heartsearching amongst

These facts raise some interesting

Pope issued his appeal for peace by despair of the common sense of manwas at its strongest, junkerism at American armies, as in the British,

moment. The Centre Party had self which at first blush seems inex. The latent power is in them if the defenders of Catholic truth, and 100,000 out of work throughout the joined the Socialist Parties in a de- plicable, and so far as we have seen mand for peace on terms we should has not been answered. Why should Now when the militarist party has practically double their quota to the ingness to better equip themselves if years at the head of civilization." recovered its ascendancy in Germany gathering armies on which more and more the hope of the Allied cause 'Has he (Count von Hertling) rests? If it were entirely a volunntterly forgotten the Reichstag reso- teer army the question would offer lutions of the 19th of July, or does less difficulty, though even then it he deliberately ignore them? They must be insoluble to that section of spoke of the conditions of a general the population which professes to peace, not of national aggrandize- believe that Catholics are necessar-

There is one consideration which Yes, that is why the Holy Father must have due weight. The growing With insults and contumely by the nature. To Catholics no euphemism, tions which he now plaintively re- or lawful what the living voice of ment with which he peremptorily re- subversive of Christian morals. Therefore it is safe to assume that The War is not yet over; and the amongst the twenty million Cathobegun. "In the hearing of all the greater proportion of young men of

The diplomatic denial on behalf of are seeking; for there is no reason a matter of actual and notorious If the Holy Father could now in fact. Whether or not this was the duce the Central Powers to accept case generally throughout the States the bases for negotiation suggested we have no direct evidence; the eloby him six months ago they would quent facts of the religious census of meet with a very different reception. the soldiers in training seem to lead irresistibly to the conclusion that it

The striking fact of Catholics in the drafted American army being That Catholics proportionately almost if not quite double their

Here as elsewhere the things for learn from Army statistics that vigorous manhood and nationhood depends less on such futilities as sexhygiene in the schools and State control of venereal disease than on a religion whose vital influence permeates the life of individual and

CATHOLIC READING CIRCLES

No one who is in a position to judge in the defence of religion. will question the statement that at least seventy per cent. of our young circle, a public meeting could be men, not excluding those who have held from time to time at which

this reply was a peremptory refusal olic fidelity to the practice of any other to which they may belong, subjects that hitherto were of little Master Painters' and Decorators' there just as regular residents.

Association at Washington. The Russia has not yet found herself,

some one would but show the way.

Let us suggest as a practical

means to this end the formation of a

reading circle in each parish. When we say each parish we do not mean mistaken idea that the city is the in China, with the famous exclamafrom the small town or country side. bequeathing to those who should The great reform movements in come after him. Church and State have often had their beginnings in some little must be found the explanation we were elected—here follows a list of won to Christ it must be through the

speaking, a little village!

circle is to select a small number, 'Rock" may yet open to the Glad say from six to twenty—the number | Tidings of the Gospel of Peace. are willing to engage in a little serior of the United States have set an truth from now on: ous reading and stude. Map out a example of practical benevolence by We began with a perfectly familiar with one particular Washington. period in history, his mental curiosity is aroused in regard to the causes beautifully less until 2 Holy Rollers | the ruin of the State. Observant and | his former attitude was vague indif- versary Fund. Little did I dream

ference. A few men thus trained and enorganized company ready to undertake constructive work and to labor

In connection with the reading passed through our High Schools, do | matters of present day interest to | "Workless Mondays" created by the not read, or at least do not read any thing that is worth reading. Not within the Catholic press, could be distance that is worth reading. Not within the Catholic press, could be distance the country of the control of the country of the control of the country o one in twenty of them is interested cussed by those present. The result in the religious and social questions of this would be that our men would the United States, assumed national to doubt that the Teutonic armies lode star of man's eternal salvation. of the day. They may be very good have more definite information on scope through the representations young men, faithful in attending to current topics of Catholic interest, addressed by the Vice-President of their religious duties, lining up regu- and that there would be an incentive the National Paint, Oil and Varnish Austrian and German prisoners who ground the national interests,

as at present constituted; it was being the first present of investigation of a way, being a defiant ultimatum to who have been insisting that religion their faith in a vague sort of a way, priest or professional man to be lieve that every painters' district council lieve that she was coming to her own must be ever changing, ever adapting and resent the calumnies that they lecture—which, by the way, must be in every State be urged to adopt at last. No longer peremptory or deflant, itself to the ever-changing vagaries may hear uttered against it by their well buttered and sugared on both resolutions for presentation to every the President " in the hearing of all of the human mind under the influ- non-Catholic companions in store, sides with comedy and popular songs, mayor and every governor in the the world " is in actual negotiation ence of the spirit of the age. That is office or workshop; but they are so that our adult infants may be country, urging the official recomwith the unreformed and unrepent- not the way they express it; but all silent, and if not silent often woe- induced to take some food — will mendation that the nine workless their grandiloquent futility comes to fully ineffective, in the face of those never raise the intellectual standard Mondays be dedicated to the conserv-More than that; at the time the that and nothing else. One might calumnies because they have not of our people. We admit that it may ation of property and health by makarmed themselves with a definite enthuse them for the moment, and ing them clean up and paint up British naval forces could engage knowledge of Catholic truth and of that they may carry away some days. negotiation on the very terms since kind if the failure of the "modern knowledge of Catholic truth and of that they may carry away some days. accepted by President and Prime ists" were less absolute. It is not the facts of history to refute them. | vague information: but it will not Minister the Peace Party in Germany unreasonable to expect that in the We are not in favor of jeremaids, get them, as Mark Twain would say, We are not in favor of jeremaids, and would not deplore this situation are induced to undertake some operations there were 18,000 painters to their door. The Germans must its weakest. In all the world no one was better informed than the Holy breaking down inherited prejudice.

The germans must be that it could be remedied. The young men are not systematic reading and study, will out of work in the State of Illinois be redited with dash and enterprise altogether to blame in the matter. we have an army of intelligent alone, and probably more than means were but employed to bring it | worthyrepresentatives of that Church | country, the adoption of this suginto action. They have the faith, that in the words of Gladstone" has gestion would be an act of practical the Catholics of America furnish and many of them at least the will. marched for more than a thousand statesmanship which would directly artillery duels of more than usual

THE GLEANER

NOTES AND COMMENTS THE BOARD of Finance of the each city or large town parish but Presbyterian Church in Canada heads every country mission. There is a its appeal for funds for mission work centre of intellectual life. It should tion of St. Francis Xavier, as he lay be, judging from the number of its dying on the very threshold of the educational institutions; but stone work he had mapped out for the walls do not a prison make-nor a conversion of that country. "O university. There are too many Rock, Rock, when wilt thou open?" distractions and frivolities in the was the dying cry of that dauntless city that interfere with serious soldier of the Cross, as he realized thought and study. The intellectual his own approaching end, and the ity that it boasts of is mostly imported | magnitude of the task which he was

ST. FRANCIS died in 1552. In the secluded religious house or the home intervening centuries the intrigue once one of the most influential of the divisions in Christianity itself, our secular weeklies was edited in a against all of which St. Francis so clapboard shack on the banks of the valiantly strove, have gone far to small provincial town. In a recent China today, with its two million issue of the Boston Pilot we read souls, and its army of devoted misthis news item: "The annual meet- sionaries. Protestantism, on the committee made a splendid financial crumbling faith of Protestantism. report. The club voted to have a It is our heritage today, and the O'Reilly, who made the Pilot famous the centuries. Through the prayers when Boston was, comparatively and charity of individual Catholics The best way to establish a reading | their representatives in China, the | 1919

plan for the season, covering some the raising of a Fund for the relief of taining further information or by add- advertising or solicitation — an ex- victory. ing something from their own experi- ample which might be imitated to GENERAL ence or study. This will necessitate advantage in other Funds—the sum again on the move in Palestine, havreading, and reading for a definite of \$8,945 was raised in a few weeks, ing advanced an average depth of purpose. That is the main object to and transmitted direct to King Albert purpose. That is the main object to and transmitted direct to King Albert side of the village of Mukhmas, which is about twelve miles north-In acknowledging receipt of a

ing and the bearing of that period Cartier de Marchienne, the Belgian Dead Sea. and that he becomes enthusiastic whelmed by the generosity of the about a subject in regard to which subscribers to the King Albert Annithat a few words of mine, spoken some months ago at the Chemical thused will become a leaven with Club, would bear such golden fruit. which the pastor can leaven the May I suggest that the sum you whole mass. They will be his skilled name be converted into a draft for lieutenants in gathering in new re. francs 51,075, which I will forward cruits and drilling them in various direct to His Majesty with all short time the parish will possess an will be my pleasure as well to forward to His Majesty the list of subhe has in America."

A MOVEMENT to make the nine

IT was pointed out that as or indirectly benefit the whole business community. "On these Mondays," wrote Mr. Howard Elting, the official referred to, " idle shops could and corners could be cleaned up with benefit to all." At the same time, it was also suggested, the arm of the nation would be strengthened for the prosecution of the War, by relieving the strain of living from a not inconsiderable section of the community.

ON THE BATTLE LINE

OUR LATEST ALLY From World's Work, New York

Our boom era in the conduct of the War is nearly over. We pro-claimed our prowess to ourselves position in the World-War. Critics and the rest of the world—like a who under cover of pretended Western land dealer. Ten million men in the draft, a million in France of a country rail-splitter. What was of the nations, the lust for gold, and by spring in 1918, the air full of by spring in 1918, the air run of airplanes, countless ships for the sea, and our mobilized geniuses to sea, and our mobilized geniuses to light of truth. We are indebted to the submarine.

Bobcaygeon River. The best written of the Catholic exchanges, that reach our desk, do not always come from the cities but often from some of the Catholic exchanges, that reach our desk, do not always come from the cities but often from some of the Catholic community in the Catholic exchanges, that reach our desk, do not always come from the cities but often from some offensive. And we were told week of four the conversion of liking. We hailed the Russian Republic with joy, and the British, french and Italians were on the offensive. And we were told week of four the conversion of liking. We hailed the Russian Republic with joy, and the British, french and Italians were on the offensive. And we were told week of four the conversion of liking. We hailed the Russian Republic with joy, and the British, french and Italians were on the offensive. And we were told week of four the conversion of liking. We hailed the Russian Republic with joy, and the British, french and Italians were on the offensive. And we were told week of four the conversion of liking. We hailed the Russian Republic with joy, and the British, french and Italians were on the offensive. And we were told week of victories over the submarine. There were warning voices came the end of the boom. Russia ing of the Gate of Heaven Club of other hand, with all its material collapsed, the Italian line gave way,

year." Shades of John Boyle Indies comes echoing to us through campaign against the submarine resulted from the campaign of 1917 and searches him out.' would very nearly prevent our hav- propose to do a little of that

member a paper in such order that each subject will lead up to the one the double purpose of honoring one and subject will lead up to the one the double purpose of honoring one are going to have in us increasingly the War leads to live down a disappointment which our Allies action of the Holy Father throughout are going to have in us increasingly the War leads to live down a disappointment which our Allies action of the Holy Father throughout the War leads to live down a disappointment which our Allies action of the Holy Father throughout are going to have in us increasingly

two miles on a front of six on each east of Jerusalem. No great opposition was offered. Mukhmas is ten or twelve miles northwest of Jericho leading up to the situation then exist- cheque for the amount named, M. de River, some five miles north of the TROTSKY, the Bolshevik Foreign

Minister, is reaffirming officially what has been said before, namely, that Russia's withdrawal from the a real withdrawal, and the "throwing away of all agreements with her former Allies." Trotsky made this statement in reporting to the All-Russian Workmen's and Soldiers' Councils the result of the Brest-Litovek Conference, and the Councils approved his policy. The Allies now been wise, beneficent, and correct. know where they are at in their What is the position of the Pope in relations to Russia. If there was the world? He is the head of a intellectual exercises: so that in a your expressions of good will. It any doubt on the part of any of them | great religious society whose memprior to this statement it has been bers are found in every civilised removed, and Trotsky can be thanked country under the sun. Those country under the sun. for that much. The burden of the tries have their own national aspirascribers which you so kindly sent me War must now fall upon the rest of tions, their own national aspirations that he may know what true friends the Allies, who will be compelled to quite true, those aspirations and regard Russia, if not as a potential aims have come into conflict with enemy, then as a benevolent neutral other countries having their own in her relations to the Central powers. The report that Germany has already decided to renew active into the vortex when those countries would have an almost uninterrupted When other countries combine-it march to Petrograd, and would be may be for this or that purpose-greatly assisted by thousands of there always remains in the back Peace Note. The saliant feature of questions. The evidence of Cath. larly with the Holy Name Society or to them to read articles treating of Association to the Executive of the are flocking to the city and living all questions are naturally looked at

though but a few months ago she

A FLOTILLA of large enemy torpedo boat destroyers made a bold raid into the Straits of Dover at 1 o'clock yesterday morning and sank one trawler and seven drifters that were occupied in hunting a submarine. The destroyers made off before any some base on the Belgian coast, and would not be surprising if their in this affair.

INTENSE ARTILLERY firing and an unceasing succession of raids continue on the West front. In Lorraine particularly there has been some Both sides perhaps are playing for an advantage that would give success in an attack of a local or major character. Probably if a local attack succeeded by either side be put in order; machinery in need the preparations would include plans of paint could get it; and all nooks for the immediate enlargement of the operation.-Globe, Feb.

> THE POPE AND THE WAR

PATRIOTIC AND SCHOLARLY ARCHBISHOP ANSWERS THE "MALICIOUS SNARLERS"

Addressing a meeting which taxed the capacity of the Town Hall of Birmingham (England) Archbishop McIntyre, just returned from a four years' sojourn in Rome, made a spirited defence of the Holy Father's patriotism do not hesitate to ignorant prejudice will feel that "the other side" has searched them The War too, was going to our The Universe for the following verba-

action of the Holy Father during the War. We know that the Holy Father but they were thrust aside. Then has been made the object of much ignorant and bitter criticism. has been accused of pro-Germanism. South Boston took place Sunday resources, counts less than 340,000 and we realized that we were needed and, under the influence of that proafternoon and the following officers adversarial to the country of the coun afternoon and the following officers adherents. If China is ever to be to take stock of ourselves seriously. when he ought to have condemned It became evident that we could the violation of Belgian neutrality Hibernian patronymics. There were several discussions and the social fessed, not through the divisions and ready to fight in France before an tional law. When I heard those ready to fight in France before another year—and equally evident that charges, knowing as I did of what without that army the Allies cannot achieve victory this year. We the words of the Book of Proverbs series of social events this coming dying cry of the great Apostle of the realize, too, that another victorious came into my mind: He who pleads campaign against the submarine his cause first seems to be in the with the net loss of tonnage that Tonight I and through the zeal and devotion of ing a big army in France even in ing, and I think we shall discover that the accusations against the Having gotten down somewhere Holy Father have sprung from a near bedrock, let us stay there. Let total disregard of his position in the us ask Washington, official and semi-world, and of what he has actually the parish—of intelligent men who

The Dye and Chemical industries official, to give up rose tinting everything and tell us the plain unvarished tions have been coloured and intentions. We began with a hollow boom and which was certainly in a decline, but built a false optimism on it. It collapsed. From now on let us stick to definite period of history in reference the war-torn women and children of the facts and build justifiable optim. I predict, when the bitterness and to the Church or some of the social questions that are agitating the public mind in our day. Allot to each lic mind in our day allot to each lic mind in our day. Allot to each lic mind in our day allot to each lic mind in our day. Allot to each lic mind in our day allot to each lic mind in our d Moreover, we have got to live down it will be generally confessed that the

ingham; and the reasons of my confidence are these : First, racious presence amongst us tonight of Birmingham's chief magistrate I take as a sign that Birmingham is ready to hear the other side. we remember, when the hierarchy was re-established in England, a storm of anti-Papal fury raged through the country, but the violence of that storm was broken he sturdy common-sense of mingham, and died away. Lastly, while I was still in Rome, I read in the Birmingham Daily Post of the 3rd September, 1915, a fair, judicial and policy of the Pope, and I said to myself: 'Dear old Brum seems to be the best-informed, as well as the best-governed, city in the world.

THE POSITION OF THE POPE

"I wish, then, to show tonight that

through the colored medium of nationality. The Pope is obliged to look at all things in the clear, pure light of the Gospel. When, then, the nations are in conflict the wisdom of the Pope is so to shape his action that, without offence to any, without causing consequential harm, he may safeguard the interest of souls.

"There was a time once when all the nations of Europe were Catholic, and the whole structure of political his was based on what is called the Feudal system, with its grades of lords, and super-lords, and over-Now, under that system, the Holy Father was not only the spiritual head of Europe, but he was also a great over-lord, and the nations looked to him to defend the weak against the tyranny of the strong, and to give a sanction to inter-national law. When the Pope then spoke, he spoke with a universally recognised authority. But the Feudal system has passed away; the Governments of Europe are no longer Catholic, and I ask, is there today a single Government in the world that takes advice from, or asks the leave of, the Holy See as to how and when it shall wage war? What, when the nations come into conflict, can the Pope do? Can he set himself up as an over-lord, or as spiritual adviser to the Lutheran Emperor of Ger-many? And as for international law, do we not know that it has been drawn up with so little reference to the Holy See and with such a manifest desire to exclude its collaboration that at the Hague Conference the door was practically slammed in the face of Pope Leo XIII.? With that law the Holy Father was equivalently told he had no concern. When, then, men clamoured and cried for the Pope to come forward in a European conflict to defend what they called international law against a great ruler, they were asking the Pope to undertake a task of extreme difficulty, delicacy, and danger. I know it has been said that the Holy See is the greatest moral force in the world, and it has en said that the Holy Father ought to have come forward fearlessly to condemn on moral grounds the crimes that have been committed. Nay, the lament has been raised that Holy Father, by coming forward, would have had such an effect upon the world that his moral influence would have been extended and intensified; that he lost a golden opportunity. Well, I agree, and readily agree, that the Holy See is the greatest moral force in this world; but I am going to show, I hope, that the Holy Father in his words and in his actions has not been unworthy of the high position he holds. But for the moment I shall make two observations. The first is this: When I observed men enting that the Holy Father had lost a golden opportunity of increasing his influence, I knew that these very men had not been in the habit in the past of paying very much attention to the Holy Father's moral instructions, and they gave not the even in the midst of their pathetic tenderness, for the Holy Father; that at the very moment they deplored that his moral influence was not increasing they were doing their very best to reduce that moral inby blackening his acter. Now. I do not say that I suspected them of harboring the desire to see the Holy Father embroiled with the Central Powers : out I do say that I saw clearly what sharp teeth can be found in the com-

pany of crocodile's tears. "MEAN AND DASTARDLY BULLVING"

Belgian neutrality. What would have been the general situation? The violation of Belgian neutrality was a violation of international law. and it was the duty of those nations that had made that international law to protest against that violation. But what happened? Did a single neutral nation raise its voice in pro silent; Holland was silent; Spain was silent; all the Republics of South America were silent. Even the United States was silent, And I say this: to single out the Holy See from that silent crowd-whereas the Holy See had had nothing to do with the International Law that had been violated-and to assail the Pope alone for his silence was a piece of mean and dastardly bullying.

HOLY SEE ALONE PROTESTED

"But what makes this attack on the Holy See more atrocious still is the fact that amongst all the neutral powers of the world the Holy See was the only one that did raise a public protest against the invasion of was thanked by King Albert and the Belgian Government, and a party of French journalists sent an address to the Holy Father, through the Cardinal Secretery of State, thanking him for having alone, among the for ever—as we hope—from the foul Powers, publicly condemned the violation of Belgian neutrality. These things were known in France. Why were they not known in England? And if they were known in England, what is the meaning of the attacks on the Holy See? By and by I shall read to you a letter from the Cardin-something far more sacred. shows how the Holy Father had con-

" FOOLS RUSH IN WHERE ANGELS

"I have said that the task of the Holy Father is a difficult, delicate, and a dangerous one. Consider for a moment his position. The Kaiser, who is the chief person concerned, did not regard the Holy Father as his over-lord or as his spiritual adviser. The German pation, as a body, firmly believed that what their high command had done during the War was perfectly justifiable; whereas we hold that many things have been done horrible in character and absolutely without justification. in a letter to the press, the Bishop of Vinchester warned us: 'Do not be soo confident when you are judge not only of your own case, but of how that case appears to the enemy If the Holy Father had condemne by name a nation believing itself to guiltless, that condemnation ald simply have made it furious. The Pope has not the freedom of newspaper correspondents, whose words might pass unheeded, whereas if the Holy Father had said what the writers say, the whole country would be up in rebellion. In the life of Mr. Gladstone we have a very intere xample of what I mean. Many of ou here will remember the eleccampaign of 1880. Mr. Gladstone had been in opposition, and during that electoral campaign he had made nany bitter attacks on Austria, and amongst other things he said that he would defy any man to take a map and point to any place on that map, and say: 'There Austria did good,' Well, the Liberals swept the ountry and Mr. Gladstone became Prime Minister; and then his tone changed, his attitude towards Austria was altered, and his defence has become famous: 'It is not my intention to repeat or defend in argument language used in a position of greater freedom and less responsibility.' Lord Salisbury defended Mr. Glad-stone. The poet has given us the same lesson in another way when he says: 'Fools rush in where angels fear to tread.'

"I ask only that this principle of wise procedure which is observed by prominent statesmen be applied to the Holy Father. Where in the whole world is there a responsibility like his? And it is the Holy Father's highest wisdom so to act that he may not cause consequential mischief while carrying out his main purpose; and may I say that during the whole of the War the Holy Father has discharged the performance of his office wisely avoiding consequential mischief.

IF THE CAP FITS

"Now let me read to you, to explain how wisely the Holy Father has acted, the letter of the Cardinal Secretary of State on the condemnation of the violation of Belgium Writing to the Belgian Minister in Rome, His Eminence says :-

"The German Chancellor himself ecognised that in the invasion of Belgium was committed a violation of neutrality contrary to international slightest sign of any purpose of law, justifying it merely on the score amendment. Moreover, I observed of military necessity. It follows an intensity of virulent resentment that the invasion of Belgium is by the Holy Father when he condemned openly every injustice by whatsoever side or for whatever motive committed. It is true that Germany has since published documents by means of which she claims to prove that previous to the War Belgium had failed in the duties of neutrality, which at the time of invasion no longer existed. It was not the business of the Holy See to decide this question of history; nor for its purpose was there any need of such a decision. Even admitting the German point of view, it must always "My second remark is this: Sup- remain true that, on the confession pose that the Holy See had been of her own Chancellor, Germany silent with regard to the violation of penetrated into Belgium territory with the consciousness of violating its neu-trality, and therefore committed an in-

"This letter gives us a key to interpret other passages from the Pope's declarations in which, without naming Germany, he condemns the crimes which Germany has com-mitted. He could not hold a legal Norway, Sweden, Denmark, were all silent; Holland was silent; Spain was to make a cap of crime so that the whole world could see whose head it fitted. In connection with And I this position of the Holy See, a recent incident has occurred—to us most interesting: the taking of Jerusalem. The Holy Father immediately showed his joy, and public thanksgiving was offered in Rome. Now, the Holy Father was criticised for that (he can never do anything right), and it was said that he had acted heedlessly, thoughtlessly, because, by his manifestation of joy he was giving needless offence to Ger-many—the allies of Turkey. Anyone acquainted with the history of Crusades, anyone acquainted with the unswerving policy of the Belgium. For that the Holy Father Holy See in regard to the Holy Land, was thanked by King Albert and the must have known that the Pope's joy was almost inevitable, when those spots which had been hallowed by the sacred footsteps of Our Divine Redeemer had been snatched for ever—as we hope—from the foul self, I rejoiced at the criticism be-cause it destroyed the previous

Now, taking the key given us by this proposal. It was inspired by the Cardinal Secretary of State's those great humanitarian senti-letter, we find that the Holy Father ments of which His Holiness has shows how the Holy Father had condemned the violation of Belgian
neutrality; and that will help us to
understand the condemnations issued
by the Holy Father against the
demned the violation of Belgian
letter, we find that the Holy Father
has condemned those crimes which
has condemnation
we condemn. In his condemnation
the Cardinal Secretary of States s
ments of which His Holiness has
demonstrated the course of the War, and His
of attacks on open cities he has condemonstrated the course of the War, and His
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of attacks on open cities he has condemonstrated the course of the war.

charge of pro-Germanism, and to me

the same way he has condemned the submarine campaign; for he has said 'by sea and land weapons of offence are employed which are contrary to the dictates of humanity and the dictates of humanity and was action of the Holy Father during the way to the dictates of humanity and was action of the Holy Father during the way had been wise beneficent and trary to the dictates of humanity and of international law. Strange to say, the German press became uneasy, and tried to interpret the Holy Father's words as meaning a condemnation of the English blockade. That interpretation was short-lived. The Cardinal Secretary of State, speaking for the Holy Father, declared that the Holy See had never suggested that the English blockade of Germany was not perfectly justice. therefore it was the German submar-

freedom of the sea which damns as an unforgettable crime the sinking of the Lusitania, and has brought the United States into the War.

So, then, the Holy Father's words

wisely and correctly.

BENEVOLENT ACTION OF HOLY FATHER "Now, I would just like to say a word on the benevolent action of the Holy Father, and that because I have had something to do for England in the matter. I was written to from time to time from England to find out, through the Vatican, news of missing and wounded soldiers, and to make petitions for their exchange and I was astonished at the pains and trouble taken by the Holy See. I would get, for instance, a letter of this kind: 'You will be pleased to know that "A. B." has been traced and exchanged, and is now at "N," in Switzerland.' 'German authorities report that "C. B." is in vigorous health, and so does not fulfil the conditions for exchange.' Again: 'Search has been made throughout ditions all Germany and throughout Belgium for "E. F.," but without result. How-ever, I have instructed the Apostolic Nuncio to continue his inquiries.' This is but a sample of the vast work being continually done by the Holy See, and you will judge of the vast-ness of that work when I tell you that during the first year of the War alone no fewer than 40,000 missing soldiers were searched for by the Vatican agents. Never once was I asked what was the man's religion, and never once was anything paid— not even the cost of a postage stamp. The whole of this gigantic work and

the whole of the expense connected with it were assumed by the Holy Father to himself. "As an instance of the variety of the offices performed by the Vatican, I will mention another. I was written to ask if the Vatican could get a photograph of the grave of a British soldier who had been buried in Gallipoli. On the principle of nothing venture nothing win. I went to the Vatican and made my application. After a time I got ten large photographs of the British cemeter ies in Gallipoli, and accompanying them was a letter from the Cardinal Secretary of State, in which, amongst

other things he says: "In the impossibility of sending for the moment a photograph of the tomb of the soldier, I hasten to meet the affectionate desire in the best way possible by sending to you for the family of the deceased, copies of the photographs of the military cemeteries, the only ones that, so far, it has been possible for the Holy See to secure; but I am engaging the interest of the Apostolic Delegate at Constantinople to obtain from the notwithstanding the difficulties of the case—a special photograph of the individual grave, special and if this comes to me I shall be pleased to send it to you without delay for the comfort of the poor last week:

TO THE HOLY SEE WE OWE EXCHANGE

OF PRISONERS "You read in the papers from time to time of the arrival in Eug-land or in Switzerland or Holland of prisoners who have been released— war prisoners! To whom do they owe their release? The Holy See. Owing to the initiative and the persistent insistence of the Holy See, category after category of the prison-ers and wounded have been exchanged or sent into neutral countries; and not only that, the Holy Father has sent the consolation of religion, he has sent provisions and thing needed for prisoners; he has obtained for them absolute freedom from labor on Sundays. There is hardly anything connected with the welfare of prisoners that the Holy See has not undertaken.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT GRATEFUL "In conclusion, I will read to you this letter sent to the Holy Father

by the British Government:
"The German Government having made known that it accepts the pro-posal for the reciprocal removal to Switzerland of invalided prisoners of the Holy Father was not being Britannic Majesty's Government has tens to express to the Holy See its warmest gratitude for having made

of Germany was not perfectly justifiable. Only one of two things could
have been condemned by the Holy
Father's words. The Holy See said
it was not the English blockade;

since the commencement of the War, people in this country who under r "You have heard the Holy Father's would say much or bother their heads frequent reference to the freedom of the seas. What freedom of the sea ing while I was still in Rome. The freedom which the Holy Father demanded was the freedom which was demanded by President Wilson that the conclusion that he must thereand that it would enable those people to realise that the Pope was no more pro-German than he was pro Eng

In seconding, Mgr. Parkinson (in and actions have been worthy of his the absence of Alderman Leicester, high position, and he has acted K.C.S.G.) said they had listened to a well informed address from one who had been in Rome, and had also been in frequent and very responsible conversation with the Holy Father him-

CITIZENSHIP

The Bishop of Nottingham moved vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor, and in so doing hoped that the pub-lic would be made to see what a cardinal error had been committed when the Pope was excluded from the Hague Conference, and that they would insist upon giving Benedict statistical bureau of 32nd division. XV. his place when it came to a resettlement of Europe at the close of that terrible War.
Canon Villiers having seconded

the Lord Mayor in returning thanks, said that if ever he should come to be criticized in regard to any of his public actions in Birmingham, he hoped he might be able to find as good an advocate as Archbishop There were no more loyal citizens in Birmingham, none more devoted to the national intersts, than those who were members of the Roman Catholic Church.

The proceedings terminated with the singing of "God Bless Our Pope."

FATHER MADDEN, M. C. THE BRAVEST MAN IN FRANCE

KNOWS WHEN TO BE SILENT

The following story concerning Major the Rev. A. Madden, O. M. I., M. C., a Canadian Oblate who before the War was engaged in the British Columbia missions, has been sup-plied by a Canadian chaplain: 'Three weeks ago there arrived at

the office of the Director of Chaplain Services, Overseas Military Forces of Canada, which are situated in Oxford Circus House, the Rev. Dr. Neil, the Moderator of the Presbyterian Church in Canada. One of his first haplain named Captain Madden in France. He stated that he did not know him, nor to what religion he belonged. He had, however, in Hall ifax, before crossing, met a returned Canadian wounded officer. The officer, learning that he was going to visit the chaplains overseas, told him; 'There is one chaplain there, who is the bravest man in France.
He broughtme in from No Man's Land
when I was blinded. His name was
Padre Madden. Don't fail to see
him.' It was only when the Preshy. who is the bravest man in France. him.' It was only when the Presby-terian Moderator told the story in London, that he learned that Padre Madden was a Catholic priest.

Another tribute to Father Madden

A Protestant officer of his battalion was speaking. He said that Padre Madden had risked his life not once, but hundreds of times. "Whenever I wanted accurate information as regards our front, I never went to an intelligence officer or O. P. I consulted Padre Madden. He was better than any intelligence officer in the brigade. He knew every shell-hole in our area. He won his Military Cross a year and half ago, but he has deserved it anew dozen times since." Speaking of Father Madden in mess, he added: "He knew how to keep silent. The most inaccurate and illogical views would be put forward, but Padre Madden would remain silent. Finally someone would turn to him and ask his opinion. He would give it, and it would be worth listening to. Colonel N—— told me till he met Padre Madden, he had never met a Roman Catholic priest, and had no use for Roman Catholics; but now, since he has known Padre Madden he will never let anyone say a word against Roman Catholics in his presence."-The Tablet.

A SLANDER REFUTED

due says The Providence Visitor. Some of them decided lately that conditions in the American Army in France should be remedied. It didn't matter much that the reformers were unacquainted with the con ditions when the Temperance board of the Methodist Episcopal Church crimes that have been committed. | demned the German air-raids; in that the action so happily initiated | decreed they must be changed.

Now comes General Pershing with a statement that "there has never been a similar body of men to lead being about 1,500 profess no religion, about 13,500 are Catholics, the liquor despite his faith." as clean lives as our American sol-diers in France. Their good behavior is the subject of most favor able comment, especially by our Allies. American mothers may rest assured that their sons are a credit to them and to the nation.

The Temperance Board of the Methodist Episcopal Church may now resume knitting if it wants to do something really useful in reparation for its gratuitous slander of American troops abroad.

> THESE FIGURES SPEAK

ANSWER THE LEADING CHARGE WHICH OUR ENEMIES HAVE ALWAYS MADE

Our readers will recall our conten-tion, frequently made, that there are not only more Catholics serving of any other faith, but that the Cath olic quota overflows by more than 100%. Members of our Church constitute about 15% of the whole popu ation of the country, while they constitute fully 35% of the membership of the Army and Navy. This was admitted by the Secretary of War, and figures, which were gathered by chaplains of the different sects at several cantonments, substantiate the truth of the admission

CAMP LOGAN

Camp Logan, Houston, Tex., Jan 24. The religious census recently taken at Camp Logan shows that there are about twice as many Catholic soldiers as there are of any other one

The census of all the troops has been compiled under the direction of Lieutenant G. G. Short, head of the

Following is the table:	Men
Roman Catholic	10578
Methodist Episcopal	5374
Baptists	3380
Lutherans	2689
Presbyterians	2164
Christians	1329
Episcopalians	1051
Jews	800
Congregationalists	630
Prot., no other designation	670
Christian Scientists	210
United Brethren	122
Greek Orthodox	105
Atheists and Infidels	79
German Lutheran	69
About 15 other classification less than 50 each.	s with

Atlanta, Ga., Jan 22.-Formal an nouncement of the results of the re-cent religious census taken at Camp Gordon by the officers in charge of the personnel survey of the 82nd division was made Monday afternoon by officials at division headquarters.

religious sects:		
Religion	No.	P. C.
Catholic	14159	41.9
Methodist	4787	14.2
Baptist	3742	11.1
Jewish	2477	7.3
Presbyterian	1857	5.5
Protestant Episcopalians	1579	4.7
Lutheran	1493	4.4
Congregational		1.4
Greek Orthodox	403	1.3
The Christian Church	338	1.0
Jewish Reformed, 18 Brethren, 145: Reform		

Evangelical, 94; Anglicans, 78; First the scattered settlers of the West and Reformists, 68; Jewish Orthodox, 66; Unitarian, 48; Primitive Baptist, 55 : Agnostic, 36 : Christian Scientists Protestant, 10: of no religion 698

CAMP GRANT

Camp Grant, Ill., Jan. 21-Roman Catholic fighting men far outnumber the followers of other re igions in Camp Grant. Fifty-two lenominations are represented by the 24,869 men in the cantonment. They are classified alphabetically as follows: Religion

0	
Agnostics	
Atheists	12
Baptists	17
Christian Scientists	. 2
Congregationalists	
Disciples of Christ	. 5
Episcopalians	
Evangelical	
Evangencai	1
Freethinkers	1
Greek Catholics	
Lutherans	
Methodists	36
Mormons	
Presbyterians	21
Quakers	
Reformed	
Roman Catholics	76
Unitarians	1
United Brethren	
Universalists	
Universalists	
CAMP DODGE	

Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Ia., Jan. 25-More than sixty different religious beliefs are expressed by men of the 88th National army division in if the amendment is ratifled there a census just completed by Chaplain Boyd and the statistical department. A total of 12,633 men were carded. Catholics made the largest showing, and Methodists second.

the strength of the division CAMP M'CLELLAN

rest belong to the different Protestant sects.

Fifty-two religions are represented by the soldiers at Camp Grant, ac-cording to a survey announced by Major Charles E. T. Lull, acting chief of staff. Catholics predominate, 32.4% of the men being of that creed.

CAMP LEWIS

Camp Lewis, Wash., Jan. 28.-On hundred and eighteen sects, including seven different religions, are to be found in the 30,000 men who are here, according to the religious census of the camp completed this The census, taken in compliance

with orders received from the War Department, shows that there are 6 agnostics, 36 infidels and 153 atheists nong the men who are here. Of the Protestant religions the

dists lead with a total enumer. ated strength of 4,483. The Catholic religion claims a fourth of the men in camp, 7,390 asserting that as their

The seven religions to be found in the camp are: Christian, Confucian, Mohammedan, Jewish, Yogi, Budd-hist and Pantheist. — Our Sunday Visitor.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH EXTENSION SOCIETY OF CANADA

OUR GREATEST GIFT

Charity binds us under pain of sin give relief to the poor and suffering. How great must be the obliga tion to feed the spiritually hungry How pleasing it must be to the Most Sacred Heart of Jesus to see the Bread of Life broken to His brethren -to the hungry children of His Eternal Father!

In the days gone by many Catho lics endured privations in order to keep in their souls their most precious gift from God—Faith. Perhaps dier who is charging the imminent you have read in the history of Ire-land about the "Souper Campaign." During the awful famine years the population of the land dwindled from 8,000,000 to 4,000,000. Starving, fevered men and women. too at the sight of their dying children, were offered food, medicine and raiment in exchange for their Godgift of Faith. Christ-like they put or the Forty Martyrs of Sebaste, the temptation aside. They gave up this life for the Life Eternal.

this anti-Catholic propaganda. We see with bitterness of soul the success that crowns, in some cases, the misplaced zeal of the proselytiser. If in well organized parishes in the Saracen troops from her convent The following figures represent the exact number of adherents to various If in well organized parishes in cities and towns these wolves in the clothing of sheep are able to exercise some influence and steal some of the Lord's own, how great must be their success in the distant places and among the scattered Catholics and among the scattered Catholics invader and to seat her sovereign firmly on his throne. With such sainted champions as these to inspire Mass or ministration of Sacraments

No wonder every diocese from praying mother should feel confident winnipeg to Victoria laments the that all will be well with her absent loss of many of Christ's children cause of the lack of priests, churches and schools. To keep the Faith in the hearts of

North; to supply priests for the Holy Sacrifice and the Sacraments and to build churches-citadels for the defence of Christ's doctrine, is the reason for the existence of the Catholic Church Extension Society Without your aid we are futile. With your generous assistance

can save to many the Greatest of God's gifts-Holy Faith. REV. T. O'DONNELL, President, Catholic Church Extension Society, 67 Bond St., Toronto. Contributions through this office

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

DONATIONS Previously acknowledged... \$139 50 E. J. Hastings, Soo, Ont..... R. J. & J. G. In memory of on beha behalf of deceased friends .. Papils of Loretto Academy,

PROHIBITION OPPOSED BY CARDINAL GIBBONS

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 5.-Cardinal Gibbons strenuously denounced the national prohibition amendment in a statement issued by him tonight and declared that legislators of the States should not "bow to the fanat-icism that seems to be ruling us in this respect.

'I feel," said the Cardinal, " that will spring up in all parts of this country illicit stills that will manufacture a low grade of whiskey that will do more harm than the good grade is doing. Beer and light wines No affiliation was claimed by 1.348 will pass out of existence and the men, slightly more than 10 per cent. of man who wants a drink will have to man who wants a drink will have to resort to the brand of intoxicant that dispenser of all God's gifts." Let no

Virginia and the District of Colum- us. Mohammed's tenets forbid the Alphonsus Marie.

It will be a calamity if this amendment is adopted. It will be only a step in the abridgment of other liberties that we enjoy. Those favoring the amendment will not be satisfied with this victory and they will try to impose other obnoxious laws upon us that will make our personal liberty worth very little

SOLDIERS' SAINTS

It was an observant French officer in the present War who came to the conclusion that the Germans fight out of pride, the English through interest, and the French for honor. Had an English or a German soldier made a similar remark, no doubt it would have been phrased differently. It will certainly be interesting to hear what verdict his enemies his allies pass on the American sol-dier when he takes part for the first time in an important action. Per haps the soul of the American sol dier, as he goes into battle, will be strengthened both by a consistent blending of the three foregoing motives and by a burning desire to bring to a just and quick end this suicidal war of the nations, so that when peace is finally restored to the world all subject races and peoples may enjoy the right of self determin-ation so that hereafter no country will be governed against its will by another. Men who go to war for such worthy objects as those, provided they live clean lives, pray like priests, and fight like gentlemen, will surely win from Heaven the blessing of victory. But if it be God's will that they should lay down their young lives in so noble a cause Paradise will be theirs forever.

Thrice is he armed who has his quarrel just. But of the Catholic oldiers who make up so large a portion of our American forces, it be said that they are panoplied in armor of proof because they have such a fine array of military deadly breach can call, for example, on St. Ignatius Loyola, that flery Spanish captain who defended the Fortress of Pampeluna until he was struck down by a cannon-shot; or St. Sebastian, the valiant Roman officer sealed with his blood his alle giance to God; or St. Lawrence, who endured intense pain so smilingly saw in God their heavenly Commander-in-Chief; or the great St In Canada today there is an organized effort to wean away from the Catholic Church the European immitrepid cousin, St. Ferdinand, so renowned for his devotion to Our Lady, We city from the Moor; or St. Gene-suc-vieve, whose prayers saved Paris and protect the American soldier his son.-America.

> FATHER FRASER'S CHINESE MISSION

Taichowfu, China, Nov. 26, 1916. Dear Readers of CATHOLIC RECORD That your charity towards my mission is approved by the highest ecclesiastical authorities of Canada m a letter from His Excellency, The Most Rev. Peregrina F. Stagni, O. S. M., D. D., Apostolic Delegate, Ottawa: "I have been watching with much interest the contributions to the Fund opened on behalf of your missions by the CATH-OLIC RECORD. The success has been very gratifying and shows the deep interest which our Catholic people take in the work of the missionary in foreign lands. . I bless you most cordially and all your labors, as a pledge my earnest wishes for your greatest success in all your under takings." I entreat you to continue the support of my struggling 5 00 mission, assuring you a remembrance in my prayers and Masses.
1 50 Yours faithfully in Jesus and Mary

J. M. FRASER

			-
,	Previously acknowledged	\$12,388	
	E. J. Hastings, Soo, Ont	1	
	A Friend, Tors Cove	2	1
	J. C. M., Grates Cove		
	J. J. C	25	1
	Children's Contribution,		
l	Dickinson's Landing,		
3	(per Rev. C. McRae)	5	1
ı	In honor of Sacred Heart		1
,	Joseph White, Little Bona	1	1
3	B. MacIsaac, Strathlorne	1	1
	Mary McDonald, Carievale	5	1
1	Thanksgiving Offering	1	1
1	Thanksgiving, J. W	10	1
1	D., Guelph	5	1
	M. J. V., Halifax	2	1
3	Edgar McInnis, Fortune		
	Bridge	1	-
1	Friend, Peterboro	1	1
	E. M. C., St. Johns, Nfld	1	1

is made surreptitiously, and we all know what effect that will have on the men of the country.

The property of the present of all dods gives. Here to one consider this latter title extravagant, for the greatest of saints have so spoken of her, and all the saints have so spoken of her, and all the saints have so spoken of her, and all the saints have so spoken of her and her and her all the saints have so spoken of her and At Camp McClellan, near Anniston,
Ala, there are 30,000 troops from
Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey,
Lators would make Mohammedans of lators would make Mohammedans of Holy Ghost, the Spirit of Truth.—St.

FIVE MINUTE SERMON

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

CONTRITION

"When as yet we were sinners, Christ died r us," (Rom. v. 8, 9.)

The season of Lent, my dear brethren, is given to us for repentance And the first step towards repentance is to have "a humble and a contrite heart." So let us to-day, imploring

neart." So let us to-day, imploring God's help, try to awaken in our souls a true sorrow for sin.

Sin is an offence and outrage against God. Men can grow haidened so as to disregard and think nothing of sin. What we want is to brow and requesting its appropriate its appropriate in the second se know and value its enormity, its guilt, so that we may renounce it and be forgiven before it is too late. We should hate sin because it has so befooled us. We have been deceived deluded by the plausibility of the temptation, as Eve was by the serpent, and we did not fully realize that it was death to our souls till it was too late. "The wages of sin is death." (Rom. vi. 23.)

was too late. The wages of sin is death." (Rom. vi. 23.)

We should hate sin, because, once fallen, we ourselves are helpless to save ourselves. We should hate sin because by it we have lost heaven; and what have we got in its place? There is nothing but remorse and bitterness of soul left.

And this is only regarding sin as it affects our own souls; but how much more should we detest it as an offence against God. It is disobedience, defiance, rebellion against the Almighty. By sin we have joined the ranks of God's enemies. And Isaias "And He shall be angry with His enemies. For behold, the Lord will come with fire to render His wrath in indignation, and His rebuke with flames of fire. . . . Their worm shall not die, and their fire shall not be quenched; and they shall be a loathsome sight to all flesh." (Isa.

Thus God hates sin, and the sad part of it is that we ourselves have committed sin so frequently, so grievously—we whom God has loved and chosen and taken care of; we who have had so many graces, so many chances of beginning again to be faithful and devout. A false friend is a thousand times worse than an ignorant enemy. Every past grace and blessing adds intensity to the malice of ours sins. The more we have known God the more guilty we, who have turned our back upon Him. The more enlightened once, the darker our crime now ; the more favours we have received, the greater the treachery of our sins.

And yet our Blessed Lord is ready at this holy time to forgive us. "When as yet we were sinners, Christ died for us." Our Lord knew well how base and ungrateful we were, but that could not turn His love, and so, whilst we were sinners, His comassion compelled Him to die for us. This thought grips our heart and makes us contrite more than all other motives. His death was a free gift to us; He never hesitated, never egrudged it-would be willing to die for each one of us, if necessa but He does expect us to be grateful for it. To be forgotten and ignored is hard indeed. Listen to His com-"I said. Behold Me, behold Me, to a nation that did not call upon My Name. I have spread forth My hands all the day to an unbelieving people." (Isa. lxv. 1, 2.)

Because we have been forgiven so easily, so frequently, we forget what our forgiveness cost our Redeemer. Confession is so short, just to mention our sins so easy, we forget that the very remembrance of sin caused the agony and bloody sweat of our Saviour in the garden that night be-fore He died. "The Lord hath laid fore He died. upon Him the iniquities of us all."
(Isa. liii. 6,) and they pressed Him to the ground in bitter agony. Lord sweated blood; cannot we shed

a tear?
We fall again so easily into the same sins that we think little of They are not impressed on our souls as the scourges impressed them on the Sacred Body of our Lord. They were cut deep into the tender flesh of the Lamb of God.

He was brought before the populace, crowned with thorns. How often have we reflected that He stood there, blasphemed and condemned, that we might be forgiven at the judgment day? We grumble at having to go to Confession, perhaps to be kept waiting awhile. Is it as hard as carrying the cross to Calvary? It was our sins that made the cross so heavy. Are we grateful that our Saviour carried it for us?

death, our redemption, a free gift to us! But look and study those Wounds in His Hands, Feet, and the lance-wound in His Side, then you will see how much that redemption cost our Lord. If we are only contrite now He will not complain of the price that He paid.

Remember, my dear brethren, the Almighty Father looked down from heaven and beheld that Death on Calvary. He restrained His angels in heaven from liberating the Victim; His justice could look on and see die. How God hates sin! Be contrite that your sins have crucified your Lord.

God hates sin, but He pities the sinner; and if, my dear brethren, whilst as yet we were sinners Christ died for us, how much more will He love us if now, turning from our sins with our hearts full of loving sorrow, of Him to forgive us and faithful. Pray for true contrition. This loving sorrow, once

alive in our heart, and strengthened posed to hide a statue of the Blesse by the memory of Christ's Passion and Death, will cast out sin and the old longings for sin: it will make us hate ourselves for having offended their minds at rest:
God: it will bring us to our knees in "Do not be afraid-

TEMPERANCE

DANIELS ON TEMPERANCE

A monster meeting was held in Washington, D. C., on November 11 to celebrate the victory of the dry movement in the national capital. Secretary Daniels of the Navy spoke

'Our fathers had the vision to build here a city which has not been build-ed by money for trade or commerce; but on the banks of the Potomac, in the primeval forests they built a Capital for democracy, for Christian

purity and government.
"And now this Capital of the greatest republic on earth is the first national capital to take the forward

step of prohibition.

"Laid out upon plans for all times, it has been the object of admiration of other nations, and the example of America in having a city like one set upon a hill, may be followed by the nations of the world; and we, in our days, may live to see the time when no capital on earth will be enslaved by the influence of a saloonkeeper.

In every city in America except Washington, the people who have title rights to the land, own the city. In Washington, the city belongs to the whole Republic, and save except the 'cave dwellers,' most of us who have residences here have attach ments and ties binding us to every city in the Republic.

Nearly all the residents of Wash ington came here either to hold public office or to see the wheels of gov ernment go around; and we have pre served the home ties, so that Wash ington is typical of the Republic; and the action which we celebrate today cannot be said to be any other action than the formal legislative expression of the American people.

'You did not win this proud place in the nation solely by reason of sen-timent in Washington, but because good men in Oregon, in Kansas, in North Carolina, and in more than half the Republic took the first line trenches in the warfare against the saloon. We had here on Capitol Hill the battle of the Marne. There were times when it seemed the victory would not be with the cause of tem perance, but let us this afternoon while we do honors to the pioneers in this cause to whom most is due, let us not forget that the present Congress made up of men and one woman gave this city freedom from the contamination of this evil trade.

"When the historian comes to write the story of the present Congres's, it will be an unparalleled story of wonderful progress. No other body in our history has been called upon to solve problems of such world-wide magnitude. Mr. Lincoln in his great crusade for freedom said, 'I honor Mr. Jefferson because in the throes of a revolution when men were thinking of liberty and war, he had the wisdom to frame in concrete form the doctrine of human rights

and human liberty.'
"This Congress had the wisdom, the vision and the grit to cut aside all formal ideas and remember that if you have a man at the front to shoot straight he must think straight, and live straight. For the first time in history of any country at war, the great legislative body made it a criminal offense to sell liquor to a soldier or a sailor, and also made it a crime for any house of ill fame to be near a

soldiers' cantonment.
"Let us honor that body not only safety but for making provisions for national welfare against vice and immorality.

"The men to whom we owe mos all moral reformations in the world are the men who have heard the call of God and have seen the vision and have been responsive to it."-St. Paul Bulletin,

MARY IS HONORED BY MOSLEMS

We do not think of Our Lady pos sessing shrines in Mussulman coun tries, yet we are told by a writer in the "Ave Maria" that, during the Crusades, the sanctuaries of Tortosa and Cardenay, near Damascus, dedicated to her, were honored by Mahommedans, who have always cherished a great veneration for the Mother of Christ. It is said that a Behold Him, nailed to the cross, blind Sultan of Damascus resorted and dying there in agony—that to the shrine of Our Lady of Sardenay to recover his sight, and that on arising from his prayers before the shrine he saw the lamp burning before her statue, and glorified God for his miraculous cure. Ere departing, the grateful client promised an annual gift of fifty measures of oil for keeping the lamp alight in the sanctuary—a gift faithfully sent till the time of Noured Din. The Church of Our Lady of Lourdes at Constantinople is also frequented by Moslems, among whom many cures have been reported, and the omen may be hailed as indeed a happy one for the future conquest for the Faith of those who, far away as they are from the Light, still own Mary, as Mahomet himself proclaims in the Koran, as free from all stain, and chosen by God out of all the women of the

When the White Fathers were

Virgin for fear of profanation by the Turkish authorities. But the Turkish officer in charge hastened to set

"Do not be afraid—Mariama is our Mother also; she belongs to us, too. the Sacrament of Penance, to give ourselves loyally to Him, Who, even whilst we were sinners, died for us. Mother also; she belongs to us, too. Do not be afraid—I will watch over her."

THE FOLLY OF WORRY

PREVENTS MANY FROM LEADING THE LIVES THAT THEY

SHOULD Dr. James J. Walsh has much to say on this subject in a recent issue of The American Magazine. His remarks make good reading, as usual, though we can imagine that those who like to conjure up imaginary troubles will accuse the good doctor of lacking sympathy for their class.

The brakes which people set on themselves or that others have set on them are dreads which make them fearful of doing this or that, lest something should happen to them," says Dr. Walsh. "As a result, they are constantly using up energy in solicitude as to the imagined con-

sequences of their actions. ome are afraid to eat certain foods, lest they might disagree with them; others are afraid that they have heart disease, rheumatism or ome other disease because a relative suffered from that disease. heredity scare is treated briefly by

this authority, in these words:
"An entirely wrong doctrine of heredity has been the source of a great deal of anxiety in the world and has kept many people from living their lives as they ought to do, because they have been spending time and energy worrying over what would happen to them if certain feelings, which they thought symptoms of inherited disease, were to prove correct. Defects are inherited, but disease is not. Apprehension of heredity has probably caused more suffering than heredity itself."

Many people worry over things that will never happen, continues the doctor, and he adds: Worry been defined as bothering n only about the things we have to do today, but also about those we may have to do next week and next year." After a while, it would seem that such people, failing real troubles, try to create some. The remedy for this is occupation. Dr. Walsh asserts:
"If a man has occupation of mind

enough to keep him from thinking about himself, then he is saved a great many of the solicitudes that less occupied people take so much to heart that they worry themselves nearly sick over them, and some times actually do so. Mankind really seems to need some real sources of worry, or it will make them up, and the worst of this is them up, and the worst of this is that the make up worries are almost insoluble. You can push through the real difficulties that cause the the real difficulties that cause the the offertory of the Mass on the court of worries, and so get imaginary worry stays by you interminably, unless you can throw it

The commonest form of sleeplessness has no other cause than the sufferers dread that he will not sleep. "He keeps himself awake dreading the consequences of his womb." wakefulness. Some fear that insom-nia will induce insanity. The doctor disposes of that fear summarily:

After a considerable experience," he says, "some of it personal and some of it due to patients of all after the scriptural sentence, as the devotion of the faithful introduced the name of Mary after the greeting. ecclesiastical students, clergymen, professors at universities and colleges, members of religious orders for us sinners, Amen!" was made in found, except that the patient stays awake when he ought to be asleep, or, rather, when he would like to be asleep, has never hurt anyone seri-

ously It makes the sufferer tired next day; discourages him; "above all, it makes him dread the serious results that he feels certain will in-evitably happen—but which never and so it inhibits his work, puts a brake on his energies, but

that is all." is surprising how little sleep people can get on with, remarks Dr. Walsh: some do not realize how

much they do sleep. Usually when we wake feeling quite rested, we were scarcely more than an hour or two asleep. If we wake feeling so tired that we hope it is before midnight, it is probably nearly time to get up. Only too often, indeed, it is after the time."

Thus, it will be noted that "feeling

rested" does not depend entirely on

the amount of sleep taken.

"Feeling rested is largely a matter of how much our wills awakened," says the doctor, "how firmly we have got hold of ourselves, and how interesting is the work ahead of us, and how anxious we are to get up and get at it; while feeling fatigued is very much a matter of not wanting ment on the municipal billboard, very much a matter of not wanting to get up because the work ahead of to get up because the work ahead of us is annoying and full of complica-for non Catholics. The mission was tions, and is not promising at best, and has been put off for three or four days because we do not care to get siderable number of fisher folks had

Congenial work seems to have Danish; but everybody, much to do with overcoming need of low, flocked to the English mission sleep. Dr. Walsh cites several notable examples, including that of merchants and sailors, with as many Virchow, under whom he studied: women as men, came night after "When I was in his laboratory he night, and they packed our roomy was well past seventy," the doctor recalls, "yet often the aged scientist went to bed after one o'clock, and Icelanders. Why should any clergy. being turned out of Jerusalem, says Fr. Froment in a recent number of "The African Missions," it was pro-

OF RHEUMATISM

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after seven. They killed him with a trolley car at eighty one, or I think he would be alive yet," the writer

We manufacture a certain amount of energies every day, according to this ardent advocate of work as a With pitying love He is looking at preventive of worry.

And if we do not use them up in work outside of us, they are used up My sin and woe, and a feeling sweet in various ways within us, and this Of peace steals into my restless in various ways within us, and this represents the uncomfortable feelings, the anxieties, the worries that For I feel I have chosen the "better are so often felt physically. We have nervous indigestion, nervous asthma, nervous heart trouble and nervous headache, and so on down the list. It is the people who use up their energies in work outside of themselves who live the longest."

"We are living in a time of dreads and obsessions. Scarcely anyone is free from them. We overcome them as a rule when we have to do some thing-literally have to do it. shows us very clearly that we have been fooling ourselves, putting barriers to our capacities and brakes on our energies, and refusing to tap all the layers of human power that we have, because we have been afraid of the results."—Sacred Heart Review.

HISTORY OF THE HAIL MARY

AS NOW RECITED DATES BACK TO THE YEAR 1515

The Hail Mary, as we now recite it, dates from the year 1515. Originally it consisted only of the salutations of

we find it as follows: "Ave Maria, grata plena, Dominus tecum; benedicta tu in mulieribus, et benedictus fructus ventris tui "—" Hail Mary, full of grace, the Lord is with thee: blessed art thou amongst women and blessed is the fruit of thy

In the thirteenth century, according to Durandus, it was recited after the Our Father, in beginning the divine office. Pope Urban IV. in 1263, added the holy Name of Jesus

and, above all, physicians from many parts of the world, I am quite sure that pure insomnia, that is, insomnia that is not connected with the context of the sure that pure insomnia that is, insomnia that is not connected with the context of the sure that a pathological condition that can be as we have it, by allowing its insertion in the Roman Breviary.

It was about in this form that

Saint Ildefonsus Bishop of Toledo. knew the Hail Mary. Still the Western Church did not accept it as a regular prayer until the eighth century. From the times of the Crusades it became the custom to say the Hail Mary every morning and night at the sound of the church bells.

Pope Urban II., 1090, ordained, from the day the army of the Crusades started, that the church bells should ring three times—morning, noon and night—to remind the faithful of prayer. There exists a document from Eudes de Sully, Bishop of Paris, 1195, in which he urges his priests to see that the people knew and recited the Hail Mary, — Sacred Heart

HOW MISSION IN ICELAND DREW NON CATH LICS

Rev. Wm. S. Kress, in an article in The Missionary, entitled "A Mission to Non-Catholics in Iceland," writes thus of his experiences :

At Reykjavik the priest asked me to announce an address in English an experiment: English had never been spoken in the church. A concome to hear evening sermons in

night after night and patiently answering questions? Their state-paid priests ('priests' they always call them, while we were called 'pastors') did not judge religion worth so much of an effort. The lectures were listened to with close attention, and the questions were abundant.

MEXICAN WOMANHOOD

F. R. Guernsey, a non-Catholic writes of Mexican women: "The women folks are earnest believers, and they are almost invariably sweet and good, and all that true women should be. If the Catholic Church is that defiler of all things pure tha the harsh critics of her faith and practice say, why are not the women of Latin America, vile at heart, corrupt and degraded? But all that sort of talk, and I have heard it from men who should be better informed should be put down to ignorance. there is one thing above all others that the Catholic Church may boast of, if boasting be the proper word, it is the loveable woman character it produces .- Catholic Transcript.

VISIT TO BLESSED SACRAMENT I enter softly the hallowed place,

And kneel for a moment before His face; I know, though my eyes are too dim

So I lay my burden down at His feet,

I tell Him my troubles one by one, I speak of the good I have left Of hopes and fears, of each anxious

For I know He is waiting and listening there ; I pray for my loved ones and ask for

The grace to be faithful to His sweet call, And then with a stronger soul I go Back to my daily tasks-and lo

The rough is smooth and the crooked straight, And duties that irksome seemed of late

Are light and easy since His dear Has bid me take my cross and re-

Yea, for I carry it not alone, But He has taken it for His own; And so I can happy be and gay Throughout the round of the busy

For He his beside me, my love divine, Light'ning each labor and care of mine.

A LITANY OF LOVE

I love thee, Blessed Lady, in So many, many ways My heart can never sing its fullest

Measure, thy dear praise

Who died for love of me love thee for thy beauteous self, Thy spotless purity.

I love thee for thy faithfulness, Thy goodness and thy love; I love thee for the tenderness Which thou dost daily prove.

I love thee for thy hopefulness. Thy charity divine; I love thee for thy patience with This trying heart of mine

I love thee for thy mildness, thy Humility most rare; I love thee for the privilege Of sweet recourse in prayer.

I love thee when the joys of life Come flowing to my breast love thee, then, because I know They came at thy request.

I love thee, too, when sorrows fall, And trust them all to thee; I love thee, then, because I know Thy heart will comfort me.

I love thee when the morning dawns And when night's shadows fall I love thee when I work and play I love thee-all times-all!

I love thee for thy Sacred Heart, Which daily I implore: I love thee for the very wish-To love thee more and more.

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CHATS WITH YOUNG

START RIGHT

Had I but known what now I know That went to school so long ago, I should have made the most of days wasted in a hundred ways. A little lead on life to win : I should have known how much it

To gather learning as I went ; And all the things that I despised And left neglected, I'd have prized, Were I once more to go to school.

I'd learn each theorem and rule : Although it made me twist and

squirm, With honor I would start the term; I'd do all the simple lessons well, And then when harder tasks befell To master them I'd be equipped; Twas there so often that I slipped Though eagerly I learned to play, I'd get my studies every day.

No rule or lesson now I know Was hard, unless I'd made it so; And when I studied as I should And closed the day with markings

good, With speed and ease I always wrought The problems that tomorrow brought And had I known what now I know

I should have studied long ago, For I have learned at bitter cost The lesson that I had lost.

WHY HE DIDN'T GET A RAISE

He stopped growing. He had no initiative He watched the clock His temper kept him back

He felt above his position. His tongue outlasted his brain. He wasn't ready for the next step. He didn't put his heart into his

He believed in living as he went His familiarity with inferiority dulled his ideals.

He was always grumbling. He was always behindhand. He was not dependable, one never knew where to find him.

He never dared to act on his own judgment, did not trust it.

He tried to substitute bluff for training preparation, expert knowl-

He never seemed to learn anything from his blunders, mistakes or exper-He lacked system, orderliness in his

work, he was sloppy, slovenly, slipshod, lazy. He believed he would never be pro-

moted because he wasn't in with his oss, didn't have a pull with him.

Dr. Orison Swett Marden in the New Success for January.

SUCCESS COMES BY WORKING HARD

The development of our powers both intellectual and moral, demands that we know how to endure suffering, and to profit by the ministry of pain. Adversity, disappointment, sorrow, trouble, seem to shake us up completely so that we lose our bal Our nerves are shattered and we are rendered incapable of strenu-

ous exertion. If one would succeed anywhere or in any line of human endeavor he must be prepared to bear sorrow and endure pain. And that must be in the proper spirit. It will not do to succumb. It will be disastrous to whimper and whine.

power of self-control must be exercised and carry us on to overcome the evil and vanguish the effects of pain. Suffering must be borne in the spirit of resignation, of

have attained the summit in any success of their calling or reached any high degree in the opportunities which the world presented, have done so because they knew the importance because they were willing to pay the price for advancement—for growth, for development. — Sacred Heart

CONSCIENCE IN YOUR WORK

The habit of doing what we have

It would settle many vexed quescourse is to consider closely the com- in which the skin served for a mark Mary His mother and the eleven parative benefit which is likely to accrue to us in return. "Where do I come in?" is the ever-recurring query in American life to day.

The parative benefit which is likely to at which bowman shot arrows over their shoulders. St. Barbatus lem The little company numbered preached zealously against these abuses, and at length he roused the twenty souls. They were waiting for

in his power, is vastly more valuable than he who is always bearing in mind the small pay he is receiving, and fearing that he may give too much in return.—Catholic Citizen.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

SHORT SKETCH OF LIVES OF SAINTS OF THE WEEK

FEBRUARY 18 .- ST. SIMEON, BISHOP, MARTYR

St. Simeon was the son of Cleophas, otherwise called Alpheus, brother to St. Joseph, and of Mary, sister to the Blessed Virgin. He was therefore nephew both to St. Joseph and to the Blessed Virgin, and cousin to Our and that he received the Holy Ghost on the day of Pentecost, with the Blessed Virgin and the Apostles.

When the Jews massacred St. James the Lesser, his brother Simeon reproached them for their atrocious cruelty. St. James, Bishop of Jerus-alem, being put to death in the year n the government of that Church. In the year 66, in which Sts. Peter

and Paul suffered martydom at Rome, the civil war began in Judea, by the seditions of the Jews against the Romans. The Christians in Jerus-alem were warned by God of the impending destruction of that city. They therefore departed out of it the same year, -before Vespasian, Nero's general, and afterwards em-peror, entered Judea—and retired being of Jerusalem they returned thither again, and settled themselves amidst its ruins, till Adrian afterhere flourished, and multitudes of

Trajan having given the same order, certain heretics and Jews accused the Saint, as being both of the race of David and a Christian, to Atticus, the Roman governor of Palestine. The holy bishop was condemned to be crucified. After having under-gone the usual tortures during several days, which, though one hundred and twenty years old, he suffered with so much patience that he drew on him a universal admiration. three years.

FEBRUARY 19 .- ST. BARBATUS, BISHOP St. Barbatus was born in the terri-

ory the Great, in the beginning of the seventh century. His parents installed head of the Church on gave him a Christian education, and earth. Barbatus in his youth, laid the foundation of that eminent sanctity which recommends him to our veneration. The innocence, simplicity and purity of his manners, and his altar, to which he was assumed by taking Holy Orders as soon as the and humility, and his character shin-ing still more bright, they had recourse to slanders, in which their virulence and success was such that he was obliged to withdraw his charitable endeavors among them. Bar-batus returned to Benevento, where he was received with joy. When St. Barbatus entered upon his ministry in that city, the Christians themselves retained many idolatrous sur erstitions, which even their Duke to do as well, as thoroughly, and as Prince Romuald, authorized by his speedily as possible, without immediate reference to its probable or possible effects upon ourselves, is one which would of itself secure at once the best success for ourselves and the greatest good of the com- selves before it; they also paid superstitious honor to a It would settle many vexed questions and solve many knotty problems. Instead of this, the common monies were closed by public games, accrue to us in return. Where do their shoulders. St. Barpatus left the first company numbered and query in American life to day.

There are degrees of this calculation, from the strictly just to the tender of the people by foretelling the distress of their city, and they persevered in prayer. grossly selfish. One man tries to estimate true worth of his labor and performs it accordingly; another gives as large returns as possible; Italy, laid siege to Benevento. Ildeparts of the army of the Emperor Content of the part of the Church, which could not be postposed in prayer. Meanwhile there was a solemn act to be performed on the part of the Church, which could not be postposed. The place of the fallen Judas are the collections of the could be performed on the part of the church, which could not be postposed in prayer. and between these there is every shade. But in all such reckonings there is one important element left out. No one can count up the value the left was restored St. Barbut No one can count up the value that the left was restored St. Barbut No one can count up the value that the left out. No one can count up the value that the left out. No one can count up the value that the left of the apostles might be tranquillity was restored St. Barbut No one can count up the value that the left of the left out. No one can count up the value batus was consecrated bishop on the Vicar of Christ, arose to announce of the labor which is both generous 10th of March, 663. Barbatus, being the divine decree. That which the

against the Monothelites. He did not long survive this great assembly, for he died on the 29th of February, 682, being about seventy years old, almost nineteen of which he had spent in the episcopal chair.

FEBRUARY 21 .- ST. SEVERIANUS.

In the reign of Marcian and St. Pulcheria, the Council of Chalcedon, which condemned the Eutychian heresy, was received by St. Euthymius and by a great part of the monks of Palestine. But Theodosius, an ignorant Eutychian monk, and a man of a most tyrannical temper, under the protection of the Empress Eudoxia, widow of Theodosius the Younger, who lived at Jerusalem, perverted many among the monks themselves, and having viour. We cannot doubt but that obliged Juvenal, Bishop of Jeruwas an earlier follower of Christ, salem, to withdraw, unjustly possalem, to withdraw, unjustly pos-sessed himself of that important see, and, in a cruel persecution which he raised, filled Jerusalem with blood; then, at the head of a band of sol diers, he carried desolation over the country. Many, however, had the courage to stand their ground. No one resisted him with greater zeal 62, twenty-nine years after Our Saviour's Resurrection, the apostles and disciples met at Jerusalem to approximately approximate point him a successor. They unani-mously chose St. Simeon, who had seized his person, dragged him out probably before assisted his brother of the city, and massacred him, in the latter part of the year 452 or in the year 453.

FEBRUARY 22,-ST. PETER'S CHAIR AT

That St. Peter, before he went to Rome, founded the see of Antioch is attested by many saints. It was just that the Prince of the Apostles ticu'ar care and inspection, which eror, entered Judea—and retired be-ond Jordan to a small city called in which the faith took so early and having St. Simeon at their so deep a root as to give birth in it After the taking and burn. to the name of Christians. St. Chrysostom says that St. Peter made there a long stay; St. Gregory the Great, that he was seven years Bishop of Antioch: not that he resided there all that time, but only Jews were converted by the great number of prodigies and miracles wrought in it. that he had a particular care over that Church. If he sat 25 years at Rome, the date of his establishing Vespasian and Domitan had commanded all to be put to death who were of the race of David. St. Simeon had escaped their searches; but, he must have gone to Rome in the second year of Claudius. In the first ages it was customary, espein the East, for every Chris tian to keep the anniversary of his baptism, on which he renewed his baptismal vows and gave thanks to God for his heavenly adoption: this they called their spiritual birthday. The bishops in like manner kept the anniversary of their own consecration, as appears from four sermons of St. Leo on the anniversary of his and that of Atticus in particular, he died in 107. He must have governed the Church of Jerusalem about forty-three years. cease by the people, out of respect for their memory. St. Leo says we ought to celebrate the chair of St. Peter with no less joy than the day tory of Benevento in Italy, toward of his martyrdom; for as in this the end of the pontificate of St. Greg- he was exalted to a throne of glory he was exalted to a throne of glory in heaven, so by the former he was

FEBRUARY 23,-ST. PETER DAMIAN St. Peter Damian was born in 988, and lost both parents at an early age. His eldest brother, in whose hands he was left. treated him so cruelly extraordinary progress in all virtue qualified him for the service of the that a younger brother priest, moved by his piteous state, sent him to the University of Parma, where he canons of the Church would allow it.

He was immediately employed by studies were sanctified by vigils, fasts, his bishop in preaching, for which he had an extraordinary talent, and, that all this was only serving God by he had an extraordinary talent, and, after some time, made curate of St. halves, he resolved to leave the we issue conquerors.

These two things—working hard, and suffering bravely—will win the day for us. Nothing else will. All who have attained the work attained to be superior. He was employed the work attained to be superior. The was employed to be superior. they treated him as a disturber of to be Superior. He was employed in the seat near us, lifts his hat. I their peace, and persecuted him with on the most delicate and difficult is the mystic sign! Blank stranger the utmost violence. Finding their missions, amongst others the reform though he be, whom we never laid malice conquered by his patience of ecclesiastical communities, which eyes on before; in face, air, dress, was effected by his zeal. Seven created Cardinal Bishop of Ostia. He withstood Henry IV. of Germany, conveyed a message to us; he and labored in defence of Alexander II. against the Antipope, whom he forced to yield and seek for pardon. He was charged as Panel I are the control of the philosophy the He was charged, as Papal Legate, with the repression of simony; again, was commissioned to settle discords amongst various bishops; and finally, in 1072, to adjust the affairs of the Church at Ravenna. He was laid low by a fever on his homeward journey, and died at Faenza, in a onastery of his order, on the eighth day of his sickness, whilst the monks chanted matins around him.

FEBRUARY 24.-ST. MATTHIAS, APOSTLE

After our blessed Lord's Ascension His disciples met together, with St, Peter, therefore, as never

Barsabas, and Matthias. Then, after praying to God, Who knows the ings is at once thawed as it were by hearts of all men, to show which of a genial breath; and if he or she these He had chosen, they cast lots, and the lot fell upon Matthias, who was forthwith numbered with the have made the act of veneration vocation, that he was above all them. remarkable for his mortification of Strain the flesh. It was thus that he made tongue, anywhere in America, Europe

PICTURES IN THE HOME

By Rev. Jos. Husslein, in Our Sunday Visitor

Through the senses sin enters into the soul, like the thief through the open window. Through the senses the angel of purity and all the virtues can equally gain admittance, like celestial visitants, into the heart of

The Church has always understood this great truth. Hence the appeal she makes to us through her pictures, her statues, her stations and all the many representations of Christ and His Holy Mother, or of the Saints that intercede for us at the Throne of God. In stone and color she would make visible for us the models we should imitate, from the delicate child-saint, Agnes, with the lamb pressed to her bosom, a symbol of her ing in his arms the Infant Saviour for whom his soul had longed those many years: "Now thou dust dismiss thy servant, O Lord, according to thy word, in peace; because my eyes have seen thy salvation.

Is that principle applied, with the same wise forethought, in our homes? Of what nature are the pictures that adorn our rooms? God forbid that worldliness and temptation, nudity and indecency should stare at us from our very walls! We have reason to think better of the Catholic home. But as our eyes are lifted, do they fall upon the heart of Christ pleading with us for our love : do they light upon the image of Mary Immacu tenderly reproving, with motherly solicitude, the least straying thought that could lead us away from God; do they glance up to Joseph, that princely scion of David, teaching us loyalty and promising protection and fatherly care for all our cherished ones; do they view the scenes of Bethiehem or Calvary, or dwell upon some episode, beautiful and majestic, gathered from the life of Christ or of His Saints? Are the wings of the Guardian Angel unfolded to remind wish to attack the very conditions and principles.

Other pictures need not for this reason be excluded. The faces of living friends or of the dear departed may still recall to us fond recollections. Patriotism, too, may hang its emblems on our walls and the scenes of nature be reflected in the humble print or painted canvas. Yet every room should have its token of our Faith. Everywhere, statue or picture can be made eloquent to us of the things of God, silent mentors can be all about us and wordless sermons can be preached at every hour to

hearts receptive of the grace of God. What more cheerful evidence of a truly Christian family than every where to find about us these remind ers of another and a better world Well we know that the images of Christ and of His Saints will not be banished from niche and wall and bureau, if the constant loving thought of heaven has not first been banished from the heart.

THE MYSTIC SIGN

On the street, or riding in the car, we happen to pass a Catholic church; and a man walking along or sitting in the seat near us, lifts his hat, It differing nothing from those around Popes in succession made him their constant adviser, and he was at last out opening his mouth or as much out opening his mouth or as much

world—he has said he is a Catholic.
To others beholding the action, it may mean nothing. They think, permore comfortably; or that it is but

building that indicates its proximity.

The Catholic, or one time Catholic, seeing this little sacred ceremony, feels a response to that stranger he has never seen before, a sense of rare inner affinity, a feeling of brotherhood is stirred within him, and a current of warmth goes out from his heart to that other, a luxurious warmth, such as only the con-sciousness of the bond of membership in a religion reaching back through the long vanished ages, for nigh two thousand years, with its never changing doctrines, for everywhere and everywhere the divine decree. That which the Holy Ghost had spoken by the mouth of the labor which is bond generous and conscientious. Even its money value can never be calculated.

The youth who enters business life determined to do all that comes to his hands as well and as quickly as stition in the whole state. In the

named of equal merit, Joseph called in a strange country, something of apostles. It is recorded of the Saint, they would go, because an invisible thus wonderfully elected to so high a link had been already forged between

Stranger of any race, color or Asia, Africa, or any island of the seas — any place on earth, we know him to be one of us. a Catholic know him by the mystic sign! - The

MORALITY WITHOUT RELIGION

"Reason and experience," said Washington, "both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail where religious principles are ex-cluded." Of course, those who are imbued with the modern spirit of irreligion take exception to this dictum of Washington's and even deny that religion tends to influence per sonal conduct favorably. We are told that men do not need the Christian religion to lead upright lives and our attention is drawn to certain disbelievers whose conduct is sup-posed to be exemplary. But is this argument convincing

The fact is that without knowing or admitting it such individuals are indirectly influenced in their con duct by Christian principles. Though they personally may have rejected Christianity they have inherited Christian ideals and breathe Christian atmosphere. Our present civili zation, on the whole, is the produc

of Christianity, and, despite the many adverse factors operating to-day, our social life is still largely influenced by Christian traditions and precepts. The Christian religion thus is still a factor which somehow determines the conduct even of such as may be conceded to be living upright lives without professedly holding any personal religious beliefs whatsoever.

"It is a most unfortunate thing," said Professor F. W. Foerster, "that these high and pure characters do not better understand the physiological history of their own mora security and elevation, the strict dis cipline of many generations of selfconquest, self denial and sacrifice, as last result and final flower of which, us and our children of his presence in our midst?

and principles out of which their own moral freedom has developed. Such people did not begin their moral ascent at the bottom rung of the ladder. They have inherited the moral capital of centuries of human culture. They are the product of the happy coincidence of a rare series of favorable circumstances, and there is something really tragic in their inability sympathetically understand the position of those who have still to struggle with the rude natural forces of our present earthly life. One is reminded of the lightheartedness displayed by the heirs of self-made men, who often entirely fail to appreciate the painful and self-denying toil which lies behind the fortunes they inherit, and not understanding the very conditions of their own security, form no idea of the fearful insecurity and pitiless ness of real life."
Granted, then, that persons who

hold no definite religious views may be endowed with admirable natura virtues, it will be seen that their individual conduct does not prove that Christianity as a moral factor is excluded, but rather that Christianity where it is apparently repudiated .-

ALL ROADS LEAD TO ROME

The Catholic Church takes man a she finds him, adapting herself to all moods and circumstances; she becomes all things to all that she may win all.

to the philosopher through his reason; to the man of feeling and imag. ination through his emotions—for all roads lead to Rome.

We are passing through a period a little gesture of nervousness. But to one of the universal faith, or to one who has ever belonged to it, the action means but one thing, has but one significance, is as unmistakable as one's hand—it proclaims that the area performing it believes in the way is open for an appeal to reason. Sacrament of the Eucharist, is openly professing that belief, and paying a tribute of adoration as he passes the of reason, for the act of faith, though the result of Divine grace, must be a

Now, the things that strike the imagination are facts, just as the things that strike the reason are arguments. Hence to an age of weary argument and unwilling to think, the Church says: well, since you will not think, here are some facts: Look at me care fully, who, however unwilling you may be to see me, you behold before you," confident that once we consent to observe her as a fact, and then judge her as a fact before the bar of reason, we shall find that she transcends all human, natural explanations, and perforce we will exclaim Truly, the Lord hath done this thing, and it is wonderful in our eyes!"—The Monitor.

God hears the heart without the words, but He never hears the words

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WAR ACTIVITIES OF THE K. OF C.

HOW THE LUKEWARM AND INDIFFERENT ARE INFLUENCED

Washington, D. C., February—Much has been said and written about the vast amount of good that is being accomplished for Uncle Sam's soldiers through the social, recreational and religious work which the Knights of Columbus, representing the Catholics

Sacraments, perhaps without hearing Mass.

SADDENS MOTHERS' HEARTS

The number of these young men is small, considering the hundreds of thousands enlisted in the army, but small as this number is, it is large enough to bring sadness to the hearts discouragement to many zealous

Let it be supposed that there was no work similar to that which the Knights of Columbus are doing in the army and navy. Suppose that the men were entirely dependent upon themselves for their recreation, and upon the ministrations of the commissioned chaplains alone, for their spiritual wants. It is not unlikely that they would be assigned to a regiment the chaplain of which was not a priest, and perhaps they would not have easy access to a Catholic chaplain. They would seek their recreation away from the camp; having been weak and lax in moral matters at home, they would naturally be weak and lax in the army.

It could scarcely be honed that

for the worse.

How different it all is with the in which he may find wholesome recreation and conveniences. Having been a Catholic, at least in name, he will naturally drift to the Knights of Columbus buildings. Here he meets other Catholic men—men who have not forsaken the practice of their Faith. Here he comes into contact with a kindly, sympathetic priest, and a group of thoroughly human young secretaries. If he comes to the building in the evening cover good work in the community. he will naturally drift to the Knights contact with a kindly, sympathetic priest, and a group of thoroughly human young secretaries. If he comes to the building in the evening for entertainment or letter writing, it is quite probable that he will return to that building on Sunday morning for Mass. And then—but let a Knights of Columbus field secretary tell the story of one of

Influences just as he had been to bad. He came to the building first to write a letter, and then he became interested in a basket ball game which was being organized. He made few friends, but for several evenings during the week he came not write. He was rather an attractive boy, not participating to any great extent in the activities, but looking on with the attitude of one that felt he was the joys of others.

the rest of the men. That evening were interred in the family seemed greatly pleased.

WANTS TO COME BACK

told me that he wanted to come back. weeks over the home of Mr. Jere I misunderstood him, and asked whether he wanted to go back home.
"'No,' he replied, 'I want to come and touched with its wing the faith-

THAN OFFICERS INTERNED ABROAD

each three months by private individuals in Canada direct to prisoners of War other than officers interned abroad. The parcel must be packed abroad. The parcel must be packed and despatched through the post office by the relative or friend of the

should apply for the necessary coupons, if they have not already done so, as early as possible. Coupons for parcels intended for prison-of Eganville, and Miss Margaret ers belonging to the Canadian Forces of War dren are Supplied by the Prisoners of War Department, Canadian Red Cross cia Stafford. Deceased's sister, Miss Society, 14 Cockspur street, London, S. W. 1, and in the case of prisoners with her during her illness. belonging to the Imperial Forces, Allied Forces or Civilian prisoners of War, by the Central Prisoners of War Committee, 4 Thurloe Place, London, S. W. 7. The list of goods which may be forwarded is as follows:

of America are doing.

There is, however, another side to this question, which to the Catholic mind at least, is of tremendous importance, but concerning which little has been said. This is the good that is being done for those young men who although Catholic in name, have gone on month after month, year after year, without Mass or receiving handkerchiefs (one aquarter,) combs, handkerchiefs (one a quarter,) combs, hair brushes, tooth brushes, cloth brushes, buttons, pipe lights, dubbin, hob nails, shaving soap (one stick a quarter,) health salts, insecticide powder, chess, checkers, dominoes.

Persons are warned that the parcels are subject to censorship, and the inclusion in the parcel of any enough to bring sadness to the hearts of many mothers, and fathers, and discovered many to many zealous list may entail confiscation of the parcel. The maximum weight of the parcel is eleven pounds, and it is advised that they should not weigh less than three pounds, so as to min imize the risk of loss in the post.

OBITUARY

WILLIAM C. TONER

Sister Mary Teresa of the Academy of Mary Immaculate, Pembroke, was bereaved on Friday morning, Jan. 18. 1918, by the death of her father, Mr. Wm. C. Toner, one of the fine old

It could scarcely be hoped that any change would be wrought in these young men, except possibly a change happy, and he passed away fortified by all the rites and consolations of his holy religion. His death removes the last of the grand old pioneers.

Born in Donegal, Ireland, he came present system that is in vogue. Now the soldier is provided with buildings and thence to Portage du Fort, Que.,

every good work in the community

Following his death throngs of friends of all religious denomina tions called at the home to pay a last tribute of respect and speak words of consolation to the bereaved family, composed of three sons and three daughters, one of the latter being Sister Mary Teresa of Pem-

from Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Davis and family of Fort Coulonge, Que., Mrs. J. Gagnon, and Miss Gagnon of Portage not entirely entitled to participate in the joys of others.

Immaculate, Pembroke, from the graduates and former pupils of the the joys of others.

"I stood near him and we conversed about the ordinary things of camp life. Naturally, I did not ask him whether he was a Catholic, but the bereaved family.

the next morning—Sunday—I saw him in the rear of the building during the celebration of Mass. He had the church of St. James, Portage du neither beads nor a prayer book, although he stood and kneeled with Cote, P. P., officiated. The remains

MRS. JEREMIAH O'NEILL

The Angel of Death, which in ever The next night he came to me and lessening circles hovered for several

Tell me how to go about it.'

"I called the Chaplain, and they had a conference. The next morning, township of Wilberforce, bravely had a conference. The nextmorning, township of wilderforce, bravely facing the pioneer conditions which received Holy Communion."

And the secretary who had observed this case had observed dozens of others just like it. up about her, receiving the daily benediction of a mother's fond love "PRISONER'S PERSONAL PARCEL" SCHEME and tender care, she guided their footsteps in the paths of virtue and honor and Christian living, and in FOR PRISONERS OF WAR OTHER and pride to behold one child, a son, a dispenser of the sacred mysteries, and another, a daughter, a member of a religious community. The late The British War Office has sanctioned an arrangement whereby one parcel which does not contain other than specified articles may be sent that specified articles may be sent than specified articles may be sent to the specified articles are specified articles may be sent to the specified articles may be sent to the specified articles are specified articles may be sent to the specified articles are specified articl

office by the relative of friend of the prisoner and must bear a coupon.

The next of kin has first right to the coupon and can designate to whom it may be given if they do not wish to use it. Persons wishing to send parcels under this scheme leaves. If the design are the prison of the finds. The surviving members of the family are:

Rev. M. O'Neill, P. P., of Richmond;

Mr. J. F. O'Neill, of Douglas; Mr. W.

J. O'Neill, of Bulger; Mr. J. J. O'Neill, on the homestead; Rev. Sister Mary Elexis, of the Sacred Heart Convent,

The funeral, despite the severity of the weather, was largely attended. Solemn Requiem High Mass was celbrated by deceased's son, Rev. M.
O'Neill, assisted by her nephew, Rev.
W. H. Dooner, P. P., of Calabogie as
deacon, and Rev. J. P. Harrington,
P. P., of Mt. St. Patrick, as subdeacon. The interior of the church was heavily draped in black and contained all the symbols of mourning. Rev. Father Dowdall, P. P., of Pembroke, delivered the sermon. He paid eloquent tribute to the valiant Christian woman, the true help-mate of her husband, the wise and loving mother who had trained her children unto the ways of God and who was twice blessed and happy in seeing one leading the consecrated virginal life and a son performing the sacerdotal functions.

Seated in the sanctuary were Rev. Fathers Kiernan, P. P., of Amprior; French, P. P., of Eganville; Ryan, of Renfrew; Reynolds, P. P., of Killaloe; Jones, P. P., of Griffith and Biernacki, P. P., of Barry's Bay.

The pall-bearers were six grandsons of deceased.—Eganville Leader.

A WAR DECORATED CRUCIFIX

A Spanish prelate, the Bishop-elect of Victoria, who has been traveling in France, stopped one day by an old trench to speak to the men at work in it. What followed is told by M.

Rene Bazin in the Echo de Paris:
"Come and see," said a man:
"there is something that will not displease you." A little group made its way to the point where the trench made a turn, and there the Bishop saw a great figure of Christ crucified in metal, an arm and foot of which had been broken and the body pitted by German shells. "It was on the knoll during the battle," explained the man who had first spoken; "we

brought it away and put it in as good a place as we could."

"And what is that on the breast?" asked the Bishop as he came nearer and saw over the region of the heart

a Croix de Guerre.

Much moved, the Bishop again asked: "Who has done this splendid thing?" and the reply from one was "All of us," and from another, "H has well deserved it.'

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MARRIAGE

M'LINDEN-KELLEY.-At St. Basil's Church, Toronto, on Tuesday, Feb. 12, he came to the building again and asked me if I could give him a prayer book. This I did, and he ago.

beside those of his faithful wife who was laid to rest nineteen years ago.

Church, Toronto, on Tuesday, Feb. 12, by the Rev. Father Hayes, Mr. Edward McLinden to Miss Alicia Kelley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Kelley.

DIED

Bulger.—At Cobourg, Ont., on January 31st, 1918, Mrs. James Bulger. May her soul rest in peace.

Correction. — Re collection for Chaplain Huts, in our issue of Jan. 12, Ridgetown Parish should have en credited with \$91.50 instead of

The beautiful in itself is useful by awakening our finer sensibilities, which it must be our own fault if we do not often carry with us into

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