

but Catholic my Surname)-St. Pacien, 4th Century LONDON, CANADA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1918

VOLUME XXXX.

The Catholic Record

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUG. 3, 1918

OLD SAYINGS

Among the shrewd sayings that the hall mark of worldly wisdom. power and efficiency. A Hercules, It roundly declared that Discretion is the better part of valor. We are the central truth of personality ; a passing through the most critical of Cæsar or a Napoleon commands the the stages which mark our national evolution

It is an epoch when proverbs and popular phrases which embody the ballads and romances are devoted to fallible judgments of the fathers are more and more subject to the criticism of the new generation. Our young men and women see visions, and refuse to be bound by the conclusions of their elders. It cannot be denied that presumption often takes the form of stubborn adherence to a barren or discredited maxim. Just now there are unmistakable signs that our people, old and young, are sorely in need of a judicial temper in their outlook upon public affairs. The accepted formula above quoted may serve as a text for some reflections on a situation which is obscured by crossing lights and shadows that tend to confuse and perplex the common mind.

It is significant that the adage about discretion being the better part of valor comes down to us from Elizabethan times, when the tremen dous conflict between the absolutism of Spanish Philip and the measured freedom upon which the English State had founded itself was at its height. It occurs in one of Beaumont and Fletcher's dramas, Shakespeare puts it into the mouth of Falstaff-that swaggering, pot-valiant knight, victor in unwitnessed fights with phantom armies, effective wielder of the brush and patron of the flowing bowl, he stands for the exception that emphasizes the rule. His discreet avoidance of personal danger was buttressed by situation which is constantly lost a hardihood of assertion which few dare emulate and none could carry off with greater aplomb.

OUR DAYS

In modern warfare there would appear to be less scope for discretion than in the imperfectly scientific battles which roughly outlined the claration of Mr. Redmond, coming map of Europe. Then individual initiative and physical prowess were the chief factors in achieving victories. Now, machinery, craftily and overwhelmingly brought to bear upon enemy forces and armament depots. seems to overrule in trench and dugout. attack are less equally balanced than they were in the Napoleonic

mainly to deficiencies in mental and swept out of existence ancient mem-

ories; in that hour of wonderful transition the rebel soil of Ireland, moral development? Will, guided an Arthur, draws all ages towards homage of mankind. Such characters charm by their adequacy in dreadful critical situations. The popular their glorification. Orators flourish and the blood of Henry Grattan, the on their traditonal fame and exploits.

Great musicians celebrate their deeds and sacrifices. All this shows that the supreme attainment is the castname tcday—his son died in the Battle of Jutland. John Fitzgibbon, ing out of fear. Fear usually springs from ignorance, which commonly now a quiet member of Parliament, stood during the Land League strug-gle for all that was courageous and allies itself with meanness.

The reconciliation of these two inflexible in the fight for the land. and was imprisoned some dozens of times. One of his sons died in Galconstituents of human nature has been the paradox of government in lipoli ; another a Jesuit priest and an army chaplain, has, I learn from war and peace. The diplomatic counsel of old Polonius to his son the papers, been awarded the Vic-Laertes does not cover all cases, as Polonius himself found when Hamlet oration for bravery. I have a sister whose grandfather and mine fought at Vinegar Hill, the great battle of thrust his rapier behind the tapestry on overhearing a rustling noise. the great Reballion of 1798; whose

PROBLEM OF IRELAND the Land League struggle. Her last surviving son, a boy of about twenty-

AND THE WAY TO SOLVE IT AS TOLD BY T. P. O'CONNOR, M. P. IN NEW YORK WORLD

Devlin, who alone raised more than a battalion of the famous 16th divis-To get Ireland back into the War ion. Devlin actually raised more to get some more of her gallant sons than three thousand men in the City of Belfast. I helped the recruiting to join in fighting for the freedom of the world; that is the problem which confronts today the statesin Great Britain ; from one city-the City of Newcastle on Tyne-battalion manship of the Allied countries. Let me see if I can find a way out of after battalion of Irishmen was raised, until they reached the num-ber of 5,000 which did not include this now difficult and complicated problem.

IRELAND WHEN THE WAR BEGAN English regiments before the organi-And first let us see why it is that zation of the Irish battalions. Ireland is out of the War; for if we discover the reason we may find the way for solving the problem. Ireland was not always out of the first blow? Undoubtedly in the six weeks that were allowed by the War. This is a central fact of the sight of, and perhaps in some circles in America almost as much as in England. Mr. Redmond was the very first man, following on the the Legislature and its final placing on the statute book by the signature speech of Sir Edward Grey, in Aug., 1914, to pledge the adhesion of Ire of the King. Those, like myself, who went through those hateful and fatal the ground that England was fight-ing the battle of freedom and that

sorrowful experience. Day after day Redmond pleaded that this Ireland could not take any other side but that of freedom. That delast small, almost formal, step should be taken, so that Ireland might be assured of its character of freedom; side but that of freedom. suddenly, made without consulting Irish opinion, without consultation he pleaded in vain. Sir Edward Carson, the Orange leader, who had made all the preparations for the even with Mr. Redmond's chief col-Orange rebailion, was appealed to from many quarters — from the King, who called a conference at Buckingham Palace, where again Concorrectioned to badge an inch leagues who were absent in Ireland, was, neverthelees, accepted by Ire-land with enthusiasm; and the enthusiasm translated itself into Carson refused to budge an inch; by acts as rapidly as in England. the speaker of the House of Com-mons, who called Redmond and Car-Thousands of our young men rushed Static defence and dynamic to the training camps—and they went there accompanied by their local leaders, by their priests, by son into his room to seek compr ise, and who was answered by Car era. Wellington could not have imagined such methods of fighting, important section of the Irish race Rule. son in loud curses and passionate declarations never to yield to Home Rule. The Cabinet had admitted nor could Grant or Sherman have envisaged such scenes of conflict as nearly two millions and a half of beginning of the War, and that oband are a fourth of the entire stinate pipeclay Tory soldier oppo opulation in the two great cities of Home Rule; and so, weeks stretched exhibit to-day. It is an unparalleled war between Titanic powers that transfixes the world's gaze—let us Before conscription was enacted in Great Britain, had sent 100,000 mm the Constitutional party never quite to the army. With Ireland's 175,000 caught up men, this made a total of 275,000 fatal delay. caught up with the six weeks of Irishmen from the British Isles. FACTORS OF THE REBELLION further, and even more astonishing, O During these six weeks all the symptom of Ireland's change of extremists, both in Ireland and in heart was that "God save the King" this country, had been at work in a soil made fruitful for them again by banished from every Irish Nationalist gathering for more than a century because it was regarded as a sign of Sir Edward Carson. The spectacle of rebilion, organized for years in Ulster, openly, defiantly, without any hindrance, with arms brought in from Germany, against the law, with officers recruited from the Britsubmission to the denial to Ireland of her right of self-government-was sung at Irish Nationalist gatherof Irish Nationalists in London ish Army aweing Parliament, had prowhere it was sung for the first time duced the profound and natural conin the history of the race. viction in Ireland that the gun, after

BEGINNING OF THE DISILLUSION

terrible straits on land and sea and essayist, orator, thinker-and politi- One further factor acted like in the air we know. If our short-comings in strategy and supply have shocked our sense of obligation ought we not to attribute these -led by Gen. Gough, a name painfully famili r in the last few weeks-organized a mutiny against Home Rule; and this audacious atpassed current in days that seem far by bright intelligence, always strikes back in our experience one dictum the heroic note. The classic myths stood out clearly, bearing on its face all ring the changes on exceptional of scaffold, jail and exile—was changed into a passionate love of all and the pronucciamento-created the things that it had fought and as intense resentment in England hated. The sons and grandsons of rebels were among the first to join. The Redmonds came from a long line of Wexford rebels. A grandson tire not only without punchement of Patrick Egan, once the most but with the honors of war. It is dreadful man in Ireland, was wounded in the trenches. Esmondes have been hanged during rebellions, influence of such events, that the great patriot who fought for the old Irish youths whispered under their Irish Parliament to the last hour. breath, "The gun! The gun!" runs in the veins of Sir Thomas Esmonde, the bearer of the Esmonde THE CHAPTES OF BLUNDERS

spite of spite of the active work of the ex-tremists in Ireland and in America, there was little apparent sign of any change of heart in Ireland. Recruit ing still went on ; the Irish regiments were undergoing rapid training in the different camps, and they were being turned into robust and skilful soldiers. But with stupidity even the gods fight in vain—and stupidity, though it may be removed from some of the high places in England, always lurks and jumps out of its father and mine was a rebel in 1849. She herself was imprisoned during remains; and in no place was bu-resucracy so proudly and powerfully two, died in France. Two Irish enthroned as in the War Office. Un. leaders were especially active in re-cruiting-John Redmond and Joseph fortunately too the War Office had then at its head one of the most stub born and most powerful reactionaries in the British Empire-Lord Kitchener. He was surrounded by officers of the army whose spirit was the all the arrogance, narrowness, hatred of popular causes and suspicion of kind of menace to the security of the Botish Empire as Junkers who England was able to bring her troops threaten the future of Germany. across the Channel. By this time thousands who had already joined Lord Kitchener did not take long to give notice of the spirit in which Ireland was to be received. Red but for the cruel incidents by which mond, Dillon and Devlin went to its defeat was followed. Tried in sec When did this spirit receive its him a day or two after the declaration ret, in prison and by the summary of war, offered to him 100,000 of the method of a court martial, fifteen six weeks that were allowed by the Asquith Administration to intervene between the passage of the Home were first to be used for home de-people were murdered by an officer Rule Bill through all its stages in the Legislature and its final placing once these men had donned the the Legislature and its final placing once these men had donned the khaki, 70 per cent. of them would have gone to the War? Lord Kitch. Sheehy Skeffington, who was not in have gone to the War? Lord Kitch Sheehy Skeffington, who was not in ener blankly refused. He, indeed, the rebellion and was known as a 1914, to pledge the adhesion of Ire land to England in this War, on the ground that England was fight. Went through those naterul and later ther blankly forder. How six weeks are unlikely to forget the sorrowful experience. Day after take foremost place in the greatest pacifist. stupidities of the world's history.

> 'Give me three thousand from Ireland," said Lord Kitchener, "and execution of an enthusiast for an idea. I will say 'Thank you!' Give me In a night a nation that had been five thousand, and I will say 'Well friendly-indeed, the friendliness to done !'

Dillon, who has been fifty years in Irish political life, ventured to say that he knew Ireland better than Lord Kitchener, that distinguished soldier turned on him his basilisk eye and said that he knew Ireland ery well.

mous sergeant of the Clan-na Gael ever proved so tremendous a recruit-ing sargeant for the rebellion as the head of the English War Office. The

PRIEST TELLS DUTY TO THE NEXT BLUNDER Then came the climax to this long POPE AND STATE chapter of criminal blunders. Sir Edward Carson, the leader of the At a celebration connected with

Ulster rebellion, was admitted to the Cabinet. By unconscious humor the rebellious leader, as Attorney General for England, was created the chief custodian of law. Even worse outrage was attempted in Ireland. If there were one man in Ireland who could be described as an Ireland. If there were one man in Ireland who could be described as an even narrower and more virulent giance was made by the Rev. Father Orangeman than Carson it was James Campbell. It was proposed to get rid of the excellent Lord Chancellor then in office, Sir Igna. tius O'Brien, a Catholic and a and that at least two of his parish-Nationalist, and to put Campbell in ioners has his place. The Lord Chancellor in he said : Ireland is not merely the head of the judiciary but he is one of the chief Ireland is not merely the head of the judiciary but he is one of the chief members of the executive; with force of character he may be the most potent member of the execu-tive. This was too much even for the long suffering English Liberals; they joined the Irish in a protest

THE REBELLION

and a threat, and the appointment to preserve it, we are prepared to and a threat, and the appointment, was withdrawn. Compensation was, however, found for the ex-rebel, for however, found for the ex-rebel, for lic blood. After God and His holy religion nothing can, or ever will, how a attorney General for Ire-

loyalty. In matters of State, no King or Pope shall ever take away amounting to something like \$30,000 loyalty. State, no our allegiance. We recognize the State as a divine institution. The

Jesus at Richmond Hill at which

ioners had already fallen in batile,

"Your Excellency, through you

same God that said to Peter. 'To One thee I give the keys of the kingdom Heaven,' likewise commanded him to 'render to Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's.'

"Just as in all matters spiritual the Pope claims our allegiance, just so in all civil matters our allegiance, belongs to the State. If properly administered however, one authority cannot and will not interfere with the other. Between both, therefore a conflict is not possible than a collision between two trains running ever parallel on two separate and distinct tracks.

The Church needs the State, and the State needs the Church. Their utual help is indispensable. For the Catholic Church is a great power -has been for 1,900 years-a power in every community, in every State. in every country, a world powerbut always and everywhere a power the whole unfortunate affair might for good. 'Correlative with your guarantee,

we teach respect for your authority and obedience to your laws as an obligation binding in conscience be fore God. Therefore, you can ill afford to do without-still less to ignore or even seemingly disregard -an institution of such great power and influence for good that seeks not your sceptre but your soul. "We have helped to make you, and

we have helped to preserve you, and even now the blood of our Catholic manhood is being shed on foreign The whole soul of Ireland was

soil to avenge your wrongs. What our forefathers have done and our What stirred to its depths, as the soul of man has always been touched by the execution of an enthusiast for an idea. brothers in religion are doing, so every Catholic man in America stands prepared to do for his flag and country. We have never failed you in the past, and you have never found a traitor in our ranks, and with God's help you never will. When the last page of your history majority of Irish Nationalists-a nation that backed the War with something of the old enthusiam, in is written there will be found there-on, as on every page since 1777, the spite of all the rebuffs—in a night this nation was transformed from names of Catholic heroes cited for great deeds of valor and still greater deeds of bravery. friendliness to hate, burning, reck-

"In times of peace we have ever been a great factor in the achieve ment of your prosperity and success, whilst other anarchists and social-

ireland, in short, saw red; and husin an hour all the work of recon-iliation between the two people

ss, blind to everything-to the

the country.

CATHOLIC NOTES

Rev. Simon Hunt, B. A., who was Shakespeare's schoolmaster from 1571 to 1577, became a Jesuit on April 27, 1578, and died in Rome às the raising of the service flag of the Catholic Church of the Holy Child penitentiary (confessor) on June 11,

2076

Governer Whitman was pres-ent, a presentation of the marked The American flag has been placed in the church at Domremy, France, which is opposite to the house which was once the home of Joan of Arc, Thomas A. Nummey, rector of the church. After referring to the fact and in which she daily prayed.

A Catholic church has been opened in Scheveningen, Holland, to serve the interned British prisoners, of in whom a large number sre Irish. the present it will also serve those of the allied prisoners in the vicinity who belong to the Faith. There is a resident chaplain.

Cartain Yamamota, naval attache to the Japanese embassy in Rome, who is now in this country on busi-ness for his Government, is one of the leading Catholics of his country. Before leaving Rome he was received in private audience by the Holy Father.

A correspondent in Paris of The New York Sun says that the famous statue of the Virgin Mary which sur-mounted the Cathedral of Albert has been saved from German pillage and has been hidden in a safe place It was erected in the thirteenth century.

A compliment has been paid the Very Rev. Canon Viscount Verhiljen, who is at present connected with the Duquesne University in Pittsburgh. The Netherlands government offered him the consulship of Pennsylvania, and has signified its will. ngness to transfer the office from Philadelphia to Pittsburg for his ac mmodation

Frank Shuman of Tacony, Pa., who gained international prominence when he built a motor operated by power from the sun's rays, died at his home recently. He had the happiness in his last moments of being received into the Church. The late ceived into the Church. Mr. Shuman's principal activity in developing power from the heat of the sun was in Egypt where a plant was erected and put into operation. He also devised a machine for mercerizing cotton yarn and another for degressing wool. Wire glass was one of his inventions. Readers of the works of Clay Meredith Greene, the distinguished author and playwright, will be interested to learn that he was recently received into the Catholic Church, the ceremony being performed in the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Hollywood, by the Rev. John D. Dalshe, S. J., of loyola College. In the afternoon of the same day, in the Church of St. Thomas the Apostle, he was con firmed by Bishop Cantwell.

Among those whom Cardinal Gib. bons ordained priests in the Cathe-dral, Baltimore, a short time ago was Rev. Henry Byron Sanderson, who is now in charge of St. Margaret parish Bellaire, Md. Father Sanderson is a convert, was formerly an Anglican minister and was stationed at a church in Fond du Lac, Wis. He is the eighth member of his family who have had the privilege of being re ceived into the Church within six years.

Paris, July 10. - Gen. Pershing granted an interview at the American front recently to Dr. E. W. Buckley and J. J. McGraw, Knights of Colum Buckley bus directors who are in Europe in-specting the work being done by the order along the American front. The two commissioners returned to Paris after three day's trip in the battle zone. Knights of Columbus huts are being built everywhere at a rapid rate. King George has just bestowed a Knighthood of the Grand Cross of the Order of the Empire upon Dr. John Pentland Mahaffy, who thus becomes Sir John Mahaffy. He is the Provost and President of Ire land's principal city of learning Trinity College, at Dublin. A great character, a most delightful and witty companion and a universal favorite, he has long been recognized both at home and abroad, as the most eminent scholar of the Emerald Isle. His reputation for learning has spread throughout Europe and America. President of the Royal Irish Academy, Governor of the National Gallery in Dublin, Royal Com missioner on Intermediate Education there is literally no end to his Brit. ish and foreigh honors, both from governments and from scientific bodies. With the ceremony of consecration and dedication, performed by Cardin al Farley, Sunday, July 20, the final step toward converting a handsome 225-acre tract into a beautiful ceme tery for the Catholics of New York city will be taken. The cemetery, to which the name Gate of Heaven has been given, is located in one of the most beautiful sections of the Westchester hills. It lies north of the Valhalla station, which adjeins the Kensico Cemetery, and has a station of its own, which will be known as Mount Pleasant. The tract, the surface of which is rolling, includes a large number of trees, as well as a \$1,000,000.

ough, in and in

And yet, curiously enough.

these precautions a year. Thus doth rebellion-but on the right side-prosper in Ireland. rebel Attorney General for England; the other rebel Attorney General for Ireland. The reader will now underdark recesses whenever any popular movement has to be stabbed. While Ministers change, the bureaucrat factors, of course—German intrigue, propaganda and money from America, the soreness left in Dublin by the defeat of a great strike, and the visions which had begun to haunt many Irish minds, especially among the young with the rebirth of the Irish nation, through the restoration of the land to the people and the expulsion, after so many centuries, of same as his own and who embodied the feudal landlords. The rebellion was not in itself very serious as a military proposition ; only two thou Ireland which constitute the same sand joined in Dublin, and it was put down, of course, as soon as

done!'' I may add as a pendant to this nemorable saying that when Mr.

to the future interests of Ireland, to Not the most active, the most ven the scaffold—in the desire to strike back the cruel blow that had been inflicted on her.

the fields of Flanders and France hope for the last time in our planet's history.

How state a case for sound judgment in view of the new perils which environ us all more or less in this period of mental and physical trial? It is easy to expound first principles : but then, as we often say, " circumstances alter cases." Aristotle, in his Ethics, laid out his theory of the Golden Mean. Thus he instances ings ; I myself presided at a meeting the liability to unbalanced views of conduct when he says that "the extremes thrust away from the mean, for the coward calls the brave man rash, and the rash man calls him coward." So it is that merely abstract discussion is generally unfruitful. Plutarch is a practical philosopher. He is rich in moving examples that bring out the real distinctions between the heroic temper and the proneness to timidity in handling affairs, not in the battlefield only, but also in the Council Chamber and the administrative post.

MOVERS OF MEN

We cannot always assume that disinterested patriotism and organising ability animate our political leaders, but we take for granted the courage

WHY THE IRISH RECRUITED

all, was the most trustworthy weapon Why did the Irish thus rally to the England. The Nationalist Volunteer army? There was, first, the sense that England was on the side of freemovement springing as it were, from the ground in a night, burst into full life, and more than 100,000 dom ; then came the horrors of Belgium ; then sympathy with France then the instinctive hatred of every-National Volunteers were organized to defend the threatened liberties of Ireland. Thus, for the first time thing like German militarism in Irish hearts. I may give as an amusing instance of that later feelsince 1867, the old gospel of the revolutionary instead of the coning that several shops were broken into, mobbed and destroyed in Dubstitutional methods began to haunt the Irish mind; the work of O'Con-nell, of Butt, of Parnell, of Redmond lin, in the belief that they belonged to Germans; as a matter of fact they were run by Russian Jews. But the overmastering motive undoubtedly as that in fighting for the freedom of Europe they might have felt they were fighting for the freedom of Ire

Thus it was that the appeal to in giving to Ireland the victory she fight reached not merely the young man of the farm and the shop but had won after nearly fifty years of constitutional effort thus fell on but we take for graneed the courage of the rank and file in the War. How Kettle, Ireland's most brilliant son of the rank and file in the War. How nobly our men have behaved in for a quarter of a century-poet, other than constitutional methods.

rebellion in Ireland was the work of Lord Kitchener far more than of ciliation between the two people poor Pearse and the other men who died for it, unless, indeed, one allow which had been going on steadily for forty years was undone. Sir Edward Carson's claim for the EFFORTS AT COMPROMISE

supreme position.

THE LAST PROVOCATION

I am only at the beginning of the leaders set themselves promptly to long story, and I have not time to tell the whole at the moment. Take, for instance, the treatment of the the task of trying to restore the fabric again. They found an equal readiness on the part of the British 16th Division-the division for the Ministers to make another attempt creation of which Redmond and Day to settle the question of Home Rule, lin had the main responsibility; 98% of the rank and file were Nation so negotiations were started for a alist and Catholic. Application after application was made for the apcompromise between Orange Ulster and the rest of Ireland. Mr. Lloyd George was chosen by the Ministry to conduct the negotiations. He pointment of Nationalists and Catho lics as officers; they were refused and yet again refused, until it finally drew up a scheme of compromise the main principles of which were that Home Rule should be immediately vorked out that in a division 98 Nationalist and Catholic, 85% of the set up, but that for the period of the officers were Protestant and Union for deciding the wavering mind of ist. Some even were Orangemen; War six of the counties of Ulster should be excluded from the jurissome were men who had gone up and down England as the paid agents and orators of the Orange diction of the Parliament in Dublin and should remain under the Imper-Party, reviling the country of their ial Parliament. Much controversy has arisen since the proposal as to birth and attempting to poison the whether it was or was not a sur English mind against giving her liberty. One young Nationalist hung around for months trying to render of the rights of Ireland as get a commission. Devlin, one of the creators of the 16th Division, one of it is not now necessary to enter. At backed the application, but was re-fused. It will be no surprise to my readers that this young man became of Ulster stand foremost. The only -and equally, it must be added, the work of Gladstone, Morley and the others of Liberal thought in Eng-the leaders in the rebellion, and only of Ulster stand foremost. The only minority in Ireland that is really one of the most active and violent of persecuted for religious opinion are escaped with his life by the intervention of Devlin. Take another in-stance: when the Irish regiments olic Lord Mayor of Belfast is as stance: when the Irish regiments impossible as in Constantinople, and those of our parish, cur city or our went into battle and distinguished thus the Nationalists of Ulster are country, but every map woman and by their conspicuous themselves part o bravery, their names were deliberately omitted from the bulleting by rest of Ireland was disunited they the Orange gang in the War office have always remained united; they that ran the army.

sedition and rebellion on your street corners, in your parks, and public squares—we, from our pulpits and in our parochial schools, have taught

Looking on aghast and for a moment, helpless before this ruin of

our people respect for your authority and obsdience to your laws. "In conclusion, let me say that on her hopes, the Irish constitutional that honor roll are 152 names of practical Catholics. If such names merit to be on the honor roll of the State, then is there any reason, I want to know, why similar names of practical Catholics in proportion to our population, if they qualify in brains and brawn, should not be found on the payroll of the State. We bear the onus. Let us share the bonus. We ask no preferences or privilege for our people, only equal rights with others and a square deal. We seak nothing more, and will take nothing more, and we will take nothing less.'

The flag-raising was preceded by a procession throughout Richmond Hill, which included many societies. and was viewed by thousands of persons.

Children in whom are inculcated united nation ; into that question from their earliest days the principles of charity carry with them all through the time, too, there was considerable dissatisfaction, and naturally, for of life a spiritual insurance, for the man or woman who is charitably disposed has in the event of a spiritual misfortune ten chances to recover to the one chance of the individual who is devoid of such principle. Therefore, let us be charitable and let our char-Catholics of Ulster; in Ulster a Cathity embrace all mankind; not only country, but every man, woman and of tougher fibre than in any other child made to the image and likeness When all the of God, who has an immortal soul to good sized lake. The cost of the land save and who may be depending uprest of Ireland was disunited they have always remained united; they conversion our assistance in order to save it. Description of the same and the improvements made since its purchase is in the vicinity of CONTINUED ON PAGE FOUR -Providence Visitor.

land-was largely undone, and re-bellion became the obsession of many of the young minds of the country. This delay of six weeks

THE RETURN OF MARY O'MURROUGH

TWC

BY ROSA MULHOLLAND Author of "The Tragedy of Chris," "Nanno, "Onora," etc.

> CHAPTER II AT THE FORGE

ould Tom Donohoe, as well as any other delighted in looking on at the dance but his work was never done, for no body could tell when a horse migh the loss. An' what would y' want with grand-childer, you that has heifers an' pigs an' chickens to come afther y'? What would y' want arrive to be shod. While Mrs. Der ody was coming round a corner of a Cross-roads, slowly considering what she had to say (Tom's temper being hot and hasty as his own anvil and hammer,) the blacksmith was talking to Shan Sullivan, a farmer from higher up in the hill country.

Shan had come so far on his way the morrow's early market at Ballyorglin, and his cart stood near the forge while Tom was delaying rather than preparing to "put a slipper on the little mare." For Tom was as good as a newspaper to the district, and nobody brought him district, more reliable news of all that was going on, from the Kingdom of Kerry to the battlefield of Westminster than the tall, lean, dark-browed man of grave aspect, with whom he was now in the grip of a political argu Not that there was much " in the opinions of Donohoe differ ' and his client, but there will always be little points of question that must be thrashed between friends into downright agreement or disagree ment

Oh, it's you, Mrs. Dermody!'

Mary

before her."

light.

forgets.'

in Ball

to get you ?"

Good and the state of the second seco God bless y', Shan, I'm glad to

see you. An' when did y' hear from Mary Yestherday." said Shan, with a

smile surprisingly sweet on so seri ous and rather hard a face.

"She's well, I hope, an' as han'-some as ever? Shure, how could she he else ?"

Shan tossed his head with a slight laugh, as pleasant as his smile. which seemed to say that it was waste of time putting words to such

a foregone conclusion. "When will she be comin' home to 7' ?'

Soon, I hope," said Shan. "Tom Donohoe, will y' put the slipper on the mare an' let me go?" "Why aren't you up at the dance

while your business is doin', Shan Sullivan?'' said Mrs. Dermody. "You're a young man yet, an' Mary wouldn't be jealous, over in Amer

ica." "I did my dancin' more'n fifteen year ago," said Shan, "an' it takes year ago," said Shan, " me to be trampin' now.'

The mare was shod, an Shan led her away to the cart. Tom stood in the doorway of the forge, looking after him, a big brawny figure him-self, suggesting a picture of Lucifer, after him, a black with the fire behind him.

That's a man !" he said, as Shan mounted and moved away, while the jog of the loose wheel of the Irish market-cart grated on the road, and man, horse, and cart rose on the hill to titanic dimensions against the sky, dropping gradually out of sight, nead the last to sink as he drove, seemingly straight into the

Thrue for you; an there isn't too many," said Mrs. Dermody. 'It's him that has held the grip tight, an' Mary'll be a lucky girl comin' home to him. D' y' know if ould Owny has bought the farm ?"

There's delay yet, I believe," I Tom. "If I'd been Shan, I'd ha' said Tom married Mary in the teeth of it all. The years is countin' up. Thank God, I own no land. I'd rather ha' my strong arm nor all your fields,

Mrs. Darn The visitor smiled a superior

"Run home, child, run home, and we'll talk about all this another "I'm not askin' y' either for your son or your money, Tom Donohoe, we'll but I'm manin' him an' you to undherstand that no child o' mine Th The priest marched Miles away will ever live on the ditch, an' that with him, and Bess went home, and put her face cautiously in at the door. all my intention is to settle Bess on the land.

Anne Bridget was sitting alone at "Away with y' then, ma'am, an the fire. "Come in, Bess. My mother's gone" settle her, an' don't bother me about Ye can have your pick of all the d bachelors round the rings o'

to bed. She says she'll have so thin' to say to y' in the mornin'.' Killelagh, an' they're not too few. Your girl's a nice girl enough for any "Oh, I suppose so," said Bess. "I never seen her so kno about," said Anne Bridget. knocked one that fancies her, but if she doesn't like Miles it's herself that has

• CHAPTER III

A "WOMAN OF THREE COWS" with the young cratures of humanity? For myself, I'm glad that I have boys Mrs. Dermody's one-storeyed house was roofed with a snug tight thatch, and contained three rooms, with a loft for a farmer's boy in the months an' girls : an' if I was your daughter Bess, I'd rather go to America an' marry a young man that was there when he might be necessary. Long ago she had banished the manure before me, than to lave myself in heap from her door, and relegated the animals to a yard behind, backed your han's to make little o' my life. "There's enough o' goin' to Amerby brown and yellow walls of turf ica," said Mrs. Dermody, a little alarmed at his attack, and edging ack and hayrick. The space in near the door. "Poor Mary O'Mur-rough had to go, for her people were front was paved with cobble stones. and planted at each side with clump of dahlias, presented by friend who was a gardener in one an' her home was reeved. An' han was brought up to keep the gentleman's demesne some miles away. In the yard stood a low land, an' his father lookin' to buy

running

belove

the farm for him if they would wait, backed car and a railed market cart an' no money to stock it, unless he and housed near were a good horse "An' if you had been Shan you'd and a "jinnih," a couple of cows, and chance." have married the girl with the for-tune long ago, instead o' waitin' for fields ; one for potatoes, another for cabbage, turnips, and mangolds, while a good piece of the ground

'Maybe I wouldn't." said Mrs. Dermody, and the tears rushed to her eyes. "Matthias hadn't a scraw grew the tender grass that makes the butter aweet. At the corner of one pasture stond an old grey willow, o' land when I married him." "Oh, well, you're like many's the mother that has one law for your-selves an' another for your childher.

hinting at the nearness of stream or deep-sunk virgin well, and two great bulwarks of hawthorn guarded the primitive wooden gate Myself thinks that what's sauce for the goose is sauce for the gandher, and for the goslin's too. Howleading from the grass meadow to the plough fields. On the other side, a range of elder trees tossed somdever, go your ways, Mrs. Dertheir white plumes against the blue mody, an' marry your girl to a juke sky and the dark mountain; wan blossoms, described by a young out o' the Landed Estates Court. if out o' the Landed Estates Court, if y' like, only say no more to me about the son of my good wife that's bring-ing up men an' women to betther the best that the like o' you can putnative poet, who died in America. ghostly faces of souls prisoned in the trees, with leave for one month in the year to look out on the With that Donoboe banged the pastures, and on their kindred coming and going where they themselves once came and went. Within the

anvil again with his hammer, and once came and went. Mrs. Dermody whisked out of the house was the kitchen, with wide forge without even saying good night fireplace and big crane for pots and kettles, and a form against each wall to him. 'Oh wisha, wisha, what's this !"

at the side of the fire, the chosen seat at evening for the family and she said as she hurried up the road. 'But you're the angry man to spake to, Tom Donohoe !' their friends. Rusted hooks in the The dancing was all over and the

Crossroads was deserted, but Mrs. Dermody looked abouther suspiciousing, and on the well-packed dresser stood, among common cups y for lingering figures, craning her platters, a few pieces of old Irish neck in all directions to see over ustre-ware, jugs, and basins such as fences and behind bushes. "I was full sure I saw the heads of

worthy of their attention. the pair o' them above the ditch a minute ago," she said, "but I may as well go home, if they don't want me On the mosning after the Cross coads dance, Bess Dermody was in to find them. And Anne Bridget'll the yard, feeding her chickens. With ave the cup o' tea waitin' on me. the full sunshine upon her, she was comely rather than beautiful, a round, If I have her still, itself she's a comfort to me. When Bess is settled in fair, freckled face, tiptilted nose, eyes a farm of her own I'll have Anne grey, green, or blue as the light might fair, freckled face, tiptilted nose, eyes Bridget to look afther me, unless she'll take Pether Flynn with the decide on the moment, and plentiful tawny hair. Her figure was swathed fortune he'll be expectin' with her. in a large apron, and her shoes were I wondher how much he would ba askin'. He's a bit old for Bess, I neat. Altogether Bess was a whole-some and homely creature, with don't deny, and it'd be a terrible thing to let that farm of his out of changeful expressions of countenance promising much humor though threatened occasional impertinence; the family, an' him offerin' it. an' to see it goin' beyant us !" Miles and Bess were hiding behind and dowered with sundry girlish attractions such as descriptive words

a hedge as she passed up the boreen. must toil after in vain. nd when they saw the last fold of Anne Bridget came into the yard her cloak disappear into the door-way of her house, they came out and walked about freely in the moonseeking her. The elder sister had once been remarkable for the kind of beauty that vanishes after a very w years. Though gentle and amia "Your mother's death on me, Bess," said Miles. "How am I ever ble, she had a dejected air, and spoke

spiritlessly and in a minor key. 'Come in, Bess. Mother wants to speak to y'." Bess emptied her bowl of food

wait. There's others doin' it. Mother did it herself, but she "I'd work better if I had you, Bess. There I am with a job down stick to it Come in here, Bess, an' you,

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sell out some stock to give a fortune with her." He needn't come, mother," said

Bess. moral anæmia It isn't your house, Miss Impidence, to be shuttin' him out of ! An' you'll think twice before y' refuse to settle yerself in one o' the best farms Bess in the midst of the fun would in the townland. An' now will y' let Anne Bridget speak ?" It's not me he wants," said Anne Bridget was feeding two orphen baby

Bridget, " an' if it was, I'm not goin' to be bought an' sold that way, earthenware teapot.

"You're a pair of unnatural child her," said Mrs. Dermody. "To do well for y is all my thought, night, shut eyes blinking at the good for-top any morning any y tak to make the source of the source mornin', an' y' talk to me noon, an' mornin', an' y' talk to me as if I was the rent day or a gombeentune of her neighbors, and Peter. man. Howsomdever, Pether Flynn 'll be here to night, an' y'd betther

see that y' behave yourselves." She turned out of the door, and, knitting in hands, went down the knitting in hands, went down the fields to make her usual morning inspection of the little farm. 'Pether Flynn, Pether Flynn! Oh. I'll die of laughin'' cried Bess, hold. His intention was to be civil to both

"Pether Flynn, Pether Flynn 101, I'll die of laughin!" cried Bess, hold-ing her sides, her little nose tilted to an angle of delighted amusement. "It's not much to laugh at," said thraneen," or Anne Bridget with a

Anne Bridget. "My mother's taken it in her head. But I'm glad it's you he's set on, for y' can fight. If my mother could get rid of me without sellin' stock, I wouldn't have a Anne Bridget. eyes were fixed on Bess. Before there was time for a reply

'I'm goin' out to ask company," d Bess. "If we're to have Pether said Bess. said Bess. "If we're to have Pether Flynn here, we'll get some fun out whirled into the middle of the game, of it. and called on to pay a forfeit.

Meanwhile Mrs. Dermody made her survey of the fields, examining the condition of the various growths, ways from under the bandage on her looking her cows well over, and patting them approvingly, the animals pushing forward for the patting means of increasing the fun. fostering touch of the toil hardened hand. Then, after these duties were over, the mother of Bess and Anne Bridget said to herself : "I may as well make short work

has got."

It was only a half mile to Flynn's Peter immediately jumped to his holding, and she was soon counting the cows on Peter's grass, and peep beamed on her with all the smiling It was only a half mile to Flynn's ing through a hole in the hedge at

his tillage. "It's all in the best of order, God bless is !" she said. 'He's the safe, warm man, is the same Pether !" In a naghter hat hes to scream-ing point, when suddenly Miles rose up, seized Flynn by the collar, swung She got into the yard, and was net by a company of hens, headed by a regal cock, in coat of tawny and orange, tail feathers of green black, That done, he found himself con and crown and lappets of crimeon, fronted with the anger of Mrs. Derceiling for "flitches" showed that this was no newly tossed up dwellpointing one toe as he stopped like a dancing master, and erecting his head with gentlemanly imperious-

> admire yez all !" said Mrs. Dermody. "Sure every beauty in creation is here : black wid the gold sprinkles. an' you buff, an' you brown, an' you red, an' you every color ! Good luck

to y', white one, for it's yourself knows how to lay, I'll swear to it ! 'An here's the pigs ! Now, what does he feed them on at all, at all? Such flitches as is on the sides o'

that fat one !' She pursued her way into the house, and found a very old woman with lean bony arms moving from one pot to another above the fire.

If it's the masther y' want, he's gone to the market since 4 o'clock this mornin'.' out of the door.

"I've business with him," said Mrs. Dermody, " but as he's not here, I'll rest myself a while an' go home

She passed without more words into Peter's little parlor, aware that the old housekeeper had no love of mothers with daughters, seeing that if the master were to make a change, there was nothing before her but the

workhouse. "Oh, now, it's a back gone place, I don't deny," said the visitor, looking around at stained walls and curtain-less window. "Everythin' wore out, Bess emptied her bowl of 100a around w. "Everythin wore out, among the chickens, and stepped across the yard as briskly as if she across the yard as briskly as if she across the yard as briskly as if she and not a symtom of a woman to make things nice since his mother but forth years ago and the sisthers AND SISTER ANGELA died forty years ago an' the sisthers went to America. Not a picture on

it's to be Anne Bridget-I'll have to ance of limbs; but having been a critical and I intend to be so no Phone Main 6249. After Hours: Hillcreet \$\$150 "fair-sized " man in youth, he was prematurely withered into a miniaonger. Nevertheless, the Surgeon's pres ture of himself as if by a sort of

ice in her ward was the cause of Sister Angela immediately placing Small though he was, there ap herself upon guard—and a constant source of uneasiness to her. He came more often, the paralyzed patient having steadily grown worse. came been in the him, and her mother piloted him over to the fire, where Anne Bridget was feeding two orphen baby — a splendid Catholic, he was well pigs with milk from the spout of an prepared to die. His lingering mental sufferer—for he was yet in his early forties, of exceilent physique and the father of a large family -was what tried the little nun's heart.

"There is no possible cure for him?" she asked the Surgeon one ensconced in the warmest seat by the fire, found his admiration divided morning, as she met the latter in the corridor off the ward. between the careful attention of Anne Bridget to the little pigs and

The dark brows lowered a percepthe youthful charm of Bess, who tible fraction of an inch. I heard that you always desire your patients to die?

patients to die?' Sister Angela flushed. "I want what I think heaven wants. The patient in this case, I feel sure, will attain heaven eventually and he is needed ware headly home. needed very badly here for a while Isn't there any hope for his recov ery

'I never say die," returned the Surgeon. "Then there is!" Sister Angela's "Then there is "There prayed

lovely face gleamed. "I have prayed so hard !" 'Prayed ! Humph !"

The eye brows went up to their highest position.

"You believe in prayer, don't you?" When the forfeits were to be redeemed, Kate Mulquin looked sidethe startled little nun demanded briskly. " Hardly.'

Angela, but-but I can't." And he

With passionate devotion Sister

ment of the heavenly citadel for the

There was no further word upon the

subject exchanged between them, but a comradely spirit hitherto un-

existant, and in the past considered a most impossible thing by Sister Angela, pervaded the meetings of

"I never have lost a case." he said

"Perhaps it would have been

better for you if you had," Sister

stands in a great measure, if not en-

tirely, upon my unbroken record of success. If I should lose a case I

would never again have as strong faith in myself-nor would my

me, I suppose I shall have to place it

automobile

occurred death would follow instant-

and hand of a master to perform the

Your faith in God would cover

Angela replied. "I think not. My

urrender of the Surgeon's atheism.

commenced her bombard-

Soon the little nun learned

So this was the solution of her eyes at Peter, and bethought her of a puzzle! Almost with a touch of pride Sister Angela realized that The question, "What's the owner of this to do ?" being put to her, she had a her attitude in regard to the Surgeon was not a biased one. Then a great wave of wonder and compasready answer in accordance with the sion engulfed her sensitive soul.

"Oh," she ventured tremulously Oh, doctor, surely you believe in God ?

walked on

Angela

the two

The Surgeon shrugged a patient shoulder. "Hardly." There was nothing more to be power at his command, stepped for said, Sister Angela knew. The Rev-erend Mother's wishes respecting ward and attempted to kiss her.

The laughter had risen to scream argumentative questions among any members of the staff and the nurses him out of the house, and depos were only too well understood. "I shall pray for you," replied the him on the causeway of cobble

little nun sadly. Suddenly, on his way toward the elevator the Surgeon turned. mody. "I would like to believe, Sister

How dare y' turn a friend 'of mine out of my house, Miles Dono-hoe? The friend I asked, to be Oh, it's Bess will know how to threw 'out by you that I never asked !

'I didn't come here without bein' asked," said Miles. " I asked him, mother," said Bess

stepping near and standing beside The laughter had ceased, and

there was a hush in the house. Mrs. Dermody was now at the height of her anger.

that behind the nonchalant exterior 'Am I to go out of my house, or of the Surgeon was a nature as sen is he ?" she said, turning on Bess. sitive as her own, an indomitable nature, too, and one that refused all "Go now, Miles," said Bess, "an' I'll see you again when my mother idea of disappointment and failure.

has got over this." 'God bless y', Bess !" said Miles, to her one day. and looked her in the eyes, and went

A murmur ran through the company, the approval of some of the elders who had dropped in to see the games.

But it was understood thenceforth that Foxy Flynn needn't come cour-tin' to Mrs. Dermody's house, and faith in that it was "goin' to be do or die with Miles and Bess." "Your

TO BE CONTINUED

this difficulty." The Surgeon did not laugh at the little nun, but he smiled broadly. , All the faith I have is bound SUCCESSFUL SURGEON around my own self; when it fails

> elsewhere Konnedy in Rosary

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smile. At that moment she looked the living realisation of Mangan's "Woman of Three Cows." It was

never her way to quarrel, however. "It's a good thrade y' have, Tom Donohoe," she said. "But everybody that's outside on the ditch hasn't it."

Well now, Mrs. Dermody, what can I do for y'? It's never yerself, is it that wants to be shod ?'

It's a little private word I have to say to you. I want you to call off your son Miles, an' disallow him to be hantin' round my Bess." Tom Donohos blew a slight

'Ob, that's it, is it? An' what have I to do with a son that's as much a man as I am myself? I've no lan' to be bullvin' him about. If he's on the ditch as y' say, so am I, an' his arm is as sthrong as my own

Tom brought his hammer down on the anvil to make a loud amen to his

Y' can tell him your mind," said Dermody meekly, for though Mrs. she knew there was no real violen in Tom, except when iron was to be conquered, yet the bang of that hammer made her feel that he was a man not to be trifled with.

"Y' can tell him not to be injurin' the prospec's of a harmless girl."

Is he injurin' her? Is she harm less, or only foolin' him? How do I know anything about it? Is he fond be lookin' for you." Maybe he is, and maybe he o' her ? isn't. It's his own business. If y want to know what I can do for him If y' he's one a' ten, an' as far as money is concerned I wash my han's of him. I gev him his good health an' his five wits, an' that's as much as any man need look to his father to do for "Time to most father Fahy.

for the longin' to get a sight o' you. "Maybe I'd better go to America and work my time like Mary O'Mur-rough. There's a lot goin' in the autumn.

vorglin, and I can't

'I suppose we'll have to work an'

"Will y' come with me, Bess? Will the two of us make a run for

it ?" "I'll never marry without my

Miles sighed hard. "She has more heart in her nor a turf sod. If I had two or three fields full o' weeds she'd listen to me : an' sure it's as good to be buildin' houses as feedin pigs. It's good wages I could earn if it was you I was earnin' for. but when I think I'm not goin' to get you, asthoreen, the impliments

drops out of my hands.' You musn't be abusin' my mother," said Bess. "The only thing wrong with her is that she thinks she knows what people want betther than they know themselves. Oh. now, here's Father Fahy. What will

he say to us ?' The priest was coming up the oad, and spoke while still a few vards from them.

"Why are you out so late, chil-dren? Home with you !" "All right, Father," said Miles.

We'll be goin' up to speak to you some of these days."

"I hope so, 1 hope so. God bless you, and run home, Bess, and Miles will come with me. Your mother'll

'She'll get me soon enough, Father, an' won't I catch it ?"

"She's not a bad mother, Bess." "She's a good mother, your reverence, but she isn't as young as me." "Give her time, give her time,"

"Time to grow young—while we're growin' old ?" said Bess archly.

Anne Bridget. I've somethin' to say the wall younger nor Dan O'Connell, an' him nearly blotted out wid the damp; both the eyes of him gone to both of yez.' Bess deposited her bowl lightly on the dresser, and turned a pair of into his head. Not a ghost or a sketch of Parnell. Two or three saints that black wid smoke y' shining eyes on her mother. Go on, mother, we're here !"

Y' needn't be lookin' at me that way, Bess !" "What way will I be lookin' at lookin' at !

you ?" asked Bess laughing. The likeness between the two was stricking at the moment. Bess was in the bank, an' stock in the fields." a match for her mother in pride and Mrs. Dermody said nothing to her daughters about this visit, and they obstinacy as well as in many virtues. Anne Bridget had retreated into the were careful not to tell her that they ingle corner. She was more like Matthias, who had been gentle, and knew where she had been. In the evening she went, as usual, down the

who had departed. Mrs. Dermody was feeling a diffi-culty that was familiar to her in fields in the direction of the graveyard to say her rosary and pray for Matthias ; and when she came back, dealing with Bess. She had a mind to conquer, but that shining glance the company invited by Bess had already arrived—half-a-dozen "boys," from the eyes of the girl frightened including Miles Donohoe, and as many girls, all "insinsed into " the fun of " ould Pether Flynn comin' her as much as did the bang of Tom Donohoe's hammer on the anvil, and she forgot the insinuating words with which she had intended to concourtin' Bess Dermody.'

Hospitality would not allow Mrs. Dermody to object to the presence of vey her wishes and intentions. While ss stood looking at her, obediently invited guests, and she hung up her waiting, but sweetly defiant, the cloak and submitted silently to the good woman stumbled into the annoyance of seeing Bess handing a ommunication which she had detercup of tea to her objectionable lover. mined to approach with discretion. 'I was talkin' to Pether Flynn last

night," she began. "I seen y', mother !" said Bess. "At your time o' life ! I was wondday at the market.

herin' at y'." Mrs. Dormody stared

Mrs. Dormody stared. "Oh, what does a mother rare of Foxy Flynn. Though only fifty your father's widow into ridaycule, Bess Dermody? What I want to say the wold seem as if the violence done to say the production of the second of the second of the control of the second of the ould as anything you'd like to name." It would seem as if the violence done to Irish nature by the produc-Bess Dermody? What Want to say done to Irish nature by the produc-is that Pether Flynn is thinkin' o' done to Irish nature by the produc-inght to see which of yez girls will hole out a hand to him. He'll take you, Bess, without a penny; but if decrepit, or without his due allow-

Angela said impulsively

He had quizzical, black eyes topped by long gray hair and dark There germinated in Sister Angebrows habitually raised in a halfla's mind as a result of this converquestioning, half-scowling expressation the persistent idea that to sion, a humorous, clean-shaven saints that black wid smoke y' mouth, a humorous, clean shaven wouldn't know whether 'twas St. plexion for his middle aged years, Patrick or St. Bridget y' were and he had been, until now, but an lose a case would be the best poss ble good for the Surgeon's soul. And despite her knowledge of the condi-tion of the paralytic patient's family occasional visitor at the Emergency and its total dependence upon him "Ab, well, Bess 'll know how to make all right, seein' there's money of his—a paralytic, victim of an of his—a paralytic, victim of an automobile accident—seemingly pershe forbore to pray for lar need and petitioned heaven instead for the Surgeon's spiritual manently housed in Sister Angela's ward, he was calling daily, and beconquest at any cost ! The verdict of the consultation of

coming, much to the gentle little nun's amazement and chagrin, one the staff's physiciane, however, pre-of her greatest crosses. His manner ceded her ultimate resolution. The of her greatest crosses. His manner ceded her ultimate resolution. The conference of doctors was called beextreme. Professionally, he demon-strated no annoyance, although the tide in this particular case was evi-dently going against him; and he patient! Yet the death of this one was expected momentarily now by never, in word or action, complained every one. The man's spine, punc at the frequent and inevitable frictional happenings peculiar to a busy tured in a terrific had become totally paralyzed and hospital regime.

"Therefore was Sister Angela aston-shed and ashamed." the brain was seriously threatened with a like affliction. When that ished and ashamed. "I can't understand my feelings in

"I can't understand my feelings in regard to him," she confided to Sister Iy. "There is just one chance," was

There sa, The older nun smiled. "Some day, perhaps, you will discover the reason." But Sister Angela cocked her head freres but refused flatly to take the to one side in a puzzed, meditative chance. It would require the nerve

mood. "He is absolutely perfect in the manner, and the children adore him." (The "children" were Sister him." (The "c

form the miracle?" "With-" he hesitated, then said

I trust that it fails you," Sister Charred It won't," he replied stubbornly. Wood

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A game of forfeits was in progress when Peter Flynn arrived after his Peter was a little man with sharp features and a knowing glance, which had gained for him the pseudonym

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wonderful soul with the perfect con idence of a true child of God in His all-wise and all-just ordinances, anxious to live, desirous of working out a full life of labor and of watch-fulness for the loved ones of his heart, but willing, too, to die; on the other side was the Surgeon, an atheist, with faith merely in himself, relying upon his own strength and skill to make this man live, be-cause it was necessary for the phytemporal welfare that he should live.

Quite a conflicting state of affair and one that Sister Angela finally shelved in despair relying upon heaven to do all things for the best. The best, nevertheless, in her opin ion, was the cleansing, even if by fire, of the soul of the atheist. She had talked with the patient several times, and on the morning of the day of the operation she spoke again with him. As was her wont, her chief thought was centered about the land she loved, and as only she could speak of it she told of the everlasting beauty and the promised happiness existing in that heaven waiting for us all.

"And it is possible, my son," she said frankly, that you will come into your reward today. I am not say-ing anything that will injure you. God will help you if it is His will, and if it is His desire that you go to Him—" she faltered a little. The patient's tired eyes brightened faintly

I am not afraid," he said.

"And I want you to do something me," Sister Angela hurried on. for me,' Your Surgeon does not believe in od. . . If you go to Him today, want you to ask His mercy for him before the judgment seat.' The promise was given.

"Now," Sister Angela confided to herself, "I, too, am not afraid," But not even to Sister Teresa did she confess what she had done. When the whole thing was at an end she would inform them and, first of

all, the Surgeon himself. Strangely, the latter, as far as the little nun could discern, wore his usual air of composure; there was no weakening in the assured manner familiar to him; no invitations, in the smallest degree, extended to those who would sympathize with his position.

If he dies," she supplicated the Surgeon, "I have something to say to you. And I can say this much now-if he dies, you will not lose what you expect to lose, rather, you will gain—a great deal."

The Surgeon's firm mouth trem-bled slightly, but he responded steadily, if a trifle huskily : I lose all if he dies.'

The operation was successful and the patient, rallying from the first, recovered rapidly. This result, stupifying to Sister Angela, but hailed as miraculous by the city's medical lights, brought to the Surgeon a greater and more enviable reputation. But the little nun did not seek him out. Bravely she had accepted heaven's decree, and her delight in her patient's condition was comparable to that shown by his loved ones. However, she had nothing to tell the Surgeon now and he, the atheist, could point to that fact and—. Oh, it was so difficult for those who were not Catholics to know that all prayer cannot be answered at once

Of course he had realized from fare. Sister Angela was young, and her sensitive soul was finding some rowful to analyze or understand

The Surgeon went to her. "Well, Sister Angela-"

envied you, Sister Angela I believe that," said the little

'Oh, I love God !" I think God must love you," replied the Surgeon smiling happily. "He answered your prayer!" Sister Angela reminded him with a smile as radiant as his own.

GENERAL INTENTION

FOR AUGUST

RECOMMENDED AND BLESSED BY HIS HOLINESS POPE BENEDICT XV.

THE CONVERSION OF JAPAN

St. Francis Xavier was the first apostle of Japan. He began his labors there in 1549 and by the boldness of his preaching, by his sanctity and his miracles, he renewed the marvels of the Apostolic age. Through his efforts and those of his fellow-workers whole provinces em-braced Christianity, and when he died in 1552, 200,000 Japanese were professing the true faith. Ten years later there were 300,000. The future of the Church in Japan seemed assured; she would probably have continued to gain new victories, had not the conduct of some Spanish merchants changed the whole aspect of things. Those imprudent men rashly asserted that the missionaries were spies sent to prepare the conwere spies sent to prepare the con-quest of the country, thereby excit-ing the rage and the jealousy of the Japanese people and their rulers. The Christian religion was at once proscribed, and a persecution was begun, the cruelty of which was hardly equalled even in the early ages of the Church. The missionaries were either slain or banished, and thousands of Japanese converts shed their blood for the Faith : in one province alone, Arima, 37,000 were put to death. To complete this ruthless work the following warning was posted throughout the Empire so that it might be read by all Japanese: "While the sun the sun all Japanese : warms the earth let no Christian be so bold as to enter into Japan. Though it were the King of Spain in person, or the God of the Christians, or Buddha himself, whoever violates this prohibition shall pay for it with his h

Thus the flourishing Church of Japan was crushed out of existence. In after years zealous missionaries made attempts to carry on the work, but with little success; they were driven from the country, and for two hundred years Japan remained a land tightly sealed and isolated from foreign influence of every kind. It lived its life apart from the rest of the world, satisfied with its own paganism and its own peculiar civilization; not till late in the nine-teenth century did it open its sea-

ports again to foreigners. the "Mysterious Empire," but it is no longer / so. Recent years have witnessed so rapid and so complete a social, economic and military evo-lution within its borders that the rest of the world has been taken by surprise. The trend of human events has thrust this young giant of the East so quickly into a posi-tion of responsibility and leadership that thinking minds in Europe and America are anxiously trying to find out what the future has in store for

The Surgeon went to her. Well, Sister Angela—" Well?" she said in reply, lifting steady eyes to meet his own. The Surgeon went to her. Western methods did not disturb Western minds so long as the Far their faith upon what may dissolve as aloofness and estrangement from that must fade into mint to the second s as alcolless and estrangement from other nations remained the leading characteristics of the Japanese people. But we are living under this apparent than ever that characteristics of the sing under people. But we are living under other conditions; science has begun to annihilate space and has made this planet smaller; Japan has abandoned its voluntary isolation multitudes are looking and to its multitudes are looking and to its mysteries the thoughts of all living

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

home in these days have been moved

by new religious emotions as well as

no sordid thoughts as its sons go off

prayer, divine protection will over

shadow our soldiers and sailors, and

country rich

such as He knows to be best.

shield them from everlasting evil

lic practice

the dead.

to war.

for victory.

-not an unassailable reputation. I incompatible with their ancestorworship. As late as 1916 a prominent Japanese review asserted that in belief a worldwide Christianity is essentially destructive of a national in Pargatory and of prayers for the dead, bishops of the Anglican comspirit and, if adopted, would disrupt the Constitution of the Empire.

Needless to say, not all Japanese are so extreme in their views. There

are enlightened people in Japan fully aware of the absurd tenets of nebul-Shintoism and of ancestor ous and hero-worship. They feel the need of something more substantial to feed their starving souls, but superstition and prejudice have still a strong grip on them. Besides, their jealousy and fear of foreign influence are intense, while do not bide their contents for the Christian hide their contempt for the Christian sectaries who are numerous in Japan and whom they hear preaching contradictory doctrines. These motives have urged the Japanese in recent years to formulate a national relig-

ion of their own, a new system of worship which, after the example of the ancient emperors, will help the Imperial authority to extend its action even into the spiritual domain. For it must be remembered that to this strange people the Mikado is the actual manifestation of the divinity and national unity rests on the authority of the religion which he happens to profess.

Foreigners may look on this at-tempt to create a religion outright and impose it on a whole nation as a risky undertaking ; but our mission-aries, who know the Japanese better than outsiders do, take a serious view of the matter. Because of the opposition that Catholics would be obliged to offer if any such step were taken, the missionariss see trouble ahead for the Church. A clash may ahead for the church. A clash may come sooner or later, possibly not the violent and bloody persecutions of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries which produced so many thousand Japanese martyrs, but in the silent, underhand thrusts

form of odious ostracisms and other vexatious measures which would eriously hinder the progress of the faith. The Church to-day has fervent

children in Japan, but they number only 00,000 a mere fraction of the millions who inhabit this insular Empire. Since the discovery, in 1864, of the remnants of the ancient Christians who, after three hundred years, crudely preserved many of the doctrines and practices of the faith preached by St. Francis Xavier and his successors, our Catholic missionaries have been active. An arch-bishop and four suffragans, aided by their clergy and several orders of men and women, are toiling in season and out of season for the conversion of this pagan people. And yet how much remains to be done in Japan ! May the Sacred Heart, through the prayers of our world

wide League, give greater efficacy to the labors of those zealous men and omen who have voluntarily exiled Half a century ago Japan was still themselves to that distant land to spread the Gospel and draw souls to God. • E. J. DEVINE, S. J.

THE ANGELUS

The World War has brought the nation to their knees. This does not mean that every man who did not know God is now ready to reverence Him or to implore His help. It means only that most honest folks

her fensitive soul was inding some questions too intricate and too sor-rowful to analyze or understand. Her prayers never ceased through these trying hours. The Surgeon went to her. the surgeon went to her.

leads to Catholic dogma and Catho- this sublime tribute to the Most High country over-"they have a general -The Missionary. In spite of the explicit repudiation by the Thirty-nine Articles of belief

CATHOLIC COLLEGES

munion have prepared a form of prayer for the dead which they have urged should be used in Anglican memorial Bishop Shahan, rector of the Cath olic University, in speaking at the commencement exercises emphasized services. Bishops who have protested against this action of their brethren the fact that while the Catholic ele-ment among the enlisted men is far have been silenced by popular clamor. The hearts of English soldiery have The hearts of English soldiery have demanded that their dead comrades larger than our percentage of the country's population, the same does be not abandoned by the living. Soldiers who have gone up the brink of eternity side by side with those not hold true among the commission ed officers. The Bishop hit upon the cause immediately, the failure of who passed beyond, feel sure that the dead need the prayers of the Catholics to avail themselves of their splendid opportunities for higher education. Catholic college magliving, because they know that they would have needed them had they passed on. The logic of realities has azines are extremely interesting these days, with their long lists of students convinced the English soldiers of the in the service and particularly in the commissioned ranks. This gives proof that the product of our schools doctrine of purgatory and schooled them in the practice of prayers for Those who have had to stay at

men to maintain the same high percentage among the commission officers that we have among the those who have enjoyed a secondary and professional training those who have not. That some

finer pleasures of art and literature which the college education gives to a man, there are always decided mat erial advantages. There are services which the man who has been denied

this boon can never hope to attain There is always some circle, which Those who have been left behind them are proud of their army and navy, and they follow them with their love and prayers. This necessity itself creates, into which the half schooled cannot enter. Of course, there are innumerable honoris a Christian nation and it has never forgotten its God, or His Christ. able and important offices whose only door of admission does not open It turns to its God in all its needs from the college campus. But there is always the requirement of some special skill, training or experience. and has not neglected its duty of thanking Him for His abundant favors. In this moment when Amer-ican homes are bereaved and the And never is the college man debar-red. This month parents should flower of American youth is on the consider the matter most seriously. firing line or getting ready to stand There may be an inclination to make a sacrifice of a son for the nation's there, prayer surges up to the lips of our countrymen. Our President has led us in the call to prayer and cause. But until the government itself cites this need, there is a resin the praying. Outside of his call ponsibility to provide that that son there seems to us no more impressive invitation to prayer than the suggest is fully equipped to make the best of the future. This will not mean a ion that the nation make the Angelus college education in every instance ; in some very few cases, where there bell at noontime a signal for a prayer are unusual circumstances, it may Already many cities and towns not mean a secondary education. But let it not be any inconsiderable have adopted the suggestion of the advocates of a national Angelus. At high noon bells are rung and all excuse that holds the youth back. The Catholic parent has no small choice of schools. Among the many stand still for a couple of minutes, Catholic institutions will be found the one that meets the every need and meditating upon the significance of the world crisis, utter a prayer for our boys in the trenches and for the and circumstance of your children. victory of our arms and for the safety -Chicago New World. of our nation. In answer to such

HE TOOK ALL OF THEM

not from the bursting shells of the enemy. To the prayer of a whole nation our Heavenly Father will not A Catholic boy, who entered the University of Pennsylvania four years ago, after his graduation from turn a deaf ear, but will pour down the Philadelpha Catholic High School blessings, has graduated from the former in stitution "with a remarkable basket-The movement for establishing ful of prizes," says Dr. Austin O'Malley. He is Louis F. McCabe, and his rec this national act of daily prayer has been inaugurated and is being proord makes his prominent townsmer moted almost entirely by our Pro-testant fellow citizens. They have felt keenly the need of more prayer feel that Philadelphians have a right to be proud of their Catholic young men. "While at the University he received the Phi Betta Kappa prize, at this time, and the logic of events which are constantly becoming which is awarded by a committee of fraught more and more with deep the Faculty to a student who has the portent has made its impress upon their souls. Under the shadow of highest rating in all his courses. the commencement he gathered in the first prize in mathematics with such events, Christian hearts become the interest for three years on a foundation; a fellowship in the Graduate School; the senior honors in English with the interest for three years on another foundation; the

Friendship is a beautiful flower habit of appropriating much more than a reasonable share of scholas-tic honors." The "habit," as well when nurtured by religion, but deli-tate and sickly without the ennobling and sap giving qualities. as the training that renders it pos-sible, is one that makes us more hope-Phone Main 7215 ful for the future with the problems Hennessey

it is bound to bring. We shall need, in the days of reconstruction, all the help that trained minds can furnish -Catholic Transcript.

> A PRAYER Not more of light I ask, O God, But eyes to see what is

Not sweeter songs, but power to hear The present melodies.

Not greater strength, but how to use The power that I possess ; Not more of love, but skill to turn A frown to a carass.

Not more of joy, but power to feel Its kindling presence near ; To give to others all I have Of courage and of cheer.

Give me all fears to dominate All holy joys to know; To be the friend I wish to be, To speak the truth I know. -From The Gateway, Detroit

The more we love Mary, the more we shall love God.-Rev. Vassall Phillips, C. SS. R.

Before you undertake to reform others, be sure that you need not re-formation yourself. The love of the good can only be instilled by those that have a proper appreciatiou of it in themselves. Others may communicate a knowledge and discourse beautifully of it, but not having a love for it they cannot make it lov. able.



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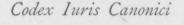
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by the deepest patriotic yearnings. America has been the last to throw commissioned and privates. Here is an excellent opportunity to appreci-ate what a chasm there is between herself into the War. Whatever the conflict of opinion before the War, her loyal sons have had but one dominant thought since their authorized spokesmen uttered the call to educated men have failed and continue to fail is wholly beside arms. Obedience to authority is a test of patriotism. Every American heart the question. They had the oppor-tunity Ignoring the added enjoy-ments of life, the appreciation of the has been thrilled by that obedience which has assembled an army which has never been outmatched in the spirit which actuates it, whatever may be the military record it is yet to achieve. The soul of America has

her steady eyes to meet his own. "I performed the miracle."

"But not without help," he added. "No ?" inquired the little nun. Can't you guess what I have to

the speaker. In some unaccounta-ble way his appearance seemed changed in spite of the still quizzical the half-cynical lines around his the rest and with in the councils of the still quizzical the half-cynical lines around his the rest and the provided the set of the still quizzical the set of the set of the still quizzical the set of expression of his countenance and the half cynical lines around his mouth.

No. "I performed the miracle with— God's help." "God's !" whispered the little nun.

think about such a thing—thought I was, I mean. This case was the nearest loss ever threatened me. Perhaps it would not have bothered me if you hadn't started praying. Something —that, I think—unnerved me. I knew if I lost it would gravely affect my future and—I felt sure that I would lose! Your positive position about the success of your prayers— and a few other things I have noticed here in the hospital—shook my confidence in myself—in my un-aided efforts. Sol concluded that if there were a God He could help me to torminate successfully that opera-tion. I knew I could not do it, and if I couldn't no man would attempt it. And I promised if He helped me I would acknowledge His power al, way, hether in the years to come i way heaven had to solve problems. " " Oh I" cried Sister Angela. What way heaven had to solve problems. " " And I would like to state, Sister, that I wanted to win because I knew in my heart that I wanted God

There are those who claim to be

will undoubtedly play an important these days. There are many interrole on the world's chess board. In its marvellous evolution Japan of national and international moralseized the good and the evil things of ity. But those with largest minds Western civilization. It readily took in what the rest of the world could silent. The arbiter of faith and "God's !" whispered the little nun. "Yes. . . It is not necessary to go into detail why I never believed. But for many years I have been too busy and too successful to even think about such a thing—thought I was. I mean. "God's !" whispered the little nun. "Wescent the rest of the world could taach it in commerce and science and the art of war, but unhappily it also assimilated large doese of materialism and rationalism, a cir-cumstance which has given a false the provide the state of scone from the Babel of con-tine time to its national conscience

movement so pre-eminently Catholic. It may be most prudent to let this senior honors in Latin : and the and promoted by them, so that the ungodly spirit of bigotry may not be and promoted by them, so that the alumni prize for the best Latin essay, which carries with it the interest of a year on another foundation. The reason he did not take other honors aroused. Catholics are already say aroused. Catholics are already say is that there are is a prayer for their country. They need but to wait for the movement to come up to them. When it and join with it, and make universal

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LONDON, SATURDAY, AUG. 8, 1918

THE EPIDEMIC OF STRIKES

We have cast stones at other countries where there have been war. time strikes, but now we know how easily such deplorable disputes may arise among ourselves. Strikes are attend unpatriotic, but strikers may be just as patriotic as any other men. It takes two to make a quarrel, and the real fault, and therefore the real failure in patriotism may be on the part of the employer. In a surprising number of the recent strikes the employer concerned has not been a private firm; it has been a munici pality or, as in the case of the post. men, the Government. Socialists used to believe that Capitalism was to blame for all strikes and they had is a familiar and not an unnatural faith that if we all worked for the State there would be no more strikes. But Socialists as well as other people have learned from experience that the Government as employer may lead to troubles as bad as those arising among the employees of private 'Public ownership" is no firms panacea for labor unrest. It seems harder to reach a settlement of a strike when the State is concerned than when only private employers are involved. It is astounding to learn that the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act does not apply to a dispute in which the Government is concerned, and it is also alleged not to apply when a municipality is conducting a service not for profit. As the Act only applies in any case to industries reckoned as " public utilities" its application must be very limited indeed. The country cannot afford to waste labour and resources through strikes at the present crisis. The only alternative to strikes and lock outs is arbitration whether under the Lemieux Act or otherwise. All workers and all employers should prefer this form of settlement to industrial war at a time when all our fighting powers are needed to beat the Germans.

PUBLICITY IN CHARITY In the annual report of the St.

give a record of its work. On the There are welcome signs that comcontrary, it was a rule of the Society mon sense is triumphing over the as laid down by Ozanam that such experts " who have been tyrannizrecords were to be published, and ing over us of late years, especially great care was taken to ensure that in the spheres of education and these records would be reasonably what is called uplift or social servcomplete. In the Introduction to ice. It is not long since Ontario the Manual of the Society published was the field of a raging, tearing in 1851 Ozanam says :

"During the first days of our exist- the feeble-minded." It was dinned ence . . . not only did we abstain from making known to the into our ears that four-fifths of all crime, vice, destitution, and every public the amount of the alms we distributed to the poor, not only did other nasty thing was due to the we abstain from publishing any report or general account, but we even hesitated to solicit the donafeeble-minded. We were told that feeble-minded people existed in such numbers as we in our ignorance tions of such persons as were not within the usual circle of our connever suspected. In every block of nections. In aftertimes, what at dwelling houses there was at least first had been deemed inadvisable one feeble-minded child, in every class room in a school were feeble and opportune, and then the sublime minded children ; we were rubbing tones of eloquence were heard on high imploring the piety of the shoulders with mental defectives faithful in favour of our protegees. whenever we walked in the street. This necessarily gave rise to accounts Dr. C. M. Hincks, one of Toronte's published for the purpose of justi-fying the use of the sums entrusted psychiatrists, told us that there were no less than two thousand feebleto our care; and at last Reports more detailed, more complete were drawn up, in order the better to minded children in the Public schools of the Queen City. In other initiate to the object of our meetings such persons as might be induced by there were three feeble - minded. the sympathies of their own heart or the fervour of a glowing faith to And to make the situation more attend them. But if apparently dreadful, we were told that the some important alterations have feeble minded multiplied their the charge against His Lordship was ernment, and by accredited delegates taken place still the groundwork is species at a far higher rate than the same ; in one thing we all will normal-minded people. The pedaagree, which is that if we are obliged to speak in public it will be of the gogical and psychiatric and sociologpoor, not of ourselves; that if we ical experts who proclaimed this ention our works, we will ever be menace seemed to have the monopo-

silent about our persons." There are certain kinds of pubweak voice was heard here and there licity much in favor at the present saying that the experts were talking day that are entirely contrary to the nonsense. The cry about the menhigh Catholic spirit inculcated by ace frightened the politicians and Frederick Ozanam. For example, it they were prepared to spend huge sums of public money for the internthing for men interested in good ment of unfortunate beings proworks to make public their praise and nounced by the experts to be feebleappreciation of some associate who minded. Providentially, however, a has performed exceptional service. dispute arose between municipali-It is thought that such public appreties and the Province as to the sharciation is good because it is an ining of the expenditure, and during centive and an encouragement to further good work. But this kind of publicity and praise of individuals is not in accord with the Vincentian precious respite for the poor "feeblespirit, because it appeals to a lower minded " because since then the exmotive, to a form of self love, as an perts have begun to change their incentive to charity. Nothing must views. Dr. J. E. W. Wallin, an ever be done to make Vincentian American author, has published a work appear the work of man, when book called "Problems of Subnorit can only be the work of God. All mality" which, to speak in homely this does not forbid publicity which language, knocks the bottom out of ing the alarm about the feeble-Ozanam's day the Society of St. Vincent de Paul is now not simply distributing the offerings of its own all who are acquainted with social circulation any longer existe. members, but it is the trustee for science, says; the charitable alms provided by the Catholic body. The annual report public service in calling a halt to the of the Particular Council of Toronto reckless methods of testing mental. ity which have resulted in classify-ing a large proportion of us as shows this very strikingly. The total receipts for the year 1917 was feeble-minded. For a number of \$8.032. The receipts consributed by years social workers have been the members at their weekly meatings amounted only to \$466. Comment is needless.

stampeded." The rights of the Catholic con-Dr. Wallin's book shows that the tributing public is only one of the tests of feeble-mindedness trusted in reasons for urging a certain form of by the experts are worthless and publicity for Catholic works of charity. Ozanam's rule that we speak of that the statistics showing the Vincent de Faul Saciety of Toronto, our works but not of our persons is alleged propertien of feeble-minded which was published in our columns a sound one. Our Blessed Lord, in among various classes of the dearged pendent and delinquent the strongest language. In Ontario, too, there is a reaction Budka for sedition, the Globe ediagainst the alarmists. A writer who torially urges the press of Canada The spirit of this great charitable kind of publicity when He said : has for fifteen years taught in the which gave widespread publicity to seclety is one of humility and re. So let your light shine before men Public schools of the province says the fact of his arrest, to give equal "Now that the new Minister of and advertising. This traditional *Heaven*. We succeed in carrying out Education has assumed the onus of reficence is now being cited as one our Lord's injunction when we lead his position there is a chance that the feeble minded child will be viewed from a new angle. From the deductions I formed from my experiences as a school teacher am convinced that there would be few feeble-minded children so-called under a different educational system.'

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

SANITY AND THE SPECIALISTS in print. The teacher we have quoted has also some very sensible things to say on the school supersed. The Italians who have been so loyal and patriotic to Canada and who so ing the home and trying to do more than it is capable of :

"The Department of Education has adopted itself the children of other nationality of peoples refused or were incapable of doing, does not today, taking the place of mother and mentor. The system undertakes so much for the children that the receive a mere symbol of apprecia tion whenever a holiday or some propaganda against the "menace of the feeble-minded." It was dinned other important day occurs. Why is the Italian flag not raised with the rest of the flags of the Allies ? ent to be, in some vague way, capa "Give the Italians fair play, and never forget that whenever the flags ble of turning out a better product than the parent could produce. The of the Allies, Great Britain, France. school nurse now looks after the child's health, the teacher through Belgium and United States, are raised on any special day the Italian emblem should always wave with the rest, for Italy is fighting hard for the same cause in this great War for civilization and for justice." the medium of the printed pages of the Goldan Rule books, presents story lessons in various lines of conduct.'

The teacher who writes in that This is a reasonable and equitable strain is in peril of being called a protest, and should be heeded. reactionary, but our progressive age Especially should Catholics be above is learning to balieve that reactionreproach in this regard. Too often aries are sometimes right. unfortunately, they fall into line

THE WRONG TO BISHOP BUDKA

Last week we mentioned the fact. AS WE LEARN from an authoritawithout commenting upon it, that tive source, the project of making words, out of every hundred children The Toronto Globe featured in its Rome a seaport is likely to be realnews columns the arrest of Bisbop ized in the not distant future. A And to make the situation more Budka on a charge of sedition, but convention has been signed by did not give a line to the news that representatives of the Italian Govwithdrawn by the prosecution. A of the city and province of Rome, for correspondent wrote to The Globe constructing a port at Ostia Nuova, directing its attention to the die- which when completed and connectposition made of the case and sug- ed with the Tiber by means of a gesting that it was in the interests of navigable canal will give harbor ly of scientific authority. Only a national unity that the press should facilities to Rome and thereby realgive as much publicity to the ize an old ambition of its citizens. acquittal of Bishop Budka as it gave

Canada.

with the vulgar fashion of the day in

to his arrest. The Globe assents to THIS WILL probably constitute one this view, and criticizes another of the after War undertakings of the Toronto paper that made an unfair Government, to provide work for statement on the case, but does not discharged soldiers. The first group German peace. refer to its own sin of omission. of works to be constructed will cost We may accept The Globe's editorial about 47,000,000 lire (between nine note, belated though it was, as full and ten million dollars,) which is to intended to be deliberately unfair. convention, 50%, and the Province 10% the delay caused by this dispute the It was not thinking about fairness at of this sum. The capacity of the ten by the public. This has been a and every journalist considers that 1,000,000 tons annually. Its bearing there is more news value in the upon the future of Rome is obvious. arrest of a Catholic Bishop than in his acquittal, especially when his ANOTHER GREAT project which has

acquittal comes on the day of very been approved by the Government of territory 199 German planes. In addition 161 others were damaged lively war news from the Western Italy is that of connecting the Adrifront. As for the other Toronto atic with the Mediterranean by a paper, The News, which is more water route. This provides for the could be had of this. The French glaringly unfair, it is less necessary construction of a navigable canal is demanded by the nature of the the case of those who have been cry- to speak, for though in by gone days from Milan via Lodi to the river Po, that paper had a standing and a cir- and thence down that tributary to minded. Prof. George B. Mangold, culation that entitled it to considera-Venice. As the Milan Port Construc-

NOTES AND COMMENTS THE RATHER extraordinary circum-

stance of a body of city scavengers in six months of its acceptance by (an occupation requiring the minimum degree of intelligence) receivdeluged with such statistics, but ing better pay than the carriers of strangely enough, judges, lawyers and legislators have refused to be have before the public willing the strangely and have before the public willing the been before the public within the past few weeks. But then the postmen do not constitute a mere adjunct progress. to the Orange Society, nor have they

against Ontario Methodism, the

Methodist Army and Navy Board,

"The attention of the board was

irresponsible in itself, so completely

unrelated to the apparant subject

under discussion, and so absolutely

without foundation in fast, that the

board decided to give no attention

If the Board, or the General Con-

ference, would recall this minute to

mind when tempted to assail Catho-

lics it would not only redound greatly

to their future credit but bear a

the good luck, as such, to serve the THE CANADIAN Food Bulletin pub-Toronto City Council, which makes lishes an extract from a recent letter all the difference.

honor than a common alien enemy. through all the weary hours of waiting. One of the conservation rhymes and particle to Canada and who so long have worked and helped to beautify Canada with its beautiful railways, cement walks, roads, har-bors and every nature of work that referring to bread reads : Each ounce that you take

Has a life at stal And is helping to lose us the War.

Think once and think twice Ere you cut a new slice, And show honor and pluck and good some

sense. Bread is blood-bread is guns-Bread's our fort 'gainst the Huns: Don't destroy the last line of de-

fence.

There are no stronger weapons against the Huns than national fortitude and cheerfulness.

THE CAPTURE by the French of Oulchy Le Chateau and the recapture of Villemontoire, with seven hundred prisoners, furnish indisputable evidence that the army of the Crown Prince is having a hard time of it in the Marne salient. Oulchy is but six miles west of Fere en Tardenois, the centre of the enemy's supply system in the salient. The French, operat-ing along the Qurcq, and the Americans, coming up from the Marne through the Forests of Fere and of are converging upon Fere en. Tardenois, and if the present rate of progress is continued should force the enemy out early next week.

FOCH WAS not accommodating. The emy's depots and roads have been shelled and bombed continually for a week, and in defending its stores the German army has been so cut up that the Crown Prince's reserves have been reduced to the vanishing point in making good the wastage. There are believed to be but thirty divisions now available for immediate use of that vast reserve of over a hundred divisions with which the German leaders set out in March to win a

A FRENCH official return concerning the results of airplane fighting during the first two weeks in June shows compensation for that omission. We never believed that The Globe State reimbursing, according to the German reports, which invariably place the losses of the Allies at from twice to thrice those incurred by the German aviation service. agitation slackened and was forgot- all, but only about "news values," port on completion will be for the fourteen days in question, which included the closing phase of the battle of the Aisne and the entire pariod of the battle of the Oise, the French aviators and anti-aircraft gunners destroyed or forced to land in French many of them probably being destroyed, although no assurance lost only 72 machines in action, and twelve of these were only damaged. This indicates a net loss of at least three German planes for every French machine. The ratio of British losses whose words will carry weight with all who are acquainted with social circulation any longer existe. and latterly the Germans have not must present its report to the Miniscared to face the music. This re-fusal of battle is not due to cowardice ter of Public Works within six months, and the actual work of con--for the German fliers are brave men, though less thoroughly trained struction will have to be begun withthan those of the Allied armies-but is probably the result of orders issued the Government, it is in a fair way of prevent the wastage of aviators being realized. The conception of and airplanes from becoming danger the project itself affords further eviously large. When vital necessity arises for airplane activity either in dence that Italy as a nation is defighting or scouting the German machines have to take their chance. termined to keep abreast of other nations in the march of material

BRITISH DAY and nightreports tell of unsuccessful attacks by the enemy on the recently won British positions in and around Meteren. There was also some sharp fighting around Hebu-Commons. terne, on the Albert sector. There from Paris which should afford proAUGUST 8, 1918

much for efficiency ; and as to bravery, enough to say that in all, for ery, enough to say that in all, for 525 enlisted men, there were bestowed 490 decorations or distinc tions.

"What party or group of men or lodge, or club, can claim similar dis-tinction in its devotion to country ? Out of 100 persons 98 were decorated or honored. That indeed is Jesuiti-

And still some say the Catholic religion is destructive to patriotism. -The Monitor.

PROBLEM OF IRELAND

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE

have comething of the qualities, ON THE BATTLE LINE curiously enough, of the other race and the other creed with which they are constantly at war; they are resolute and very practical; passionate in their convictions. possibility of their being left out of the Irish Parliament, for which they had worked for generations and against such gigantic obstacles, was loathsome to everybody in the Nationalist circles, and the only justification that could be found for their temporary separation from the rest of their countrimen was that in the nature of things, the separa-tion could only be temporary; economic and other reasons would have drawn the rest of Ulster into the common life of Ireland, However, a strong opposition was immediately started; all the Ulster Bishops joined in the hostile movement, and hun-dreds of priests, and many of the laymen, especially in the two counties of Tyrone and Fermanagh, where the Nationalists were in a majority, though these two counties among the excluded Fix counties, were passionate in their opposition.

THE ULSTER CONVENTION

It was the intensity of the passions that raged and the vital issues that were involved which made the Belfast Convention that had to do with the rejection or the acceptance of the compromise one of the most exciting and interesting assemblages ever held. There were only a few people present, outside the delegates. and some of them were from Eng-land; one of them was a Welshman, a friend and a representative of Lloyd George. Everybody who saw the famous convention agrees in describing it as one of the most im-pressive gatherings they had ever beheld. There was now and then some interruptions, passionate and ap-proaching the insulting; but, taken as a whole, the proceedings were characterized by an orderliness, a sobriety and a seriousness worthy of the greatness of the occasion and of the issues. And the convention produced a man and a speech worthy of the opportunity; it was this man who ultimately turned the oft wavering scale and who achieved, over apirresistible forces, one of parently the most notable triumphs of oratory that history records. That man was Joseph Devlin. It is difficult for anybody who has never been under the spell of this remarkable man's oratory to realize what a force he is. small man with a massive head that seems as big as the short body-not uplike Stephen A. Douglas in physi que and in gifts, of an uncertainty of mood that comes from supersensitive nervousness, but who has the cour age of a lion combined with the nerves and quiver, tremkla and tor. ture in moments of anxiety, Joseph Devlin is to day the man above all others who can control an frish meeting, and who can interest, amuse, entrance even the House of

And never in the course of his life ad he to face a task more than that of the convention. Mr. Redmond, in the chair, had speken solemnly with his sober elequence and impressive manner, but he had left the audience cold and hessile. Mr. Dillon did not remove the had impression of the opening speech of Redmond, for he had no faith in the possibility of the succass of the ne gotiations and was still under the under the impression of the horror of the rebel. and the executions. lion He lived six days and six nights in his house in Dublin, which was not a stone's throw from the area where the bullets were filling the air and where first the battle, shen the conthe past week's activities, the whole flagration and finally a looting and situation on the Western front has wild mob threatened the lives of himself and his six children. according to despatches from the Davlin faced the conference, and in a front, have used 65 divisions on the speech of an hour so swept the audi-Champagne front, and the whole of ence off its feet that there could be the Crown Prince's reserves have no doubt as to the results; and the compromise was carried by a large

cal ! Nothing more need be said."

a fartnight age, there were some words of discussion on the extent to secrecy in charity. Let not thy right unreliable. which the Society was justified in hand know what thy left hand doeth. giving publicity to its goed works. Yet Our Lord also enjoined a certain ticence ; it is profoundly avera to that they may see your good works in The Globe : everything that savours of "puffing" and glorify your Father who is in of the reasons why the Society often men to glorify God but not to glorify fails in making known to the public, ourselves. The example of the and especially the Catholic public, saints might also be quoted. St. records of its work which would be Vincent de Paul himself, the greatest of great sesial and roligious value. of charitable workers, always prac-The Catholis Charities Review, which tised the most complete self effaceis published at the Catholic Univer- ment, yet he started a paper called sity of America, begs in vain for The Magazine of Charity filled with Vincentians to send along reports of vivid descriptions of the relief works their work which would be of the that he appealed to the charitable greatest interest to all social stupublic to support. All this gees to dents and workers. With great prove that Catholic charity cannot politeness, the "Review" attributes dispense with publicity in a certain the failure of Conferences to send degree and of a certain kind. these reports not to apathy or slath or ignorance, but to the "traditional reserve" of the Society which is opposed to self-advertising. It is for presidents and secretaries of conferences henestly to examine their cansciences and decide whether it really is "traditional reserve" that keeps Lengthy as the article is it will them from writing and sending reports to the official organ of the Society in the United States. Such reserve is not an authentic tradition of the Society founded by Frederick imperatively demands solution. Ozanam. True, Ozanam inculcated praise its own work. But this never tarian.

This teacher points out that the educational system is framed on the assumption that every pupil is to be prepared for the high school course. though only 7% astually passed the Entrance examination. Boys and girls whose minds could not be formed to satisfy the arbitrary re-

Case.

fashion :

bargain.

"Dr. Wallin performs a genuine

quirements of this academic course 'THE PROBLEM OF IRELAND' were pronounced feeble minded. We reproduce in this issue a There was a boy who could not be masterly review of the whole Irish got to learn arithmetic or spelling or problem by the well-known Nation. geographybut whe nevertheless leved whatever to it." alist leader T. P. O'Connor, M. P. farm work and horses and who had the makings of an excellent worker. Another instance is given of a girl, a repay careful perusal by all those honelass dance at the three R.'s, but who realize that the Problem of perfectly in her element in house-Ireland is, as Mr. Asquith said not work and milking cows and making delightful spice of novelty into the long ago, a world problem which

That a child with a low capacity Mr. O'Connor's review is compre the most complete personal humility hensive, lucid, and characterized by for school learning may nevertheless among the members, and not only that broad sympathy with various grow into a very competent workthat, but collective humility in the and divergent viewpoints which man or an admirable housekeeper is for fair play to his country and its ing up with cheerfulness and forti-Society as a whole. The Society was characterizes the serious writings of known to all plain people, though flag: not to take pride in itself nor to the veteran publicist and parliamen. not to the experts, and it is unusual

COMMENTING UPON the complete ally. Those disposed to chafe under collapse of the case against Bishop

the trifling restrictions of the Food Board, and to turn up their noses at 'War bread," should meditate for a little upon conditions in the French capital, and in the provinces. prominence to his vindication. But

"As you may know, no white bread that is not the habit of the Canadian press where Catholics are concerned. told that in some parts of the provnor are the Globe's own skirts inces conditions are even worseimmaculate in that respect. Never-that bread of any sort is difficult to theless, we congratulate our con-temporary on its stand in the Budka case.

to respond to the yeast. It is gener-IN REGARD to the Machin charge a number of people sick. Besides no

white bread, there is no cream or sugar or butter desserts of any kind except stewed and fresh fruits served which met in Toronto a week ago, in any hotel or restaurant; and no nlaced itself on record after this cheese is served if the cost of the meal exceeds a dollar and twenty Imagine sitting down to the cents. called to the recent astonishing like the Ritz, in Paris, and being statement of Lieut. Col. Mackin, served sour war bread and this early French breakfast at a hotel

miserable French coffee which tastes like chicory and soft soap, and then being told that you could not have butter for your bread, nor sugar nor cream for your coffee.'

If under such conditions the heroic proverbial buoyancy of spirit and adamantine determination in presence of the foe, the people of this continent should not be behindhand in the good work under so much more favorable conditions.

As REGARD food restrictions, the AN ITALIAN citizen writes to the Toronto Star the following appeal people of Great Britain also are bear. L'Italia-publishes the following for fair play to big country and its ing up with cheerfulness and forti. statement: "Of the 750 Jesuits in tude. During the recent food queues outside provision shops, we are told

"The Italian colony of Toronto to find such an ordinary fact stated today receive no more respect or the best of good spirits prevailed service, over 160 minor officers, so 10 Downing Street and that in three

ntable reading to Canadians gener. force on the British front. -- Globe July 27.

SITUATION IS TRANSFORMED (Canadian Press Despatch)

With the American Army on the Aisne-Marne Front, July 26.-The allied offensive has slowed down, but has not been checked. Franco. is to be bought in Paris, and I am American troops today forced back the Germans a bit farther north. The greater part of the fighting

London, July 26 .- As a result of been transformed. The Germans. been exhausted. The only fresh reserves remaining to the Germans are majority. less than 30 divisions attached to Crown Prince Rupprecht's armies.

Last week it appeared certain that Prince Rupprecht would be called upon to launch an attack on the British front, but the enemy put off this astack, and the psychological moment for it probably has passed, for the Germans appear committed to the great battle in progress, and canpeople of France can maintain their not afford to stake heavily on a dubious operation at another part of the front, according to the view of British experts.

IMPARTIAL TESTIMONY TO BRAVERY OF FRENCH PRIESTS

An anti-clerical journal in Italythe French Army, 112 were killed, 20 taken prisoners, and 48 were wound THE GREAT BETRAYAL

On the other side, Sir Edward Carson had his own difficulties, but he also carried his man ; and so the two Irish parties presented to the Government the agreement had been suggested to thome by Mr. Lloyd George, with the appreval of their constituents. It looked as if share were nothing to be dene but to get the necessary legislation rushed through Parliament, and the opening

of an Irish Parliament after at 116 years acom interval of 116 years seemed at hand. It was then there occurred one of the most fingrant branches of faith even in the history of England and Ireland. Lord Lansdawne, and then other Tories, raised the stand ard of revolt against all of the terms

of the agreement ; then Mr. Asquith weakly agreed to modify the agree. ment in two important particulars. What he should have done was to have told these reactionaries that AUGUST 8, 1918

minutes his resignation would be in even of Englishmen, in a guise in Law had to spring immediately to his the hands of the King. The reactionaries would have come to heal rather than face the Irish situation. But he yielded, and the negotiations were killed. Though he did not then realize it, Mr. Asquith in killing the Irish agreement signed his own death warrant at the same time. His authority, assailed from outside and from inside, had stood the shock of attack after attack, and he seemed ity.

indispensable and unconquerable up to that hour. But his strength rested largely on the consistent support he had received from the united ttalions of the Irish party. first big division after his abandon. ment of the Irish compromise the Irish voted against him. And then his enemies felt they could strike at him, and soon they did so, and brought him down.

had

But in the meantime Mr. Redmond also received a deadly blow. The Irish people, convinced more than ever that England could not make could not keep a bar-turned from the constituand gain, tional agitation and flopped over to Sinn Fein as representing the Revosecond lutionary ideas. For the time the obstinacy of the English reactionaries and the weakness and bad faith of the British Government undermine the authority of the Irish constitutional leaders. For the second time British blunders were the recruiting sergeants of the Revolutionary forces. with every new sentence.

With the rise of Mr. Lloyd George came a third golden opportunity of settling the Irish question. This opportunity was made the more important by the fact of America's intervention in the War. The messages of President Wilson with their elosentence to the disgust and dis-appointment of the House in some quent appeals for democracy and the self determination of small na such words as these: "I will not follow the general observations of my right honorable friend; I pretions and the consent of the governed as the true foundation for all govern-ment ought to have made things fer to bring back the House to easier for Mr. Lloyd George. I put temper in which it was left by the down immediately on the notice paper of the House of Commons a speech of my honored and gallant friend, the member for East Clare," meaning Willie Redmond. The very motion in favor of the immediate grant of Home Rule, bringing into reserve of the language added to its the resolution the words of President Wilson's address as to the consent of the governed. For three weeks I attempted to persuade Mr. Lloyd George to accept my resolution and to tackle boldly the Irish problem. was convinced then as I am no unfortunate outburst. that it was well within his power to

have done so; for he was then, like most Prime Ministers and most British Administrations, at that first day which is always the strongest day of his power. The Orange Party had been much discredited; for even Tory Englishmen began to realize that hateful and disastrou; heritage of enmity which the proceed-ings of that party had produced. to find a compromise between the Orange minority and the Nationalist Even Mr. Duke, an able and amiable man, who had succeeded Mr. Birrell as Chief Secretary, had privately Mr. William O'Brien refused to take any part, the convention was very representative. All the Chairman of forsworn all the prejudices of the high and dry school of Toryism in which he had been brought up, and the County Councils, of the Chambers had come around to a full acceptance of the I ish claim for self government and, curiously enough, was particularly vehement against any attempt to partition Ireland after the eral labor representatives were in it; fashion named by Carson and the what was perhaps as important an fashion named by Carson and the Orangemen. At least a third of the

George had proposed it then; de guerre, A. E. aud of course all the Liberal and The convention Labor forces would have been at his back

WILLIE REDMOND'S SWAN SONG

bate.

Ulster.

But great as was the opportunity before the debate came on my signed by about three fourths; the orange one fourth held out. The redebate : for there occurred an incident, one of the most moving and

which she had never stood before-generous, fighting for England as well as for Ireland; reaching out her hand to England for a shake that feet to declare that if the Government were defeated then Mr. As-quith would have to take their place; and as the great German drive was might have marked the end in an hour of all the hate, rage, misunderat its most perilous and most success-ful moment, Mr. Asquith naturally shrank from leaving England with out a Ministry for 2 or 3 weeks, the standing that had kept the two countries at each others' throats for seven long centuries-a golden usual time occupied in England in moment, indeed ; a golden opportuncreating a new Government. Two speeches deserve particular otice. One was Mr. Arthur Hender-

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S FIASCO

THE CONVENTION

d to give all the elements of com

Here was a scheme which

CONSCRIPTION

If I were writing an essay on son, the leader of the Labor Party. Parliamentary methods, I would illustrate the immense peril of the manuscript to a Parliamentary orator and until quite recently a member of the War Cabinet. He said : "Conscription in Ireland has been by telling what happened to Mr. Lloyd supported in speeches by right honor orge in this debate. For days he gentlemen on the front bench, his secretaries working on which, having regard to the serious quotations from previous utterances of Mr. Asquith and other Parlia-mentary debators. If he had come ness of the position, displayed more reckless courage than wisdom. If

the Government did not say some thing to modify the position to the House free from the shackles sit of this heavy armor, his quick and uation in Ireland, and not in Ireland sensitive pores would have taken in this atmosphere and he would have spoken differently. As it alone, contained the elements of the greatest disaster that has befallen this country during the last four was, he astounded everybody by a speech which took up the Orange years. If the warning from Ireland were ignored it would only have the vears. effect of placing Sinn Fainism in an ascendancy in Ireland as Bolshevism position more extremely than even Carson had ever done. Soon, of course, he was in angry conflict with had been placed in the ascendancy in Russia. The consequences might be as disastrous in the second case the Irish members; they were hurl-ing at him the epithets which such astounding recreancy to all the principles of his lifetime too well justified; he answering back as as in the first." Even more remarkable was the

ech of Sir Mark Sykes, who is one angrily and becoming more extreme of the most brilliant of the younger generation of Tories. Nobody could have put the case of Ireland better. The House looked on appalled, shocked; this scene of raucous dis-

Here is what be said : "If the Administration by this and the profound harmonies produced measure precipitated a catastrophe it would only be a fitting pinnacle to by the speech of Willie Redmond was ghastly. And Mr. Asquith gave the monument of folly we built up in utterance in a slight and most casual the last few years."

Even in the House of Lords-the ast place in the world to expect sympathy for Ireland-there was an qually strong protest, and again from the most diverse quarters. Lord Crewe, the Liberal leader in the hat body, said he " could not forget that in the earlier stages the War the relations between Ireland,, and the army were grossly and wilfully mismanaged; crushing condemnation. The Irish members rose and left the House in either could he forget that the aspirations of Ireland for self govern disgust and in protest, and every speech except one from an Orange ment had been deferred." In his judgment the wiser course for the Tory, that followed, deplored Mr. Government would have been to Lloyd George's extraordinary and kept Ireland out altogether. Lord Buckmaster, recently Lord Chancellor, said conscription in Ire-Lord

land " might prove a grave disaster." Things obviously could not be left Finally Lord Lansdowne, the last of the great Tories thought it 'doubtful as they were ; and after some weeks another attempt was made to tackle wisdom "to apply conscription to Irethe problem. Lloyd George proposed land. the calling of a convention in which all Irish parties would be represented The Liberal press was equally unanimous in condemnation. One quo tation from the Manchester Guard and where an attempt might be made

ian, the greatest Liberal organ, will suffice, "We don't think," it wrote, majority. Except that the Sinn Feiners and the small following of the masses of the people are to blame. They do not realize that murder - the murder of a nation-is afoot.' THE TRISH UPRISING

of Commerce, the professors in uni Meantime the attempt to enforce conscription in Ireland brought friendship is essential to insure that forth an immediate and a very re the War will not have been fought in versities, four Catholic Bishops, two Protestant Bishops, a Presbyterian clergyman, several Idsh peers, sevmarkable response. The scene up to a short time before of apparently bring about that friendship between irreconcilable conflicts, it suddenly the two great English speaking dem. element-some of the finest minds in became a unit in the datermination Tory Party—perhaps even two thirds —would have accepted Home Rule for an undivided Ireland if Mr. Lloyd George Russell, known by his non impose conscription upon her. The oracles, as the surest and the great-to resist this attempt of another impose conscription upon her. The of the surest and the great-protection for the good government of politicians, put themselves at the head of the revolt; men gather-The convention sat for close upor a year and the reports are that it was conducted with a great good ed at the church doors, made a sol-feeling, toleration and brilliant de. emn vow of resistance, labor emn vow of resistance, labor the War by an anti-English German abstained from all work on an race, must be an obstacle to the best Its report was as anticipated. appointed day, excepting in Orange relationship between the two coun

helpless. But anybody who represents that as the position of Ireland, to put it plain, just lies. No speech in the conscription debate excited more attention or more universal praise than that of Mr. Devlin and one passage in particular aroused enthusiasm. I quote it : "If you will let this Irish Parlia-

the

ment be brought into existence I make you this offer: At the begin-ning of the War I asked Mr. Redmond to allow me to join the colors before I asked anybody else to do so, but he put reasons before me and used arguments which made it impossible for me to do what I proposed. Now, if me to do what I proposed. thing-the Government will do this thingalthough to go to war now is to gamble with your life and practically to lose it—I will be the first to join up as a private or in any other capac-I will constitute myself the lead. ity. of the young and generous hearts who will be touched by the chivalry and justice of your acts, and I will do my bast to rally them to your support at this time of bitter peril for you. What more can a man offer than that? It is for you to say." THE WAY OUT

Here, then, is the way out : Freedom

first and then as many men as Ire land can send. In no other way can the solution befound. Ireland points to tens of thousands of her sons who lie under the sands of Gallipoli or the poppies of Fiander. They died for Irish freedom, but so far as Lloyd George and other Administrations are concerned, they died in vain. Another solution has been sought in voluntary enlistment in Ireland. And will anybody guess how the pres ent British Administration prepared to get voludtary enlistment? Sir Ignatius O'Brien, a Catholic and a Nationalist, was shoved out of the Lord Chancellorship and Sir James Campbell was put in his place. This job was attempted before, in 1915 but was so gross that the Liberal and Labor joined the Irish members in protest and threatened a debate and a division that would have meant the end of the Ministry, and the job was prevented ; but it was only postponed, as it now seem . Who is Sir James Campbell? He was second in command to Sir Edward Carson in the Ulster reballion; he is known to be, if anything, a more venomo Orangeman than even Carson. And on almost the very day when their arch enemy was appointed as one of their chief rulers the Irish people were calmly asked to send more of their sons to fight for freedom by the power that thus trampled their lib-erties. If it were not so tragic it might well be regarded as a bad joke a a nation with a defective sense of humor.

Such, then, is the account between the irish people and their rulers. To me it is one of the blackest pages in the annals of stupidity, bindness, recklessness. I do not dwell on what it means to England that she should have the friendship of America after the War. Just as the friendship

of America now stands between her and defast, so after the War America's vain. I have worked all my life to conscription upon her. The blishops, the most cautious is not reconciled, the Irish race will not be reconciled ; and an unraconcil The colonel publicly praised the gened Irish race, as every one in Amer rosity and high-mindedness of this ica knows, joined as it will be after Orange one fourth held out. The re-commendations of this three-fourths majority were remarkable and seem. d to give all the element of conscription were made, it must be over the dead bodies of women as

trenches, where he lives with his men, Father L----, although he is of the German troops are non-Cath-an enemy to anything resembling olics and a large minority of "bluff," consented to relate some-thing of his experiences. His minis try with regard to the dying consists, he explains, in leading them to ac cept their sufferings and sacrifices and to bring their souls, by absolu-tion, close to God. "In the case of e fighting men who are not ounded," he says, "nothing serves the but example. I am a priest and a soldier ; my duty to God and my duty to my country are bound up together,

battle—in the trenches and in the cantonments, where the men rest and reproofs because I am one of excommunication. them. . . I am often able to BIGHT TO FIGHT

them. . . . I am often able to bring them Holy Communion in the trenches, and I say Mass as often as I can do so, in different places, where

the men are able to assemble with as little fatigue and risk as possible. When we are in cantonments. I say Mass in the parish church, at the hour that is most convenient for the soldiers, and it is then their turn to come after me." Father L - givesthese explanations in a matter of fact tone. "My task is quite simple," fact tone. "My task is quite simple," he adds, "my days very full, my health excellent, and I hope to go on to the end." From the men my in-formant heard many instances of the heroism of this son of St. Francis, right to fight for their country how day and night he works for the soldiers : how after every great battle the stretcher bearers who come near him are inspired by his activity and

The loss of many promising young priests is a subject of some anxiety for the future, and the diocese of Paris has been much tried in this respect. Only a few days ago the Abbe Richard, curate at Ivry, who was a sergeant in an infantry regiment was killed in Balgium; the Abbe Nourrieson, a young ecclesiastical student fell on May 4; and during the offensive of March, in the Somme, the Abbe Barner, professor at the "Petit Seminaire" of Conflans, near Paris, was mortally wounded. He was only thirty-one, and was, in every way singularly gifted. His letters from the 369th Infantry Regiment, to which he was attached in 1915, are full of joy. Till then he had been simply a soldier priest, with the rank of a sergeant, and in the violent battles of Lorraine he had bravely done his part. In April, 1915, he was named second chaplain to the regiment and he then felt that, his influence being greater, he might win more souls to God. He writes home how warmly the dying embrace his crucifix, how he is able, as a priest. to assist and absolve them and thus arry out the duties of his vocation. His wish to remain close to his men led to his death on April 18; at the moment of a violent engagement he

admirable priest, whose loss, he added, "nothing could replace."-Providence Visitor.

CARDINAL BOURNE

To one who met him in the legitimate, would not be likely to didate. This is matter of faith olics and a large minority of the Austro-Hungarian troops are Protestants, Jews and Greek Caurch schismatics. The punishment would fall only upon a minority of the whole-a minority that cannot help itself in view of national conscription —with the result that Catholic soldiers would be deprived of Sacraments at the time when they are facing death and are most in need of

bildier; my duty to God and my duty o my country are bound up together, must be everywhere during the attle—in the trenches and in the incal, unless it could be proved that these soldiers were engaged in an between two engagements. Some of absolute and unquestionable violation our men, who would throw stones at tion of the Divine law. Thus, we me if I wers only a priest, shake my are told that the Thundering Legion hand warmly because I am a soldier disobeyed orders and suffered death and a comrade. . . Even from a religious standpoint, I can be more ship. In such a case the Church ship. In such a case the Church would command them to disobey, dier; they accept from me advice and could enforce her command by

RIGHT TO FIGHT FOR COUNTRY

"But Catholic soldiers in the Austrian and German armies, with the foll approval of their Bishops and clergy, protest that this case does not exist in the present War. They contend that they have taken up arms to commit atrocities or violate the Divine law, but to defend the honor and interest of their country, and that if individual commanders or soldiers are guilty of atrocities beyond the necessary rigors of warmaking, such offences are to be condemned and deplored, but cannot deprive them of their natural

'If, during the course of history, the Holy See had excommunicated he may be seen on the first line, to the soldiers of every army that com-rescue and relieve the wounded. All mitted atrocities, and thus endeavored to paralyze the military move ments to which such atrocities were courage to do likewise, and the incidental, its action would have become intolerable and subversive of his name for the Legion of Honor. all civil allegiance and of the militant right of the people. The English and American people would be the last to approve a principle so opposed to natural equity if, in any case of alleged atrocity, it were applied to their own Catholic sol-

diers. "Secondly, every independent nation has the natural right to make war when it conscientiously deems that its honor or rightful interests demand it. As it is a matter of temporal right only, it has not been the custom even for the most Catholic nations to ask the leave of the Holy See bafore doing so, or to invest the Holy See with the authority to judge the sufficiency of the causes for which it does so. Were it otherwise, the Pope would be supreme judge in political matters, and the libertes the nations would be under his control.

"Hence, causes of war making, use of weapons of war, methods of war fare, provided they are not intrin sically immoral, are not usually jus tiflable at the bar of the Holy See. Even if they were, the Holy See could not condemn or excommunicate without judicial inquiry, in which both sides would be fully heard, w a view to the verification of facts. rd, with HONORABLE PEACE

moment of a violent engagement he kept as near to them as possible in order to lose no time in assisting the wounded and a shell having burst over his dugout, he was crushed to death. war making or the use of punitive methods, claimed to be justified by military need, a matter proved to be intrinsically immoral.

If Catholics in England are pray ing for the victory of the Allies, and German Catholics are praying for the victory of the Central powers, becomes of the unity of though

Catholic unity consists in the fact

"But that some will pray for A and another for B is not at all matter of faith, but of personal preference or friendship, which can in nowise man the unity of religion."-Catholic Transcript.

FIVE

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH EXTENSION SOCIETY OF CANADA

HELP ! HELP !

July 12th 1018

Very Rev. and dear Father O Donnell : Our missions in Mackenzie never experienced before a disaster such as struck us lately. The greater por tion of all our provisions for the winter was destroyed by a sudden rise of the Athabasca River. loss to us will be about \$15 000. The At the present moment, filled with anxiety, I am looking about me trying to see where to find the bare necessaries for our missions. The winter approaches and it is needful that I act quickly.

In addition to our great loss we had to bear also the news that our fishing nots were suddenly frozen and are now rotten and broken in Great Slave Lake.

To overwhelm us entirely an epi demic broke out among our dogs. We lost them all and will have a hard job replacing them. Dogs are worth about \$40.00 each in our North Land.

In a word, provisions for our priests, nuns, brothers, orphans and aged, all destroyed; our dogs gone; our nets destroyed. What can I do to repair all this ? Where can I procure the necessary money

Can we count on you to aid in this terrible predicament? We appeal to you with confidence as you have helped us so well and frequently before in our dire necessities. No matter dear Father what may

be your answer to my request, I fee sure it will be governed by circumstances and by the means at your disposal. We will pray the Divine Heart of Jesus to bless you and the apostolic work of Extension. grow day after day greater and greater till it embraces every place in Canada !

Believe me, Very Reverend and dear Father.

Humbly and thankfully in N. S. and M. I. G. BREYNAT, O. M. I.

Vicar Apostolic of Mackenzie. The circumstances mentioned in the above letter by the zealous and apostolic Bishop Breynat will, we are sure, compel our charitable Catholics to open their hearts to this devoted missionary Bishop.

The Extension Society, already working overtime and unable to answer all demands, could not turn a deaf ear to this appeal from the heroic servants of the Master in the Far North.

The Executive of the Extension lociety met and unanimously de cided to give Bishop Breynat \$1,000. This good news was wired to him and it is easy to imagine his joy and thankfulnes. In giving this \$1,000. to the missionaries in distress, we are doing so without expectation of reward. We know too, that God will inspire our generous friends throughout Canada to pour at least louble the amount into our depleted treasure-box.

Friend, may we hope to hear from you ? Donations may be addressed to :

REV. T. O'DONNELL, President. Casholic Church Extension Society, 67 Bond St., Toronto.

Contributions through this office should be addressed : EXTENSION

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

one of the most astonishing ever recorded in the House of Commons. Willie Redmond had asked to second my metion. He stood up, dressed in khaki, a middle aged, almost an old man, with his hair cut short, soldier. fashion, grizzled to bleached thin-ness, and the face deep with lines from the hard work and the horrors of the trenches in which he had fought for months. For a quarter of a century Willie Redmond had been a stormy petrel in the Irish move ment; making speeches of almost extravagant vehemence, and glorious, flamboyant; as for instance, it was to be made up of 40 per cent.; in the case of Ulster, the nominated members were to be nominated by when he declared-this was in the days of his very hot youth—that he did not care if the Cossacks were Mr. Lloyd George could have carried. stabling their horses in the halls of Westminster. And there he was now, a new Willis Redmond wearing Here was another golden hour. another golden opportunity. the uniform of a British officer, and already with a record of dauatless bravery, and, above all, for the ten-acity with which, rejecting all wellmeant efforts to get him to the rear as already having done more than his duty, he stuck to his post. Already in the pinched face, in the grizzled hair and a certain wistful ness of the face, one could see the shadow of the death which he so to Ireland bravely faced not many months afterward. His speech was an appeal addressed especially to Irishmen and begging them to forget in the Parliament House all their past differences in this tragic hour, as they had forgetten them in the trenches where Orange and Nation alist soldiers were fighting as warm comrades by each others' sides.

Even these halting words may give some idea of the effact which such a Barnes, the Labor member of the spaceh made in the highly emotional You could atmosphere of war time, almost feel the quickened throb of not come an hour before Home Rule. man's hearts ato and you; in the Mr Duke, the then Chief Secretary, the freedom loving races in the great transmits to their families. When world fight for freedom. If the post he nas done his best for the living. In the mood of the House Mr. Lloyd Gsorgs could have pro-

promise to all but the Orange irreconcilables. Ireland was to have one. organized passive resistance nation exasperated beyond all fur-Parliment for all Ireland. But there were ample, indeed astonishingly ther endurance wonder if the few shallowgenerous, provisions for the security

minded people in this country who called for conscription in Ireland ed Ireland; England can give it; if of the minority against perils to their civil or religious rights, whether real or imaginary. The Senate was to have a Unionist majority, with the zeal of an English or a German junker realize what effect it would have on the opinion of Amerwhile in the popular and elected chamber, the House of Commons, ica, if in the middle of the War Ire. land were drenched in blood for the purpose of forcing her to fight for where by mere numbers and by electors the Unionist representation would have been at most 20 per cent. freedom.

l have written this narrative in vain if I have not convinced my readers that the source and the origin Sinn Feinism in Ireland, the rebellion, of the rejection of both among the British and French conscription, of all the other tragic troops, many of these devoted priests

It is difficult to believe that instead of embracing this opportunity of

sending a message of peace to Ireland. Mr. Lloyd George chose this hour of all hours to send Ireland a message of war. For, instead of taking up the report of the convention, he astound-ed the House of Commons by proposing the application of conscription Irish self-goverment. That conception of the situation is grossly and dark man, dressed as a soldier to all There is an idea in America

that conscription was defeated and denounced by Irishmenalone. I wish across the floor of the House of Com- knows all his men, their history everybody in America could read the full reports in the Times newspaper of the debates; 1 did not find in these 'Carson won't let you. is the sinister group represented by their virtues and vices. Except reports any support for conscription except by a Home Rule Parliament in that gensleman and by men like him in the Cabinet who alone stand in takes his regular leave of absence, any speech except in those made by the way.

the colleagues of Mr. Lloyd George. Some of them, even-Mr. George War Cabinet-went out of their way to declare that conscription would

The opposition, indeed, grew to a storm on the Eaglish benches. Mr. Lloyd Georgs could have pro-posed and carried anything. Ireland stood embodied before this audience, ment of the proposal that Mr. Bonar betood embodied before this audience,

well as of men, and against the fatuous as the rulers of the eighteenth century who provoked Am inte a revolution and robbed the British Empire of the most precious and the greatest of her heritages.

she refuses, America can enforce it.

INSPIRING ATTITUDE OF CHAPLAINS

The attitude of our military chap gin lains has been noticed more than of once as deserving the highest praise; and happenings in that unhappy country, and religious have laid down their has been and still is the refusal of Eng-land to give Ireland self government; duties. A Capuchin soldier priest, It then proceeds: and that this refusal again is not in obedience to the will of the British people or of the majority of the a certain infantry regiment, recruit. Ever since the War started people have been asking: "Why doesn't the Pope stop the War?" They have Houss of Commons. I pray men of ed chiefly among the men of La my race in this country not to yield Rochelle, in the west of France. pointed out for three years and a half that he is the master of more to the insensate clamor which bund. Father L --- does not spare himself. consciences that any other living man, and they have argued that by les up all Euglishmen together as but, so far, the shells have spaced arrogant and inflaxible enemies of hum, though daily, even hourly, he but, so far, the shells have spared the automatic process of excom-municating the German and Aus-trian soldiers, whose souls are in risks bis life. He is a short, slight

grotesquely untrue. The real ob-stacle to Home Rule was familiarly put by Mr. Dillon when he shouted under his faded blue "capote." He his keeping, he could stop the War tommorow morning. Until today this argument has never been met by any acknowl-edged authority; but we are privi-leged to print the following reply by their character, their difficulties ardinal Bourne, the Archbishop of Westminster, who answers very frankly two leading questions put to he never has been away from the

It

But I must here admit that the situation cannot be allowed to rest where it is at the moment. Ireland does not shine in the eyes of America him directly by a correspondent. We print the questions . . . and his answers, verbatim, underneath.

in not sending more of her sons to wounded and comfort the dying, fight by the side of the men of all whose last messages he receives and WHY NOT UNDER INTERDICT world fight for freedom. If the pos: tion of Ireland wers that while she

ANSWERS QUERY

that Catholics all the world over have Following the widespread interest the same faith, the same worship, and are united in obedience to the aroused by a recent pastoral letter of Cardinal Bourne, Archbishop of same spiritual authority. Outside Westminster, the Weekly Dispatch of the Northcliffe papers, takes adthe dogmas of faith and morality and the sphere of religion Catholics are vantage of the public interest in as free as any others to have their own opinions and to differ from one the utterance of His Eminence to submit to him two questions which, another as much as they please "Thus, in matters of secular curiously enough, still seem to puzzle non Catholics as to the relation of knowledge, science, history, politics, Catholics to the War. The "Dispatch" points out that there are 301,960,485 Catholics in the world, of

Catholics differ widely and hold var rious or opposite views. It is precisely this fact that makes their re whom five and one half millions are in the United Kingdom, thirteen ligious unity all the more significant Although they number more than 300 one-fourth millions in the millions of people and are in all na-tions, no one can point out a single British Empire; that there are some 58,000,000 Catholics in the Central Catholic church in which the teaching Empires, and that France, Belgium and belief in matters of religion are and Italy are very largely Catholic. different from the rest.

among Catholics?

WIDE LATITUDE

"Hence what is found in the Cath olic Church is not unity of thought if by that may be meant unity in all that they think about, but unity faith, viz, unity in all that they think about in the sphere of revealed re ligion.

"English Catholics and German Catholics believe in God as the Father of all good gifts: they both believe in the duty of prayer; they both believe that victory is a gift which is in the hands of God. A11 that is a matter of religion, and both are in complete agreement on it. But English Catholics wish that the gift should be given to them and not to the Germans, while German Cath olics wish it should be given to them and not to the English.

"That, of course, is not matter of faith, but matter of national wish of Nfld interest, for which each has a perfect Why does not the Pope stop the War by excommunicating, or placing under interdict, the Catholic soldiers J.I.C. Ont. in the German and Austrian armies? religious truth that God is the Giver "First, because such action on the part of the Pope, even if it were plicated for the success of their can-Morinus, Ont. ..

CATHOLIC RECORD OFFICE, London, Ont. DONATIONS Previously acknowledged \$667 50 Thanksgiver, Paris..... Mr. & Mrs. J. T. Breen, Renfrew . 1 00 MASS INTENTIONS A Friend, Osgoode 1 00 FATHER FRASER'S CHINESE MISSION

Taichowfu, China, Nov. 26, 1916. Dear Readers of CATHOLIC RECORD That your charity towards my mis-sion is approved by the highest ecclesiastical authorities of Canada let me quote from a letter from His Excellency, The Most Rev. Peregrina F. Stagni, O. S. M., D. D., Agestalic Delegate, Ottawa: "I have been watching with much interest the contributions to the Fund epermed on behalf of your missions by the CATH OLIC RECORD. The success has been very gratifying and shows the deep interast which our Cathalic record take in the work of the missismary in foreign lands. . . I bless you most cordially and all your labors, as I bless you a pledge my earnest wiskes for your greatest success in all your under takings." I entrest you to sendinue the support of my straggling mission, assuring you a remembrance in my prayers and Masses. Yours faithfully in Jesus and Mary

J. M. FRASER Proviously acknowledged \$13 028 58 Friend, Barrachois Harbour 5 00 Two Friends, St. John's 5 00 Subscriber, C. B..... 00 10 00 A Friend, St. Raphaels, 2 00 1 00 Reader of RECORD Wauchope .. 1 00

SIX

REV. F. P. HICKEY. O. S. B. ELEVENTH SUNDAY AFTER

FIVE MINUTE SERMON

PENTECOST

THE ENEMIES OF THE CHURCH ; THEIR ALL, THE DRINK EVIL "He that contenmeth'in small things shall fall by little and little," (Ecclus, xix, i,)

We have studied the great enemies of the Church—the World, the Flesh, and the Devil. Let us now look at

their ally-the Drink Evil-and learn to fear it. What a poor, weak text, you will say, my bretbren, for a sermon on the devastating evil of drink! You perhaps may think these words are addressed to pious people, warning them not to omit or curtail their devotions. In the Holy Book, from which they are taken, they are preceded and followed by condemnation of drink. (Ecclus. xix.

And my aim this morning is to warn and frighten beginners, and not to try and reclaim habitual drunk-One man, who signals and ards. stops a train and averts an accident, does more good than twenty doctors, who after the collision, attended to the injured.

No one is a drunkard to begin with. How does the evil take hold of people? "He, that contemneth small things, shall fall by little and little." Itisaninsidious evil. Some, alas! from heredity, have a lurking t. Woe to those mothers craving through being saturated with for it. drink for years themselves, leave their poor children with this cursed weak-ness. A taste begets the liking, a liking a craving - a craving that is insatiable. by little and little.'

Others, not prone to this vice, the devil has to lay siege to and make captive in some way. Perhaps they are weak and delicate, and they are ordered wine as a stimulant. take it. learn to enjoy it : it does them good. There is no sin as yet. But in how many cases is it the beginning of a downfall? The amount is increased; recurrence to it more frequent ; then it is craved for ; then taken secretly ; conscience is stifled, its fears are ridiculed And another one has proved the text: he would not believe it till he tried himself. "Shall fall by little and little.

And company, good fellowship, the habit of standing treat, the fear of being thought niggardly or cowardly, if you do not the same as others-all this drags off souls of men into the evil, as the trawlers net the helpless fishes of the deep. Oh the pity of it! If men and wo

men would only listen to a warning, would only be humble and fearful, and learn from the experiences of others, all would be well; but no; each one thinks he will escape, where others have perished.

How simple and easy is the begin-And for some time no great ning ! evil happens. That is the craft of the devil! If you fell into deadly sin at once, you would draw , back affrighted, take the pledge, never let drink pass your lips again. Oh no ! the devil lets the liking for it grow, and the habit get a firm, steady of you. And you, as yet, have done nothing wrong. So what you read and hear of the evils of drunkenness seems such an exaggeration, that you begin not to believe sermons or holy books. Yes, your better feelings are blunted, your mind is darkened; you are less afraid of it day after day. The liking and the quantity taken grow insensibly—a craving comes on; the power of resisting, weakened already,

xxvi, ii.) Honour that man, and tion shall be ended; and also that call him father! He is the thief of the household; he has drunk the the prayers of the living help these patient sufferers forward towards heaven, especially by the offering of money that should keep and provide for you; he makes you an outcast the holy Sacrifice of the Mass. Among Anglicans, therefore, shadowy doctrine and a poetical im from the Church ; and you have to

PRAYERS FOR THE

DEAD

OF PRAYING FOR THE DEAD

AMONG ANGLICANS

parted

Church

room the United ; and you have to honour him! Quarrellings and murder, for-bidden by the fifth commandment. Does not drunkenness lead up to nine teaths of these crimes ? And the sixth. Drink is searcely ever mentioned in the Scripture without a reference to the sixs equipt the agining about the future middle state was all; except here and there a group of half-Cabbolicized High Church worshippers could be found, thinking right and praying right about the faithful departed ; yet even these super-high spirits disliked the term Purgatory, and not seldom struck hard blows at it. The im-prisonment was owned, the prison was discouned : one of the many par-ndorge of Partentiation a reference to the sins against the sixth commandment. They are not nice even to read, and some very foul to utter. The seventh he breaks, stealing from his children to

spend on drink. And the eighth commandment, too, because when his vile passions are stirred up no man's good name, no woman's good name is safe with the drunkard. "His the drunkard. "His the broad and crowded road of death, thronged not by thousands or tens "His tongue is a fire, a world of ini-guity." (Jas. iii. 6.) And the ninth and tenth commandments. There is no restraint about them. Drunkards are seething with bad desires, unre-tention of the state with bleeding insistence and drowned the hateful cry of Protestant revolt against a sweet Catholic truth. Last are seething with bad desires, unre-strainedly indulged in.

are securing strainedly indulged in. Yea, even worse may follow; a drunkard's death is no uncommon thing. Alas! then our Lord's words the opening of the war, the two English archbishops drew up a serv-ice prayer for the departed souls, to be said in the churches of their coun-the securing of the war, the two English archbishops drew up a serv-ice prayer for the departed souls, to be said in the churches of their coun-the securing of the war, the two It was indeed, but a little ohn viii. 24.) My dear brethren, will you be wise ad take a word of warning? You other and much longer war prayers. and take a word of warning? You may never yet have been tempted to Religious public opinion called for it in such a volume that even the drink, but you can be humble and afraid of it. Make up your minds to resist the beginnings. Pray for those who are the slaves to it, that you may have the holy fear of it your. thing since Queen Elizabeth-was timidly ventured on. selves. Draw back at once if your foot is set on the downward path. To a Catholic this timidity seems

Ask God for humility and holy fear, the only safeguard, for "he, that contemneth small things, shall fall amazing, but reflection will make one realize that at the change of religion in the middle of the six-teenth century, no doctrine was teenth century, no doctrine was worse hated than this gem of prayer-ful charity for the faithful departed. Every least trace of prayers for the dead was deliberately and indeed fiercely cut out of the Book of Common Prayer; and in the Thirty-nine Articles of Religion, the official creed, the doctrine and practice was abusively anathematized. Even in the Anglican burial service, which is almost integrally taken from the THE DOCTRINE AND PRACTICE

almost integrally taken from the Catholic ritual, every breath of intercession for the dead is stifled. Nine years before Newman became a Catholic, his heart beating with the surging of the rising tide of truth, he wrote as follows of the commemoration of the faithful de-So the "Church of England as by law established" had abolished Purgatory and had repudiated prayers for in the early Christian the dead once and forever as a vain illusion, and now the Black Death

"The first Father who expressly of the war has sent living men's souls by universal impulse into the mentions Commemorations for the dead in Christ is Tertullian, shadowy realms of the future in about a hundred years after St. John's [the apostle's] death. This, it is said, is not authority early search of their beloved dead. It be comes a universal pilgrimage of prayer. The demand for public approval and for the voicing of its enough to prove that ordinance [custom] to be apostolical, though succeading Fathers — Origen, St. Cyrian, Eusebius, St. Cyril of Jeru-salem, etc.—bear witness to it ever so strongly. . Yet St. Paul's Epistle to Philemon is for the first sacred love officially, would not take refusal. The two archbishops fain must yield. They did so, as we have seen, reluctantly, and printed among prayers for the living sol-There was, of course, no diers. time mentioned by Tertullian, and mention of Purgatory," says a writer in Emmanuel, "no hint of suffering yet it is now universally accepted. Now, I ask, why do we receive the of any kind, and the prayer was so worded that the living and the dead Epistle to Philemon as St. Paul's, and not the Commemorations of the are mentioned together. All the faithful departed as apostolical also? same, it was a prayer for the dead : 'We bless Thy holy name for our . . . which is acknowledged on all hands to have been observed as a brothers who have laid down their lives for their country, and we beseech Thee to grant that at the

religious duty down to three hundred years ago." (Discussions and Argu-ments, pp. 204, 205.) last we, with them, may obtain eternal joy.' The second prayer was somewhat less vague, though still far too short of the frank interces-rion of the Othelia and of the The year before those words of doctrinal conviction were written, Newman expressed his notion of Newman expressed his notion of what Purgatory may be in some of the sweetest verses he ever wrote, called Waiting for the Morning. He chooses as his motto an expression of St. Bede the Venerable, that Pur-gatory is "as it were a meadow, resting in which the souls rather wait than suffer not yet being can sion of the Catholic and of the Eastern Churches : 'Grant that they [thefallen] . . . maybe account-ed worthy of a place amongst Thy faithful servants in the Kingdom of

power of resisting, weakthed already, snaps, and you are helpless. You thought you were a man, and a free man, to do as you like; and you wake up to find that you are the sod-den slave of drink ! The Sacred Books warn us. The Saints of old warn us. If it any use? Saints Basil, Chrysostom, and August-With loud-voiced grief, or passionate Catholic truth in England. It is the south or the north, in whatsohard to see how a war, even a big ever place the tree falleth, there it war, can make a religious practice, lieth, meaning thereby lieth in the condemned by Anglicanism for ages as hideous untruth and discarded state of salvation or damnation Where is then the third place, or where shall our prayers help or profit the dead? Let these and such other places be sufficient to loathing, scriptural and commendable When the archbishop's prayers were promulgated this happened; take away the gross error of Purga some of the ministry held the prayers up and fought them off ; the tory out of our heads : neither let us dream any more that the souls of brave boys who were gone "over the top" into eternity must not be papa-by our prayers." (Third part of top" into eternity must not be papa-lized. So thought not a few, and Sermon concerning Prayer.) among them stood forth as a leader Thus the root reason for the reop Knox, of Manchester, who is Bish jection of prayers for the dead orig-inally was the non-existence of a frankly a Protestant and who considered praying for the dead as wholly superstitious, and he mainmiddle state after death, and it so wholly continued to be in subsequent revisions of the Anglican formtained it to be "not in accordance with the Book of Common Prayer." talaries. The two present arch-bishops are simply proclaiming their Church a wrong teacher, a misleader of her children, a betrayer of the Christian faith, when He experienced rough handling, however, from the dean of his own cathedral, whose jurisdiction (strangely enough) overrides that of So the bishop forbids, the dean dead. Nor have they the majorite of dead. Nor have they the majority of insists; and the latter wins the day and the prayers for the dead are the bishops with them in their kindly but shrinking effort; for at a recent official gathering of the English prerecited in Manchester cathedral. lates, a motion was made to restore officially to the Prayer Book public There is no doubt but that the original rejection from the Prayer Book of prayers for the dead was not festivals that of the Commemoration of All Souls on November 2d, which merely on account of alleged abuses was strongly supported by the Bishops of Oxford and Salisbury Dr. Henson and the Bishop of Exeter spoke against the proposal. The the saved went straight to heaven as amendment was rejected by one vote the numbers being 9 for and 10 -such was their conviction. Any against. Thus as the present revival middle state was a popish myth, as Luther and Calvin emphatically taught. This was, in fact, a logical of purge orial prayers in Protestant England began timidly and tentativey, so it remains; it is largely prac ticed, we know, but not without seri

CATHOLIC RECORD THE

DANGER LURKS IN **EVERY ONE OF US**

We Are As Full of Deadly Poisons As A Germ Laboratory.

AUTO - INTOXICATION OR SELF - POISONING

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" Absolutely Prevents This Dangerous Conditio

The chief cause of poor health is our neglect of the bowels. Waste matter, instead of passing from the lower intestine regularly every day, is allowed to remain there, generating poisons which are absorbed by the blood.

In other words, a person who is habitually constipated, is poisoning himself. We know now that Autointoxication, due to non-action of the bowels, is directly responsible for serious Kidney and Bladder Troubles: that it upsets the Stomach, causes Indigestion, Loss of Appetite and Sleeplessness: that chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Pain In The Back, are relieved as soon as the bowels become regular; and that Pimples, Rashes, Eczema and other Skin Affections disappear when "Fruit-a-tives" are

taken to correct Constipation. "Fruit-a-tives" will protect you against Auto-intoxication because this wonderful fruit medicine acts directly on all the eliminating organs. 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

sion of this consoling religious practice; it fell from the religious body as part of what they felt to be the shackles of Catholicism. In Eng-land however, there was so widespread and deep-rooted a love for the devotion-as, indeed, for all Catholic devotions-that the State Church so expressly and so emphatically condemned it. Archbishop Cranmer, the chief author of the Church of England's formularies, is squarely on record against Purgatory and prayers for the dead. Yet more clearly is this expressed in the Homilies, a collection of instructions commanded to be read to the people in all churches "on every Sunday and holiday of the year;" a body of doc-trine having the explicit sanction of the thirty line articles. The doctrine thus "defined as of faith " by the Homilies, if we could say that of any teaching of Episcopalianism, is as follows :

" Now to entreat of that question, whether we ought to pray for them that are departed or no. Wherein, if we will cleave only unto the word of God, then we must needs grant then, no less than now, that suffering that we have no commandment so is a holy thing and that the poor are that we have no commandment so to do. For the Scripture doth acknowledge but two places after this life, the one proper to the elect and blessed of God, the other to the reprobate and damed souls, as may be well gathered from the namels of the saints, or ever to be wanting be well gathered from the parable of to the Saints, or ever to be wanting Lazarus and the rich man. . . . in that reverence for Holy Church, These words as they confound the her teaching, her services and her opinion of helping the dead by ministers that is indeed the angel prayer, so do they clean confute and that is leading all Christian souls

in subsequent

but

bishops, and of the deputies both lay and clerical, adopted a really Catho-lic prayer for the departed, and directed its insertion in the Prayer Reach busical sertions in the Prayer Book burial service. A yet better and fuller recognition was largely desired; but what was won was un-questionably a triumph for Catholic truth in this matter. But let it be noted that their. noted, that this reversal of doctrine and practice was not owing to a renewed study of Scripture evidences and Christian history but avondly a relation to history, but avowedly a yielding to the cry of bereaved nature. This was well expressed by one of the clerical deputies :

" With respect to Prayer Book revision the progress was less than had been hoped for, but it was good as far as it went. The principle of direct prayers for the departed has

been accepted by such overwhelming majorities in both houses that it is never likely to be questioned again. Dr. Alsop expressed the view of very many deputies when he said that he never had believed in prayer for the dead until one for whom he had daily prayed, passed into rest; and then suddenly it broke upon him that the distinction between prayer for the living and prayer for the departed was wholly artificial and he had con-tinued to pray as a perfectly natural act of faith ever since." - The Mis

THAT ANGEL OF THE WORLD'

sionary.

"That Angel of the World " is the beautiful title Shakespeare gives "reverence." For, like a celestial spirit, that fair virtue safeguards

purity, recognizes authority, protects innocence, honors integrity, venerates age, defends helplessness, does homage to sanctity, and gives God the worship that is His due. Reverence is a feeling of profound respect, mingled often with one of awe and affection, for what is great in power, wisdom or holiness. The chronic praisers of the times that are gone are bewailing the fact that the pre-war world and all it stood for are in the crucible, and that the new era now being so painfully born will sweep away as fictions and falsehoods nearly all the foundations on which the virtue of reverence rests.

But these modern prophets of woe need not be so gloomy and disconsol-ate. For as long as Christ's Church endures,—and we have His promise that He will be with her all days even to the end of time, and that the gates of hell shall never prevail against her, -reverence will still remain the angel of the world, and will continue as of old, to be the savior and guardian of everything that inspires and merits veneration. The innocence of children, the purity of womanhood, and the sacredness of marriage, for example, will be as much the object example, will be as much the of the Church's concern after the war as now. She will still teach the faith ful that their bodies are inviolable temples of God; she will proclaim in the future, as she ever has in the past, that the voice of all lawfully constituted authority is the voice of Heaven and should be reverenced and

FLANDERS BELLS

THE PRIEST'S HELPER

A certain clergyman says : In my experience as a priest I have found that the weekly advent of the Cathparochial work. To the as Sunday Mass, etc. Any Cath family that reads a good Cath

Cultivation is as necessary to the mind as food to the body.-Cicero.

olic newspaper is one of the greatest helps that a priest can have in his family it is a silent and dignified reminder of its religious duties, such Catholic weekly will not be numbered amongst the absent ones at the Sunday Mass. —Sacred Heart Review.



AUGUST 8, 12.8

With Wheat at \$2.21 Would

You Sell at \$1.00---Not Likely

And yet your uninvested funds are worth 51% to 7% in **safe** and **convenient** forms of investments, due to the same

5 % Victory Bonds Are an Example

Before the war it would not be possible to obtain more than 31% on an investment like this. To day they yield 51% — a 65% advance

Larger amounts in proportion. Interest payable every six months at all banks.



its great strength but you have the refreshing and delicious qualities as well. B438 Ask your Grocer.

In Sealed Metal Packets.



Efficiency The test of furnace efficiency is the volume of heat it conserves for actual use, from the heat generated

in burning your fuel.

ine denounce drunkenness. They all four call it "the mother of every crime, the root of wickedness." Let us test whether these words are exaggerations; if so, they lose their power, and harm the cause instead of aiding it. According to them the drink evil is the greatest of all, for it leads to all sin, to the breaking of all the Commandments. Is that Is it not enough to break one? Can it be that Catholic men and Catholic women gives themselves over to a vice, that breaks all the Ten Commandments? See for yourselves. The First mmandment: "The Lord thy

Commandment: God thou shalt adore, and Him only shalt thou serve." And St. Paul points at the drunkards : "Whose God is their belly" (Phil. iii. 19). Adore, pray, raise up your mind, and heart! How can he? St. Cyril and heart 1 How can he? St. Cyrli says: "Drink dulls the senses, leads captive the mind, dims the sight, ties the tongue, and dishonours it." We have all heard the senseless babbling, of a drunken man; could that be prayer? And the Second Commandment: "Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord Oaths, curses, ane thy God in vain." Oaths, curses, ane blasphemies are the language of the drunkard, even in the case of those, who otherwise do not commonly sin in this way . "Rember thou keep holy the Sab-

bath day." Remember! How can he? The drunkard has no senses to re-member! How can he? The drunkard has no senses to remember with. And when the Mass they fail to waken him out of his drunken sleep. God's day is dis-of the wave of Anglican belief in one his drunken sleep. God's day is dis-honoured by the drunkard.

request, Or selfish plaint for those Who in the mountain grots of Eden lie, And hear the fourfold river as it hurries by. They hear it sweep In distance down the savage vale ; But they at eddying pool or current deep Shall never more grow pale They hear, and meekly muse, as fain to know How long untired, unspent, that giant stream shall flow. And soothing sounds Blend with the neighboring waters as they glide. Posted along the haunted garden's bounds Angelic forms abide, Echoing, as words of watch, o'er lawn and grove, The verses of that hymn which Seraphs chant above. To be sure this is a mild view of the Purgatorial state of suffering, yet adaptable to some gentle phases of it, as expressed by St. Bede and many others ; who, however, do not fail to tell the severer lessons of purgatorial experience, those that are for other than mere waiting. Nor does Newman as yet express an active purpose of praying for the dead. He wrote his plaintive poem whiles a performance of the prayer Book disbelieved in any are for other than mere waiting. whilst a Protestant, more than eighty years ago and up to this great all the damned went straight to hell enses to remember with. e Church bells ring for tive and half-poetical faith in pray-

onoured by the drunkard. The fourth Commandment! Poor hildren, how can you keep that. The fourth Commandment: Foor children, how can you keep that, when you see your parents drunk? Honour her a drunken women, a mother! Her reproach and her shame shall not be hid. (Ecclus.

ous difficulty.

(By Gracs Hazard Conkling, in July Everybody' Oh it's I that would be hearing The Flanders bells again, The way they used to murmur Across the evening plain, The way they used to jangle Through rainy dawn or fair, And laugh the people's laughter And pray the people's prayer.

> The farm-lads done with plowing, The oxen safe in stall, The teamrters back from fairing, The old bells knew them all, And children ceased their playing And hearkened on their knees What Angelus was saying Above the roadside trees. Oh, it's I that would be seeing

> The men come home again Along the Flanders highways Through sunlight and through

Their weary eyes be wet, To hear the great bells crying What no man could forget.

The chimes could sing them all ! And many a woman listened After her prayer was said, To hear the bells go flying Like angels

They've molded them to guns. Go bring them home to Flanders The patient exiled ones ! When all the guns are captured Melt them, melt them down, And mold them into bells again For every Flanders town

A better state of mind among our Episcopalian brethren. The latest General Convention readily enough The documents in the process make Pending in Rome is beatification of

There is a fixed volume of heat in every kind of fuel. whether it is wood, soft coal or anthracite.

The business of your furnace is to extract all the heat, which all furnaces do—and to conserve the maximum of it for use—which the Sunshine furnace does.

The Sunshine semi-steel firepot is built with straight walls—not sloping to form and hold a non-conducting deposit of ashes. A very important point in furnace efficiency.

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Control of

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The grates of the Sunshine furnace are equal in area to the firepot, so that fresh oxygen—without which proper combustion is impossible—flows to every part of the fire all the time.

All air passes are exactly pro-portioned so that neither too much nor too little air passes over the radiator— there can be no superheated air, nor any under heated air, sent to the rooms

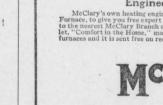
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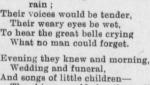
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Like angels overhead They've melted them for metal, AUGUST 3, 1918

CHATS WITH YOUNG MEN

TRUE BLESSINGS

Better than gold is a conscience clear, Though toiling for bread in an hum-

ble sphere, Doubly blessed with content and

health. Untried by the lusts and cares of wealth.

Lowly living and lofty thought May adorn and ennoble the poorest

cot; The blessings that never brought nor sold,

That each may share, are better than gold. -FATHER RYAN.

YOU WILL NEVER BE SORRY

For living a pure life. For doing your level best. For looking before leaping. For hearing before judging. being kind to the poor. thinking before speaking. For harboring clean thoughts. For standing by your principles. For being generous to an enemy. For asking pardon when in error. For being square in business dealings. For giving an unfortunate person a lift. For promptness in keeping your prom-For putting the best construc-on the acts of others.-Intermountain Catholic.

DON'T BE CARELESS IN YOUR

WORK

Never get careless about your work or think you are indispensable. No one is indispensable : there is always some one who can take your place so you cannot afford to do anything your best. No matter how small the undertaking or duty, do it well as you can. If you are reliable in small things, you certainly cannot be trusted or relied upon for big undertakings.

EMPLOYERS

Many articles have been written to urge employers to do justice by their employees-to give an honest day's work, to take an interest in the busi-ness, to be respectful and have gratitude towards the man or the firm who is the instrument of Divine Providence to give them the opportunity to earn their bread.

It would not hurt a good many employers if they were directed by some one in authority to do justice to their employes-to treat them like human beings, to give them a fair day's pay not to keep them waiting for their money, to promote them and increase their wages when they deserve it, and to take a paternal interest in

and to take a paternal interest in their welfare. Many employers seem to think that they are free to get the most work possible for the least pay possible, that they may take advantage of the labor market to screw down their labor market to screw down their first, pours the precious ointment, in hands to accept less than a decent hands to accept less than a decent wage, to get angry over trifles, to head. And then we find the tomb of make their employes miserable, to show their own position, and to treat their servants like slaves. They'll the family of Bethany, told differently on the Day of companions, were put into a boat,

Judgment: The other day an employer talked with me about the difficulties he was experiencing in securing men. "It ed as the founder of the Church of is almost impossible for me to get men that can do their work properly," he said. He pointed to the next room where a dozen youths were busy at desks. "Most of those are scon incompetent," he went on. "If I could get the same number of men 'If I that really could do the work I should Spain, in the year 1491. He served be willing to pay them twice the his king as a courtier and a soldier salary." Then he delivered a speech till his thirtieth year. At that age, salary. Then he derivered a speech in his thritten year. At that age, on the absurdity of most of the present day talk against capital, in its treatment of labor. "Why, the rouble is," he insisted, "there isn't enough labor in the world, that is, of the so-called labor nowadays is God. Prompted by their love for incompetent. Men are unwilling to Jesus Christ, Ignatius and his com-

was discharged from a responsible He was fastened to the ground by He came very near going into another line of work that he was plainly unsuited to. There are employers who think it a good plan for them to keep down their men, that is, to keep the men "in their place." So they never give encouragement. On the contrary

they seize every opportunity for fault finding. In this way they weaken the incentive to good work and to ambition. Then they take a patron-izing tone and complain of ineffici-ency and lack of interest. ency and lack of interest. It is only the exceptional employer

one street, then suddenly disappear-ing, left him to seek some asylum. who is clever enough to see that a good worker is an asset and that the The apostle went directly to the house of Mary the mother of John est way to secure full, value from the worker is by liberal treatment. surnamed Mark, where several dis

I have just heard of an eccentric employer who takes his men off on ciples were met together, and were sending up their prayers to heaven employer who takes his men off on occasional outings. His competitors like to laugh at him. But he thinks he has the laugh on them. He knows that his personal relation with the men make them work all the harder. "When I am away," Le save "I don't feel any work. I for his deliverance. As he stood knocking without, a young woman knowing Peter's voice, ran in and informed the company that he was at the door; they concluded it must be his guardian angel, sent by God he says, "I don't feel any worry. I upon some extraordinary account, know that the men will work just as "I don't feel any worry. the whole manner of his miraculous escape; and having enjoined them This case is different from that of to give notice thereof to St. James nother employer who is known as a and the rest of the brethren, he withdrew to a place of more retireslave-driver. He has made himself detested by his employes. They take pleasure in doing him up whenever ment and security, carrying, where-ever he went, the heavenly blessing

they can. When he is not about they aste a good deal of time, standing and life. AUGUST 21 .- ST. ALPHONSUS LIGUORI in groups and giving him abuse.-St. Alphonsus was born of noble parents near Naples, in 1696.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS SHORT SKETCH OF LIVES OF SAINTS OF THE WEEK

hard, if not harder."

John D. Barry,

JULY 29 .- ST. MARTHA, VIRGIN

into this career with ardor and suc- jurer as well. St. John tells us that "Jesus loved Martha and Mary and Lazarus," and yet but few glimpses are vouchsafed us of them. First, the sisters are set before us with a word. Martha re-ceived Jesus into her house, and was busy in outward, loving, lavish service, while Mary sat in silence at the feet she had bathed with her tears. Then, their brother is ill, and they send to Jesus, "Lord, he whom Thou lovest is sick." And in His own time the Lord came, and they go out to meet him; and then follows that though his life was spent in prayer is lower to lose time, and in them selves lawful. scene of unutterable tenderness and of sublimity unsurpassed : the silent and work, he composed a vast number of books, filled with such science, waiting of Mary; Martha strong in faith, but realizing so vividly, with her practical turn of mind, the fact and in his eighty-third year had pubdirector forbade him to write more. Very many of these books were written St. Martha, at Tarascon, in Provence. When the storm of persecution came, the family of Bethany, with a few hold a piece of marble against his aching head while his right hand Yet he counted no time without oars or sail, and borne to the coast of France. St. Mary's tomb is wrote. wasted which was spent in charity. He did not refuse to hold a long cored as the founder of the Church of Marseilles; and the memory of the-virtues and labors of St. Martha is still fragrant at Avignon and Tara-

lived in evil times, and met with JULY 31 .- ST. IGNATIUS OF LOYOLA ments. St. Ignatius was born at Loyo'a in from offering the Adorable Sacrifice ; 1787, in his ninety first year.

AUGUST 3 .- THE FINDING OF ST. STEPHEN'S RELICS STEPHEN'S RELICS This second festival in honor of the holy protomartyr St. Stephen was instituted by the Church on the occasion of the discovery of his pre-cious remains. His body lay long Prompted by their love for It happened that I knew one of Holy Land, but war broke out, and cious remains. His body lay long concealed, under the ruins of an old the men that worked for this employer. I asked him what he thought of those opinions. He burst of Jesus Christ, and placed themtomb, in a place twenty miles from Jerusalem, called Caphargamala, where stood a church which was out laughing. "Why this place is a selves under his obedience. This kind of school," he said. "Men are was the beginning of the Society of served by a venerable priest named Lucian. In the year 415, on Friday, continually leaving here to take Jesus. Our Lord promised St. Igna-other jobs in the same line of work tius that the precious heritage of His the third of December, about passion, should never fail his Socio'clock at night, Lucian was sleeping ety, a heritage of contradictions and persecutions. St. Ignatius was cast in his bed in the baptistry, where he commonly, lay in order to guard the sacred vessels of the church. Being into prison at Salamanca, on a suspicion of heresy. To a friend who I made inquiries about this em- expressed sympathy with him on half awake he saw a tall, comely old man of a venerable aspect, who approached him, and, calling him thrice by his name, bid him go to Jerusalem and tell Bishop John to but little love of Christ in your heart, or you would not deem it come and open the tombs in which hard a fate to be in chains for His his remains and certain other serv-ants of Ohrist lay, that through their sake, I declare to you that all Sala-manca does not contain as many fet means God might open to many the gates of His clemency. This vision was repeated twice. After the second to wear for the love of Jesus Christ." St. Ignatius went to his crown on time, Lucian went to Jerusalem and laid the whole affair before Bishop AUGUST 1.-ST. PETER'S CHAINS John, who bade him go and search search for the relics, which, the Bish-op concluded, would be found under Herod Agrippa, King of the Jews, a heap of small stones which lay in a field near his church. In digging up the earth here, three coffins or chests were found. Lucian sent im-mediately to acquaint Bishop John with this. He was then at the Council of Diospolis, and taking along with him Eutonius, Bishop of Sebaste, and Eleutherius, Bishop of enced workers who would take less than a living wage for a family man. In talking about subordinates em-heard them. The king took all pre-Jericho, came to the place. Upon the opening of St. Stephen's coffln the earth shook, and there came out the coffin such an agreeable odor that no one remembered to have smelled anything like it. There was There was a vast multitude of people assembled in that place, among whom were many persons afflicted with divers to recognize good work when they was guarded by sixteen soluties, four distempers, of whom seventy three public at large, my sin becomes in a grievous one. They kissed the relics, and solution to not public at large, my sin becomes the distented to recovere their health upon the spectrum of whom always kept sentry in the same dungeon with him, and two at the gate.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

then shut them up. The Bishop con-sented to leave a small portion of them at Caphargamala; the rest were position a few years ago on the two chains, and slept between the sented to leave a small portion of two soldiers. In the middle of the siderably damaged his confidence. In the bright light shone in the carried in the coffin, with singing of psalms and hymns, to the Church of prison, and an angel appeared near him, and, striking him on the side, awaked him out of his sleep, and Sion at Jerusalem. The translation was perfomed on the 29th of Decembade him instantly arise, gird his coat about him, put on his sandals and his cloak, and follow him. The St. Stephen, commemorating the apostle did so, for the chains had dropped off from his hands. Follow. August probably on account of the

Proper reverence for the Name of God demands that we use careful precaution in the taking of oaths. When a man takes an oath, he calls upon God to witness the truth of what he is saying, and in so doing, he virtually exercises an act of Divine worship.

We have perhaps heard that trib. ute sometimes paid to a man's verac-ity in the assertion that "his word is as good as his bond;" that is to say, his simple statement may be relied on with as much confidence as though he backed it up with a sum of money

If this were happily true of every-one, there would perhaps be little need of anyone's taking an oath. If all men were absolutely truthful, If their mere assertion would in itself be sufficiently convincing. Taking human nature as it is, how-

ever, and not as it ought to be, we re-alize that there frequently arises the necessity of making sure that a man oble means what he says. He may be His considered capable of telling a lie spiritual training was entrusted to the Fathers of the Oratory in that city, and from his boyhood Alphon. Name in support of his falsehood. city, and from his boyhood Alphon-sus was known as a most devout Brother of the Little Oratory. At unusual moment, to "take an oath," the early age of sixteen he was made and if therein he fails to speak the octor in law, and he threw himself truth, he is not only a liar, but a per-

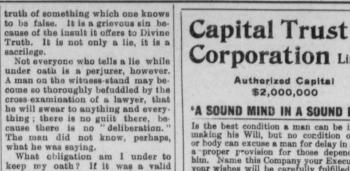
an important cause, showed him the last Not only may oaths be entirely lawful, but under certain conditions, vanity of human fame, and deter-mined him to labor only for the honor of God. He entered the priesthood, devoting himself to the as the Lord liveth, in truth, and in most neglected souls; and to carry judgment, and in justice," from which not this work he founded later the missionary congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer. At the age of sixty-six he became Bishop of St. Agatha, and undertook the reform of his dio-ence with the result of a sinter Holy works the taking of false on the the taking of false on the sinter Holy works the taking of false on the the taking of false on the sinter Holy works the taking of false on the sinter the taking of false on the sinter Holy works the taking of false on the sinter the taking of false on the sinter Holy works the taking of false on the sinter Holy works the taking of false on the sinter Holy works cese with the zeal of a saint. He it follows that there must be some

When Our Divine Lord, as St. Matthew records, "declared : 'But] unction, and wisdom that he has say unto you swear not at all. . ament by forbidding all oaths, but lished about sixty volumes, when his rather confirmed its prohibition of such rash and unnecessary oaths as men frequently employ in their daily in the half hours snatched from his intercourse with one another.

labors as missionary, religious What a person swears to in an superior, and bishop, or in the midst of continual bodily or mental suffer-ings. With his left hand he would or something which is still to come. Thus, let me suppose that I call upon God to witness my veracity in saying that I know nothing whatever concerning the present whereabouts of a certain article or sum of money : respondence with a simple soldier I take an oath of assertion. who asked his advice, or to play the would be the same kind of oath, too, harpischord while he taught his nov- if I were to solemnly swear, e. g., ices to sing spiritual canticles. He that I was not present when a cer tain crime was committed on some many persecutions and disappoint. definite date in the past.

ments. For his last seven years he was prevented by constant sickness moreover, and be what is termed "Promissory,"—a sworn p that within a year I shall promise but he received Holy Communion that within a year I shall make daily, and his love for Jesus Christ amends for the damage I have caused and his trust in Mary's prevers sus-tained him to the end. He died in bears some resemblance to a vow, as we shall see later on.

Certain conditione, as we have mentioned, must obtain, to make an



keep my oath? If it was a valid oath, I am under a seriods obligation. If, on the other hand, I bound myself to do something which is un lawful. I am under no obligation. did wrong in making any such prom ise but I would do greater v ron rong were I to fulfill it. If I make a promisory oath, and have tention of ever keeping it, grievously, and indeed against truth. Wherefore no one should promise under oath what, as he sees it, there STANDARD LIBRARY STANDARD LIBRARY is no real probability of his being able to fulfill. For the consolation of those who

report, annually or oftener, to priest, to take a temperance pledge which they break just as often, it may be mentioned that they are not Biessed are the Merciful. A Tale of the News Uprising in Haiti, By Rev. Joseph Spillows S. J. Translated by Mary Richards Gray, Blue Lady's Knight, The. By Mary F. Nixon. guilty of having sworn falsely Their act was a simple promise not an oath.

There are certain forms of bad language which resemble oaths. Their nature will depend on the in-Crosses and Crowns, by Rev. Joseph Spillmar S. J. Translated by Mary Richards Gray. tention of the person who uses the Children of Mary. A Tale of the Caucasus. Br Rev. Joseph Spillmann, S. J. Such expressions as Before God. or "As God is my judge " may really, be oaths, if those making them intend to invoke God's witness to the Laughter and Tears, by Marion J. Brunowe. It should be added to all our libraries for the truth of their statements. ally, however, they are not intended in so serious a sense.

young. ove Your Enemies. A Tale of the Masy Insurrections in New Zealand. By Rev. Joseph Spillman, S. J. Oaths are often necessary. When Maron. The Christian Youth of the Lebanon. B. they must be employed, our ambition should be to honor the Holy Name Prince Aramugam, the Steadfast Indian Converi By A. v B. A beautiful little story describing the obstacles which a Brahman Prince was forced to surmount in order to become to Christian.

in which they are made. But we should strenuously avoid all those careless figures of speech in which the Holy Name is sounded The Cabin Boys. A Story for the Young. By Rev. Joseph Spillmann. S. J. Translated by Mary Richards Gray. irreverently. No tribute is paid to God by such appeals, nor is any greater force attached to what we Mary Richards Gray. The Queen's Nephew. By Rev. Joseph Spillmann S. J. "This good little work, an historica: narration from the early Jananees missions, it another contribution to juvenile literature that decerves a welcome. We hope it will be read by many of our boys and girls." say by the repeated mention of His Holy Name.—Catholic Transcript.

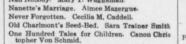
UNFAILING SOLACE

the German by Mary Richards Gray. The Trip to Nicarsgua. A Taie or the Days of the Conquistadores. By Rev.Joseph Spillmann S. J. Translated by Mary Richards Gray. Three Indian Tales. Nanameha and Watomilka by Alex. Baumgarther, S. J. Tahka, th. Young Indian Missionary. By A. v B. Fisther René s Last Journey, by Anton Hounder, E. J. Translated by Miss Helena Long. The "Imitation " has beloed many man to live well and to die holily. In the introductory study which Mrs. Wilfried Ward contributed to the volume of "Last Lectures" by her husband, the late Dr. Ward, she tells What the Fight Was About and Other Storie Wrecked and Saved. A story for boys by Mir Parcon of the things that comforted him in Pare his closing days-the care and devotion of friends, the tender solicitude of his household, and the spiritual solace that was greatest of all

As True as Gold. Mary E. Mannix. A Summer at Woodville. Anna T. Sadller. An Every-Day Girl. Mary C. Crowley. An Heir of Dreams. S. M. O'Malley. A Hostage of War. Mary G. Bonesteel. "He usually managed to walk up the steep hill to the church, where he said the Miserere, and each night he read the whole chapter of the Royal Road of the Cross from the 'Imitation of Christ,' and often the one preceding it. He read, too, his W. Reilly. An Adventure With the Apacheo. Gabrie Ferry. Fenelon's 'Letters to Men.' On the 'W. Reilly. A Pigrim From Ireland, Rev. M. Carnal Translated by M. E. Mannix. Fenelon's Letters to Meh. On the Translated by M. E. Manniz.
last night at Buxton, he said to me :
bob O'Link. Mary T. Waggaman.
'I see the purgative value of suffering Bunt and Bill. Clara Mulholland.
By Branscome River. Marion A. Taggart.
Bistouri. A. Melandri.
Cupa Revisited. Mary E. Manniz.
Dady Dan. Mary T. Waggaman.
Cupa Revisited. Mary E. Manniz.
Dady Dan. Mary T. Waggaman.
Dimini and his re-

ordinary joy to him, and his re-serve on spiritual matters was wearing thin. . . . His voice was failing, but he kept saying, 'Thank God! How wonderful!' and once he added: 'No one knows what it is to be a Catholic.' No one could doubt of his joy or fail to be comforted by it—the deep Christian penitence so constant and so complete for months past was turned into joy.'' Such testimony as this serves to drive home the lesson of what the Church is to her children in all ranks ordinary joy to him, and his re-

Church is to her children in all ranks



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Steddy Carr And His Friends, by Rev. R. P. Gar, iovable box, together with his companions, to whom these epithets are equal y applicable, are students of a Jesui dry colege. In consequence of heir pranks, they frequently find themselves in mercary in clearing up of which teaches them mercary in clearing up of which teaches them mercary is starting of a Tenement House restriction of the starting of the starting of the heir pranks, they frequently find themselves in mercary is Starting up of which teaches them mercary of the starting of the starting of the heir pranks, they frequently find themselves in mercary of the starting of the starting heir starting of the starting of the starting heir starting of the starting of the starting of the starting of the heir starting of the start

clever one it is whit constructions to be a set of the master hand. Quest Of The Golden Chest, by George Barton, An absorbing table of real adventure—young, fresh, vital. To the boy who laves the romance which broods over occan pathways as well as the myster ious lure of tropical forest, a journey " 'n Quest of the 'olden Chest" will fire his ambition t

with. To the boy who loves the "one may which broods over ocean pathways as well as the mysterious lure of tropical forest, a journey." In Quest of the 'lolden Chest' will fire his ambition to many deeds.
In God's Good Time. By H. M. Ross. This is a story that grasps the heart, stirring in it the live-live sympathy for war's hourn and good.
Jaac Hilderh Oa. The Nile, by Marion Ames The is the kind of the story, has been received as Holten the heror of the story, has been received as Holten the heror of the story, has been received as Holten the heror of the story, has the kind of hero that is dear role indiana the is the kind of hero that is dear role indiana the structure of a story of the story in the story of the story of a story of the story in which the rough, hearly by orght and honest.
Juniors Of St. Bede's, The by Kev. Thos, H. Bryson. An excellent story in which the rough, poorly bred, bad minded boy puts himself against in boy of sterling character to his own discomfure. This is really a new nyle of Catholic tale.
I we fast a new nyle of Catholic tale.
I we do a new of the story is the story which a story and all mynurenames for fishing this a story, and all with stores which will please the most fastidious its of the number of the story interature. Most of the number which will please the most fastidious its at the volume comprises filtera stories which are worthy to live in short-story literature. Most of them and elderate in the live.''. In Nixon Reviet. The story mines the story of a help is young girls beening help to make a success of their holidays.''. About Hornby Hall, These horn gos which are worked a stored ration and a simpletion to better from the story of a help is young xills been mynes. The story of a help is young xills been mynes an uninterture of the story of a help is syoning xills been as systery which is unravelled the therestory is finished. In contrastor is unravelled the therestory which is unravelled the therestory is fini

and not above an occasional bit of mischief. New Scholar At ~t. Annes, The. by Marion J Brunowe. A jolly story. There is a convent school atmosphere about the narrative that is appealing to any one who has spent even a short time in such a home of kindly interest in the puolls.

Petronilla, and Other Stories, by Eleanor C, Donnelly. There are eight stories, and nearly every one of them has a very interesting plot worked out with dramatic skill.

worked out with dramatic skill. Playwater Plot. The by Mary T. Waggaman. There is a plot on foot to abduct Lester Leonard, a sick boy, who is a millionaire twice over, for ransom. How the plotters are captured and the boy res-cued makes a very interesting story, which is sure to please the young folks. Power na, by Evelyn Buckenham. This is an opti-mistic, entertaining story that will appeal to ciris



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hiquitan Festival of Corpus Christi Day. Tale of the Old Missions of South America By Rev. Joseph Spillman, S. J. Transists from the German by Mary Richards Gray.

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SEVEN

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where they can get more money. The boss is continually letting good men go for the simple reason that he's too short-sighted to see how valuable they are."

ployer's method of dealing with his account of his imprisonment, he subordinates. I found that in nearly replied, "It is a sign that you have every instance his workers were young men. At first I supposed that he was a believer in youth, its eagerness and its energy. Such, however, proved not to be the case. He employed young men because they were ters, manacles and chains as I long content to work for comparatively small salaries. Where they had only themselves to support they could the list of July, 1556. Live in some comfort and could dress well: but as soon as they began to think of getting married they found themselves involved in a grave problem. There were all those expenses ahead, housekeeping for two, and later for others, with doctor's bills people, caused St. Peter, the prince and all the inevitable items of a of the sacred college, to be cast into family. It was those items that this prison. It was his intention to put employer wished to dodge. He com- him publicly to death after Easter. exceptional ability in those inexperi-up its prayers to God for the deliv-

nay lie in themselves. Nearly every man who has succeeded can look fast asleep, on the very night before have been disheartening, directly re- when it pleased God to deliver him sulting from the failure of employers to recognize good work when they was guarded by sixteen soldiers, four have good cause, I must not take an cath. To do so would be making a view. vain and unnecessary use of God's Name, or of that object, sacred to Him, by which I swear.

Thus, if I were to take my oath that these shoes are more comfortable than any I have ever worn. I would not be employing the discre-tion which so solemn an act demands. The "truth" of an oath demands that what I swear to be not probable but, to the best of my knowledge, really true, at the time I make the assertion. If I be in doubt, and still take my oath, I commit a grave sin, in that I invoke God's support of my statement, without knowing whether this really true or false. Lastly, an oath, to be lawful, must must give themselves something else

be made in "justice,"—it must not ivjure anyone, or involve the com mission of a sin. In an oath of assection I would not fulfill this con-dition if I reveal, even thought it be true, something which I have no right to tell to another, as, for ex-sample, the hidden crime of a person. Again, I would be violating "justica" by taking my oath never to cross the threshold of the church again; or never to speak to a certain person who had offended me.

So much for the lawfulness of an oath. What is needed for its valid-ity ? We are taught that to take a valid oath, one must have the in-tention of swearing, and must employ some formula or other in doing so. If, without any intention of swearing, I feign an oath, I am mak-

of the royal road of the Cross made Our Dumb Pets, Tales of Birds and Animals the and hanny Sacred Heart Ba. Selected.

GOSSIP

Gossip is interesting. Few will deny that. But gossip is not worth while. And even if you must go to extremes to break yourself or your family or your friends of the habit of gossiping, you should persevere in a self-imposed task to lessen the number of gossipers in the world. People cannot stop gossiping suddenly, unless they have great self-control and a strong, impelling purpose. They must gradually accustom themselves to the change : they age : they

to think about. Harmless and friendly talk about one's neighbors and acquaintances is all very well : and to talk of one's friends is the most natural and laudable thing in the world. Such kind-ly talk can do no harm, and often accomplishes much good.

accomplishes much good. But when you find yourself gos-siping-when you find yourself re-peating unkind things, or putting an peating unkind things, or putting an Brunowe. B odd and suspicious construction on things your friends have done, even if you do not repeat your suspicions —then you should take yourself rigidly in hand.

Refuse to listen to unkind gossip At first your gossiping cronies will wonder at the change in you, and will not quite realize what it but gradually they will realize that you have left their chattering ranks and they will stop their pursuit of

swearing, I feign an oath, I am mak-ing a vain use of God's Name, and telling, moreover, au untruth in it-self at least venially sinful. If my act involves injury to another, or to the public at large, my sin becomes a grievous one.

Oramaka, An Indian Story, Translated Pauline Archer. Anna T. Sadlier

Pancho and Panchita. Mary E. Mannix. Fancoo and Fanchia. Mary E. Mannix. Recruit Tommy Collins. Mary G. Bonesteel. Rosario. Translated by Sister of Mercy. Seven of Us. Marion J. Brunowe. Sophie's Troubles. Countess de Segur. Stoices for Catholic Children. Rev. A. Grussi.

Tales of Adventure. Selected. The Bell Foundry. Otto von Schacking The Berkleys. Emma Howard Wight. The Blissylvania Post Office. Marion A. Taggar The Captain of the Club. Valentine W The Counters of Glosswood. Translated, The Children of Cupa. Mary E. Mannix. The Dollar Hust. From the French by E. G. Martin.

The Feast of Flowers and Other Stories, Selactor

The Feast of Flowers and Other Stories. Selected The Great Captain. Katharine Tynan Hinkson The Golden Lily. Katharine Tynan Hinkson. The Haldeman Children. Mary E. Manniz. The Lamp of the Sanctuary and Other Stories Cardinal Wiseman. The Little Apostle on Crutches. Henristic B Delamare.

The Little Lace - Maker and Other Stories. Mia-

The Little Follower of Jesus. Rev. A. M. Gruss The Little Girl From Back East. Isabel J

The Miser's Daughter, Cecilia M. Caddell,

The Miser's Daughter. Cecilia M, Caddell. The Mysterious Doorway. Anna T, Sadiler. The Orphan of Moscow. Mrs. James Sadiler. The Perai In Dark Waters. Cecilia M, Caddell. The Peria I of Dionysio. Mary E. Mannix. The Prinite Boy. Rev. John Talhot Smith.

The Queen's Page. Katharine Tynan Hinkson The Queen's Confession. Raoul de Navery.

The Queen's Confession. Racul de Navery. The Rose of Venice, S. Christopher. The Ses-Gulls' Rock. J. Sandeau. The Two Cottages. Lady Goorgiana Fullerton. The Two Stowaways. Mary G. Bonesteel. The Ups and Downs of Marjoris, Mary T Wagzaman.

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The Catholic Record

The Catholic Record

mistic, entertaining story that will appeal to girls of all ages. In the beginning of the tale every-thing is at sixes and sevens, but after passing through a very dark night, a bright day dawns for Poverina and her friends.

for roverna and her frends.
Not roverna and her frends.
Queen's Promise, The, by Mary T. Waggaman The little heroine in this story, after being taken from her convent home by her uncle, succeed in finding an approach to his from-bound heart.
She is finally reunited to her father, a supposed victim of a storm at see, and her way is opened to life, love and happines.

twelve, is ve and anppiness. hipmates, by Mary T. Waggaman. Pip a boy of twelve, is lying at death's door, without hope of relief, in close, unwholesome city quarters. A shack on the coast is rented, and there the family tak' up their quarters. How the excursions in his litle boat, which brings back the roses to Pip's checks, get them acquainted with Roving Rob, and the results, makes very fascinating reading.

Teaning. Taliaman, The, by Mary T. Wargaman. The young hero of this story is mixed up with the saving of the famous Connecticut charter; preserves the town of Hartford from an Indian massacre, and is taken prisoner.

the town of Hartford from an Indian massacre, and is taken prisoner. Told in The Twilight, by Mother M. Salome. Mother Salome has gone to the Lives of the Saints and the willight, by Mother M. Salome and has gathered a great variety of episodes and adventures. Temptingly they are laid out before us. Frail Of The Dragon, The; and Other Stories, by Marion F Nixon-Roulet and other leading Catho-lic authors. A volume of stories which make very interesting and profitable reading for young and old

Old Transplanting of Tessie, The. by Mary T. Wagga-man. The influence which a little girl, educated in religious princip es, may exercise in a circle where such influences have not previously been at work, is the ground idea of the story. It is most interestingly worked out through a suc-cession of dramatic incidents.

reasure of Nusget Mountain, The by Marion A Taggart. The ride for life from the lake of petroleum wigh-horse and rider clogged by the fierce unreason of the boy Harry, is a piece of word-painting which has few counterparts in the language.

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Catholic as to be an inspirat on. Vinnetou, The Apache Knight, by Marion A Taggart. In the present volume Jack Hildreth goes West, meets Winneto under tragic circum-stances, is captured by him and sentenced to die How he excapes and how they become fast friends is shown through chapters of breathless interest.

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LONDON, CANADA

EIGHT

HOSPITAL BOMBING

COSTS LIFE OF A CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN

London, June 22, 1918.-The War continues to take its sad toll of the clergy, and there is nothing more wonderful in the stories of the battlefields than the heroic deaths of the Catholic priests in the discharge of their duty. Among such is the death of a young priest of thirty, Father Charles Whitefoord, chaplain Tather Chartes whites white bord, mapping to the forces, and formerly of the diocese of Shrewsbury. Father Whitefoord was received into the Catholic Church in France, in the Cathedral of Chartres, and it was in France that he laid down his life most nobly. In November, 1916, he was commissioned chaplain, and went out to France to take up his Since that time he had been at his post, facing danger and death continually, and at last, dur-ing the recent great offensive on the western front, while ministering to the wounded and dying men in the thick of the battle, he fell mortally wounded. He was carried to the corps main dressing station, where he received the last Sacraments at the hands of a fellow chaplain, then he was taken to the casualty clearing station. The German planes came over and bombed the hospital, and when the priest who had administered the last Sacraments to Father Whitefoord called to see him he found the hospital a heap of ruins, and in the ruins was the undis-covered body of the dead priest.

The other victim of a German bomb in France is Father Baines, formerly a professor at Ushaw, and before joining the army a curate at a Liverpool Catholic church. Father Baines also met his death in the discharge of his duties. The Ger-mans were bombing the place where he was, and looking out of the window Father Baines saw some Portuguese soldiers knocked down and mortally wounded by bombs. He was just going out to give the last rites of the Church to the men he too was caught by a bomb and killed instantly.

The Abbe Barbier, a young French priest of thirty one, a former pro-fessor at the Petit Seminaire at Conflans, near Paris, was crushed to death by the bursting of a shell over the dugout where he was assisting the wounded. Abbe Barbier entered the French army in 1915 as a soldier, and was promoted to the rank of sergeant. Later on he was relieved of his duties as a combatant, and was appointed second chaplain to his regiment, and it was as a chaplain that he met his death. The Abbe Nourisson, of the diocese of Paris, also met his death in action in May, and about the same time the Abbe Richard who was curate of Ivry, and was serving in the army as sergeant in an infantry regiment, was killed in action in Belgium.

Numerous instances are cited of the gallantry of the priests in the face of the enemy, Among those mentioned in the dispatches of General Plumer for their services with the troops in Italy are the following military chaplains : Father James Stack, C. SS. R.; Father Henry C. McGinity, S. J., and Father Robert J. Mc liment. In the dispatches of General Haig are mentioned these anadian chaplains : Lieut. Col. the Rev. F. L. French, who has been awarded the Distinguished Service Order, and the Rev. H. E. Letang of the diocese of Pembroke.

Among the recent awards to the the French Legion of Honor are the names of the following clergy, two of whom are serving with the colors as combatants :

Jean-Benoit Dutang, lieutenant in the 15th battalion of chasseurs (Abbe Dutang, a student at the Grand Semi naire of Belley). An officer of the first order. Has distinguished him-self in all combats by his remarkable courage and coolness. From the 15th to the 27th of October, 1916, kept his men together under a violent and

being prepared and will soon be mailed throughout the country. The management have added \$1,500 cash to the Prize List this year. This has been carefully distributed through-out the different departments and y certainly makes the list very attract-iva from the Erbibitary' is no department of the lowest devices of persecutors and information of the transformation of the lowest devices of persecutors and information of the transformation of the lowest devices of persecutors and information of the transformation of the lowest devices of persecutors and information of the transformation of the lowest devices of persecutors and information of the transformation of the lowest devices of persecutors and information of the transformation of the ive from the Exhibitors' standpoint. The Live Stock Department should draw a large entry as the prizes are and bring them into the courts. And really worth while and a win at London's Exhibition means considerable. If you have not received a Prize List and would like one, drop a post card to A. M. Hunt, Secretary, London, telling him the kind of entry form you require and it will be sent rous at once enemies of religion, actually taking advantage of this unhappy time, are striving to stir up the ignorant and simple multitude against this seat of simple multitude spanse the clergy, truth and justice, against the clergy, be sent you at once. against the Catholics, sowing the seeds of discord among the different social classes.

CONDITIONAL BAPTISM

causes us deepest sorrow, still it does A correspondent writes asking us not surprise us or discourage us; much less does it enfeeble us. Far why the Church gives conditional Baptism. We may answer in the words of "Catholic Belief :" from it. Called by the hidden coun-sels of Divine Providence to govern the Church, we have profound feel-

words of "Catholic Belief:" "Conditional Baptism is, as a rule, administered for safety's sake to all converts from Protestantism to all converts from Protestantism on their reception into the Church, from the fear, that, as sometimes has been the case, what they received before as Baptiam was not really Baptism, either for want of intenwith you, beloved son and venerable brethren, protest anew with the voice of our Divine ministry, and we tion, or on account of some defect in denounce it before the conscience the element used, or in the words not only of the faithful but of all uttered, or on account of some serihonest men wherever honest men ous fault in the administration ; and to obtain full information about may be found. every case is almost an impossibility." If a priest is thoroughly convinced

It is your duty, and that of all the other bishops and the clergy, and especially of the priests who have the ourse of each care of souls, to guard the Christthat a person has been validly bap-tized he may omit conditional Bapian people against the enemies of the faith ; it is our duty to let the tized he may omit conditional Bap tized he may omit conditional Bap tiem. If, on the other hand, the priest is certain that a person is not that they may not be drawn away from their loving mother the Church. tism unconditionally. As the author of "Catholic Belief" says, condition but remain ever closely united to it and to its supreme pastor who has al Baptism is given for safety's sake, Baptism administered by a Pro-testant may be valid, but owing to been constituted by God Himself guardian of the truth, minister of justice and charity, anchor of hope, the laxity of belief among Protesthaven of peace and tranquility ants in the necessity of Baptism it is

We pray ardently that the celestial often to be feared that their adminaid may never fail your labors, and istration is invalidated by irregularas pledge of the Divine graces and ity of form or lack of right intention. testimony of our benevolence we impart with all affection to you and all your faithful the Apostolic Benediction.

But though this perverse campaign

THE CALUMNIATORS Given at Rome at St. Peter's on the 22nd of May, 1918, in the fourth OF THE CHURCH year of our pontificate. A STATEMENT BY POPE

BENEDICT SIX RECENT EVENTS In reply to an address from Cardi-OF INTEREST

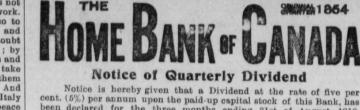
nal Ferrari and the Bishops of Lom bardy the Holy Father has sent an autograph letter of which the follow-Many events of peculiar interest ing is a translation :

to American Catholics have been crowded together within the last two To our beloved Son and Venerable Brothers, health and the Apostolic weeks. The first to be noted is the Benediction.

death, on July 5, of Cardinal Sebas-tian Martinelli, formerly Apostolic In the profound sorrow of the present time the collective letter which you sent us on the 25th of April last Delegate to the United States, who succeeded Cardinal Satolli to that has brought us no small comfort. In your meeting, as those responsible for the government of the Church in of April 15, 1901, while still in this the province of Lombardy, you at once felt that "the father could not be absent from a meeting of the the United States. Another death be absent from a meeting of the the United States. Another usats brethren;" therefore with ardent af-fection you called for us to be present that of Archbishop Keane of Dubuin your midst, confirming with most ncble words your union with and at-tachment to us, which are all the tachment to us, which are all the tachment to us, which are all the stronger "in that in the present up heaval of society the enemies of re-ligion are attacking the supreme au-thority of Jesus Christ entrusted to him whom God constituted teacher and was appointed its rector in 1889. After resigning his position, in 1806, he was made titular Archbishop of Damascus at Rome, and acted as Consultor of the Propaganda and Consultor of the Propaganda and and upholder of justice." Over and above the unutterable

and upholder of justice." Over and above the unutterable horrors of this war which is without horrors of this was a brilliant precedent and threaters to drag poor Europe down into the abyss, much grief is caused us by the insidious and crafty campaign of calumny and hatred against our person and our work, while we could conscientiously more, while we could conscientiously bethed in its blood, in the words of Sacred Scripture; "What is there that I labor among the poor, some day, and among non Catholics," says the New Scripture; ought to do more to my vineyard, that I have not done to it." After the outbreak of this conflagration which for the good of all we would never be turned aside." could have wished might be averted, as far as was in our power we missed no opportunity of doing or attempting anything that might soften and miligate the terrible consequences. More than once and especially in the Consistorial allocution at the begin-ning of 1915 and again more explicit-ly in the other of December 4 in the ly in the other of December 4 in the following year we reproved, as again we reprove, every kind of violation of right wherever it may be per-petrated. In addition to that, with exhortations, public prayers, expla-tory functione, with proposals for a just and lasting peace, we studied to bring nearer the end of this awful slaughter. In spite of that, beloved son and venerable brothers, you know well the crazy and assurd calumnies which, under many and varied forms, publicly and "Effty years in the Catholic of New York and Albany few memories will remain so dear as his. Another death that must not be left unre-corded is that of the famous Paulist Father, the Very Rev. George Mary Searle, a convert, a noted astronom-er and a former professor of the United States Naval Academy. He entered the Paulist Community in 1871 and was elected Superior Gen-eral in 1904. His last years were spent in writing his memoire, "Effty years in the Catholic "Effty years in the Catholic "Effty years in the Catholic of New York and Albany few memories, "Effty years in the Catholic of New York and Albany few memories orded is that of the famous Paulist Father, the Very Rev. George Mary Searle, a convert, a noted astronom-er and a former professor of the United States Naval Academy. He entered the Paulist Community in 1971 and was elected Superior Gen-eral in 1904. His last years were spent in writing his memoire, brothers, you know well the crazy and assurd calumnies which, under many and varied forms, publicly and secretly, by word of mouth and in writing, are being spread everywhere. In the country and the villages, where sorrow is deepest and on that account more deserving of regard and desired the War; in cities, on the other hand, it is spread about that we desire peace, but an unjust peace which would be an advantage only to one of the belligerent groups. And our words are so twisted, our thoughts and intentions so suspected, our silence with regard to this or that midded is a geandalouely min.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD



Notice is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of five per cent. (5%) per annum upon the paid-up capital stock of this Bank, has been declared for the three months ending 31st of August, 1918, and that the same will be payable at the Head Office and Branches on and after Tuesday, the 3rd day of September, 1918. The Transfer and after Tuetday, the 3rd day of September, 1918. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 19th day of August to the 31st day of August, 1918, both days inclusive. By Order of the Board. J. COOPER MASON.

Toronto, July 10th, 1918.

DIED

DELANEY.-At Naugatuck, Conn., on June 14, 1918, Dr. W. J. Delaney. May his soul rest in peace.

Many who go out for wool, come home shorn.—Cervantes.

WANTED, CATHOLIC TEACHER FOR S. S. No 5. West Williams, Duties to com-

mence after holidays. Apply stating salar experience to Lacolan Steele, Sec.-Treas... hill, Ont. R. R. No, 5 20

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Treas., Phelpston, Ont. TEACHER WANTED FOR R. C. SEPARATE I school No. 1. Osgoode, holding a second class certificate., Salary \$500 per annum. Duties to commence after summer holidays. Apply to william Doyle, Route 3, Osgoode Station, Ont. 2075-2 T WO ENGLISH FRENCH TEACHERS FOR first grades R. C. Separate school, Espanola. Must be qualified to teach both languagee. Sal-ary \$500. John Fox, Sec. 2078-4

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ANTED CARETAKER FOR SEPARATE School and Gatholic Church property Good wages to right man and wife. Apply with refer-ences and wages required to Rev. Jas. C. Carberry, Pastor, Orilla, Ont. 2016-2 A CATHOLIC TEACHER WANTED FOR R. C. Separate school Section No. 1, Morle in the district of Rainy River. Post Office addre Stratton, Cnt. Salary \$500 a year, Unqualifi teacher need not apply, Apply to John J. Hun Sec.-Treas., Stratton, Ont. 2075-2

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diately, diocese of Kingston, must be thor oughly competent. State reference, sge, an sslary, Apply Box L. CATHOLIC R*CORD London, Ont. 2068-tf. MOUNT SAINT MARY'S REGISTERED

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1 Bromley, holding a second class prof-certificate. Duties to begin September Apply stating salary and experience to Breen, Sec.-Treas., R. R. No. 3, Eganvill

TEACHER WANTED FOR R. C. S. S. NO. 91 Kearney, holding a 2nd class professiona. certificate, normal trained. Snlary \$550 to \$600, One who knows music and can sing preferred, Apply stating experience etc., to J. W. Brown, Sec.-Treas., Kearney, Ont. 2076-3 DE LA SALLE COLLEGE, AURORA, ONT.

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