

VOLUME XXXVIII.

# LONDON, CANADA, SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1916 'feel' the enemy preparing the com-

## The Catholic Record

#### LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1916

#### NOT SO AGGRESSIVE

The average Canadian publication is not aggressively anti-Catholic. Indeed, the press is, as a rule, fair and decent in its treatment of Catho lic subjects. Here and there, how ever, are found exceptions. Such writers pander to a prejudice which dieshard. They will not see the broad sea of investigation that has washed away, and forever, much of the bitterness which poisons them. They pre fer to dwell amidst the dank growths of unreasoning hostility, and are object lessons of what beings, gpresumably intelligent, can become when under the sway of unscrupulous bigotry. As such they serve a pur pose. But while many publications are not aggressive, they adopt, unconsciously perhaps, a tone of pitying condescension when speaking of the Church. They express anti-Catholic thought and consequently anti-Catholic principles. The editor who is seeking to give a "punch" to an article cares nothing for the canon of social amenity much less of truth. Rrepresenting the Church as an antiquated system is very pleasant for those who are sampling the pleasures of the world, the flesh, and the devil. Any up-to-date thing hot from the imagination of a non-Catholic cleric is heralded as a grand discovery, and the long-sought remedy for all ills. And an undiscriminating public joins in the chorus. For, subscribing to something that is as tenuousas moonshine, and holds no rebuke for pride and passion, is much better than the genuine representative of Christianity that teaches and guides men on the way of humility and of Russia is the head of

resources at their doors.

ALL THERE

heads of all other churches would

claim similar representation. Mon-

signor Benigni says the heads of all

majority of them will, inevitably be

King of Prussia is head of the

Evangelical Church, the Sultan

of Turkey, and the Emperor of

Japan are heads of the dominant

THE IRISH AT SERBIA

TWELVE MEN HELD OUTPOST

WITH HEAVY FIGHTING

GOING ON EACH SIDE

OF THEM

religions of their Empires.

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### penance.

#### CATHOLIC INSTINCTS

The Catholic who devotes himself to this kind of reading grows so accustomed to it that he is not aware of the effects which it has upon him It affects his whole mental constitu tion. But if we must read we should cultivate Catholic habits of thought and Catholic instincts.

"So alert," writes Cardinal New man, "is the instinctive power of an An officer of the Royal Dublin educated conscience that by some Fusiliers, whose regiment fought on the Gallipoli Peninsula and then was secret faculty, and without any insent to Saloniki and on to Serbia relates some of his experiences in the telligible reasoning process, it seems to detect moral truth wherever it latter country in a letter to a friend lies hid, and feels a conviction of its in New York. Writing under date of own accuracy which bystanders Jan. 20 he says in part 'We were rushed from Suvla Bay cannot account for : and this to Saloniki, and were encamped about four miles outside the city. especially in the case of revealed religion which is one comprehensive The natives watched us with scarcely moral fact, according to the saying : veiled hostility as we marched 'I know mine and mine know me.' through. We were very obviously Catholic instincts are the re Catholic life. But if Catholic instincts are to be of real service to us in the matter of reading we should be able to give an account of the faith within us. A course in newspaper and novels will not help us. The chronicle of irreligion and sin and scandal will stunt and stultify us as Catholics. If parents, in obedience to the spiritual leaders, permitted but good newspapers and books in their homes, and inspired their children with the ambition to become so well acquainted with the history and doctrines of the Church as to be able to give an intelligent answer to every honest enquirer, it would suffice to make them firm in their faith and proof against sophistry. This recommendation is not difficult to observe because we have been reminded of the store of Catholic literature, as well as works which, though not written by Catholics nor treating on religion, are instructing and elevating, is now so large that there can be no running risk, or wasting one's time with what is tainted, inferior, or suspicious. We wax querulous betimes because our authors are not given fair treatment by the non-Catholic world. But it is very easy to be guilty of exaggeration on this matter. Our authors who are not in the regions of mediocrity are awarded due meed of praise by non-Catholic critics. If, however, we make a candid examination of conscience we may discover that we ourselves are, while conver sant with the non Catholic literature of the day, ignorant of the works and even of the names of our own writers.

Bulgars a few times and from a hil LENTEN PROPRIETIES lose to us you could watch the Some years ago, we learn from a French and British guns bombarding the Bulgar positions. We were here ontemporary, an inquisitive person asked Cardinal Gibbons whether it about a fortnight and then once nore were relieved this time by the would be a grievous sin to dance Royal Irish Fusiliers. We then had a painful march to just north of during Lent. The Cardinal answered that it might not be a sin at all, but Kajoli, going from 1,500 to 3,500 feet, where we took over from the French it was unbecoming in a Christian. Lent is the time for sowing. And if part of the line Kosturino, (Bulgaria,) we hope to gather up our sheaves in

This hill (we called it 'Dolly the eventide, and to go forth with nount') was a bare, bleak, rocky confidence to the eternal gates we ridge. The French had made a line of stone sangars behind which there should scatter the seeds of penance. was just room to squat. There had been fierce fighting here, and this Some of us are afraid to fast because it is prejudicial to health, or to our hill had been taken and retaken precious nerves; but we should several times before victory finally remember that the law of penance rested with the French. On and around this thrice bloody eminence is a law and that no dispensation dead French and Bulgars releases us from the general obliga Little wooden crosses marked the tion of doing penance for our offences. hallow graves of some of France's Giving up things harmless enough est, for the French troops here were in themselves disciplines the will and all picked men, the famous Foreign Legion and the Zouaves, grand makes it stronger. Self-conquest is fellows every one. Their debonain spirit, good looks, and reckless a pledge of victory. Self-denial gives strength for the evil day. And when urage commanded our admiration we consider that the issues are so and respect. We were up here nine days. The monstrous and so far reaching, it behooves sensible people, who are

first four a big gun, down on our left on the Strumnitza road comcontending for the incorruptible pletely enfilading us, used to smash nigh explosives all along our line. crown, to avail themselves of the and another gun on our left used to add its little death chance. ame the snow and we all longed for he shells again. My poor pencil is e sufferings that followed. Four In the course of an article on th participation of the Holy See in the avs and four long, long nights with peace conference at the end of the war ver wet feet, scanty food and scant Monsignor Benigni replies to all o lothes. (A lot of clothes had been the objections raised by the Italian hrown away because of vermin. Nobody was allowed to sleep as it was feared men would freeze. One press against the intervention of th Pope. The objection is that the had to keep moving. There was a

rozen men, struggling down the steep glacier-like paths to the hastily ormed hospital in the village other churches should, and a great elow. Stretchers were continually busy with the worst cases of frost bite and exposure. In the first two represented ; as the King of England days there were over sixty cases of is the head of the Established rost bite which necessitated ampu Church of that country, the Emperor ation of either toes or fingers in our origade alone. the Orthodox Greek Church, the

"Then we came down a few hundred feet into reserve, and the Connaughts took our place. On the evening of the day we came down : nessage came through from brigade 

nust supply three officers and 110 men to relieve the cyclist compan town on the extreme left of the British position, where we joined the French line, (Kosturino.) The —.— Company was detailed for the work

nd so myself and two other officers with the 110 volunteers, moved out that night and relieved the cyclists "That night I was out in the snow n an advanced trench with 50 men The next night I took out a patrol of

12 men to the far end of Kosturine deserted Bulgar village, and spen he night in a hut. We were undis urbed. Next night I again took out patrol and spent the night in the me hut. I had four sentries posted at different places on the edge of he village. In the early hours of morning there were about thirty shots fired, one sentary getting his ear

grazed. "The Germans reinforced the Bulgars with several batteries of

ing attack. About midday their artillery started to 'paste' our line, and then we began to realize from the volume of artillery fire what we were up against. They hammered away for three solid hours ; then the infantry attack commenced, and the guns switched on to our reserves. Their (the enemy) losses were terrible. After a few hours our extreme right, the Irish Fusiliers, began the retirement. The Hants followed, then came the Connaughts, but some of them (great heroes would not retire and fought until they were killed. Then the they Munsters, next ourselves. I and Second Lieutenant H. were the last men alive on our hill. "Under cover of night we took up

a position on Craig Senioul. The Bulgars brought up their guns in the shelled us all next day and then attacked. We then beat them off

and then retired through the Dedeli Pass. Our artillery had great Pass. Our artillery had great results. A few days later we entrained at Doiran and came down o Saloniki, and we have been since then fortifying Saloniki, and

is now impregnable. Of course in the retirement we had a good many privations, but one gets accustomed o that sort of thing. In forwarding this letter to The Times the writer's New York friend

The "This letter gives about the bes description I have ever seen any where of this heroic retreat of a handful of men fighting against odds of ten to one. The writer was a oung law student and belongs to well-known Irish family. He enlisted as a private in the original 'Pals' Battalion of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, made up of young univer sity men, lawyers, engineers and young professional men from the ontinuous procession of broken very best families in and about Dublin. They were at Suvla Bay and they suffered so terribly that when the battalion was withdrawn from Suyla Bay, theirenumber had been reduced to about 300. "My friend, however, has had the St. Paul Bulletin.

vonderful luck to be able to kee alive and has been promoted step b step, until now he is a company con nander, although only in his twenty second year. This is an example of

what thousands of the best young Irishmen have done in this great war .- New York Times.

#### FRENCH LANGUAGE IN ONTARIO

Mr. John S. Ewart, K. C., who ained prominence as legal leader or the minority in the famous Manitoba School Case, again shares the ninority view in the present school controversy. His letter follows : To the Editor of Evening Journal Sir.-The considerations involved in the present deplorable bilingual controversy cannot be adequately dealt with in a letter to the news papers, and I intervene merely for he purpose of supplying an answe to a question which a good many people seem to think must be answered in the negative, from which negative the conclusion is lrawn that bilingualism ought not to be permitted. The question is whether the French language has by

precisely the same legal position as was United Canada under the act be tween 1841 and 1867. JOHN S. EWART.

one of the leading figures in the great legal battle over the famous Manitoba school case, his views or the status of the French language of Ontario as given above will be widely quoted.

for the Catholic minority both at Ottawa and London; and also championed the cause of Separate schools with his pen in the reviews. The fight he put up on that occasion memorable but unsuccessful. But in the light of his standing as a jurist, his opinions on the present Ontario difficulty will be received with respect.-Ottawa Evening Jour

A NOTED AUTHOR AND ARTIST

" CARMEN SYLVA "

QUEEN ELIZABETH OF ROUMANIA WA

The Dowager Queen Elizabeth of Roumania, perhaps better known in he world as Carmen Sylva, died on March 2. at her palace in Bucharest Queen Elizabeth of Roumania (Paul ne Elizabeth Ottilie Louise) was the onsort of King Charles I., and was born n Neuwied, Germany. During the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-78, while Prince Charles was winning military aurels at Plevna, she devoted her self to the care of the wounded, and ounded the Order of Elizabeth, a gold estrictions on leave from hospitals cross on a blue ribbon, to reward dis tinguished service in such work luring hours of service on Sundays. o that soldiers fit and desiring to She was early distinguished for he excellence as a pianist, organist, and singer, and she also showed abilit or painting and illuminating; but her lively imagination led her to the path of literature, and more especially to poetry, folk-lore, and ballads. In addition to numerous original works, she put into literary form many of the legends current ng the Roumanian peasantry.-

# ITALIAN FREEMASONRY

#### From Rome

in America, who "see" Jesuits every where. Italian freemasonry is pestiferous organisation, it is anti eligious, it pushes its men into fat

21st March, 1916, Ottawa.

Inasmuch as Mr. J. S. Ewart wa In the nineties Mr. Ewart appeared

his friends have just succeeded in dealing another blow to the hated

obs, it wreaks petty spite opponents, it does considerable harm ut it has not one-tenth or even one hundredth part of the influence often attributed to it. There are about There are about

fifteen thousand freemasons in all Italy, and very few of them a present occupy positions of great prominence : they did not make the war and they had nothing to do with the secret clause of the Pact of London which excludes the Pop from the Peace Congress,-although they will be quite willing to le people believe that they are at the bottom of these things." Indeed it ust possible that Signor Nathan ittle article was meant expressly t convey the impression that he and

RELIGIOUS RIGHTS OF

THE SOLDIERS

GENERAL JOFFRE ON THE

recently a Council of the Knights of Columbus with thirty-four members, no less than eight of whom are recent converts to the Catholic Church.

One of the most prominent American converts living in Rome is Mrs. Orville Horwitz, of Baltimore. Mrs. Horwitz is a daughter of the famous Philadelphia surgeon, Dr. Samuel

In the diocese of Geraldton, West Australia, there are at work 43 Irish Presentation Nuns, in 6 convents, educating 600 children. In all Ausralia this Order has 400 Sisters the number of children under their charge being 6,000.

ainter, has raised almost \$500,000 or the relief of Poland. Miss Tadema, who is a poet, novelist, essay st and playwright, was received into the Church in Cracow three years ago.

An unofficial church census of Scotand shows the total adult member ship of the Protestant churches as 1,398,000, to which are added "children and adherents," bringing the otal to 2,247,000. The Roman Cathopulation of 1,788,000.

Another striking conversion, says he Catholic Convert, is that of Dr. J V. Lewis, of Carbondale, Ill. Dr. Lewis was a thirty-third degree Mason, was past grand master of the Shriners and the son of a Baptist minister. He was received by Father Collins of St. Patrick's church, East St. Louis, and made the twentieth convert baptized by Father Collins in the last seven years.

On Wednesday morning, March 8th, occurred the death of Rev. Gregory O'Kelley, S. J. Father O'Kelley, was a Chicagoan, born July 11, 1873. He nade his studies at St. Ignatius Colege from which he entered the Socity of Jesus in August, 1889. He was ordained to the priesthood in 1903. Father O'Kelley taught in turn in Creighton University, Omaha; Detroit University, Detroit; St. John's Colege. Toledo: and St. Mary's College, Kansas.

There are 2,500 priests with the Russian army at the present time. They go attlefield, the firing line, to take the onsolation of religion to the soldiers, dress wounds and succor the men in every way. If, during an attack, any wavering is shown the Russian priest loes not hesitate to carry the crucifix in his hands at the head of the combat-Twelve of these priests have ants. been killed, 20 have died from exposure and overwork, 50 have been vounded, and 40 have been taken prisoners,

1954

# CATHOLIC NOTES

Three hundred Passionists are in ne service of the armies.

The Archbishop of Besancon has given the destitute clergy of Namur liocese about \$10,000.

It is conservatively stated that the eighteen months of war has cost Europe 10,000,000 of its best men killed and mutilated.

The Right Rev. John W. Shaw, D. D., Bishop of San Antonio, Tex., has been appointed by the Holy Father assistant at the Pontifical Throne.

Rev. Bertrand L. Conway, the Paulist priest of Manhattan, has made 3,950 converts to the Catholic Church during the eighteen years of his min-

The great Benedictine Order, the oldest in the Church, has 600 of its members in the service of the Eurobean armies. Fifty of them have fallen in the war.

In Kingsville, Tex., was established

General Joffre has sent the append ed letter to the general in command of the French army in the Nord : "The Under-Secretary of State for Military Health has called my attention to the fact that in certain hos

pitals in the army zone soldiers inder treatment do not always enjo every facility for the practice of their eligion on Sundays and fete days. beg you to invite the militar thorities concerned to remove th

Miss Laurence Alma Tadema, of London, daughter of the late famous

ttend shall have every facility to go reely to the nearest church of their It should be remembered that when, in 1911, General Joffre undertook the reconstruction of the badly emoralized French army, among his first acts was the abolition of the

olic church has 546,000 followers, naking the total church population 2.973,000. This deducted from the otal population gives a churchless

be wrong. Parliament, being largely composed of human beings, is natur He was ex-Grand Master of Italian Freemasonry, he was Syndic ally afraid of these moral reformers They don't know just where they're going to stop. After they have abol ished booze and filled the country moon-shiners and fusil oil; after they have got rid of tobacco, and

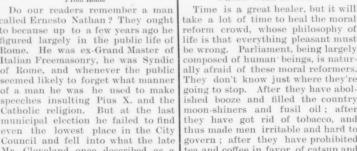
ven the lowest place in the City Council and fell into what the late Mr. Cleveland once described as a position of innocuous desuetude. He does not like it and in the current number of the Nuova Antologia he comes before the public once more to insist that the Pope has no more right to be represented at the coming Peace Congress than the Heads of he Anglicans, the Lutherans, the Orthodox, the Mahometans or the Buddhists. He chooses these religions on purpose as being State relig-ions—and very malapropos because

as such they will be actually repre-sented by their respective heads: the what gives Parliament pause. There's b! Heaven only kno

etestable system of espionage which was designed to penalize the soldiers practice of their religion .or the Boston Republic.

# " MORAL REFORM "

# WHERE WILL IT END ?



tea and coffee in favor of catsup and senna; after they have turned the

have substituted breathing through the pores for breathing through the nose because it is harder to do; after

theatres into churches; after they

they have established legal hours and a regulated diet for the human stomach and put the human soul under the absolute jurisdiction of the Lord's Day Alliance; after they have made life one long dreary, useful, uplifting blank-what next? That's

of Rome, and whenever the public seemed likely to forget what manner of a man he was he used to make speeches insulting Pius X. and the Catholic religion. But at the last nunicipal election he failed to find

ar-worn troops, some still wor heir sun helmets. While we we nere we received large drafts of fresh troops from home and once more assumed the proportions of battalion, (between 900 and 1,000.) From the third day of our landing until the day we set out for Servia it rained practically every day, rain that was ew to home-grown Irishmen.

"When finally we started we had an uneventful and painfully slow ourney to the Greek-Serbian from tier, where we detained at Gievgel about midnight. Setting out, we crossed the Oardar by a fine suspen sion bridge, over which were placed Serbian sentinels. This was our first glimpse of our splendid allies whom we had come to help, alas, too late and too few.

"That night march will remain in the memory of all who took part in it; every four or five hundred yards

we struck a stream flowing across the pre-historic road, these varied in width from fifteen yards to fifty, in depth from 1 foot to 3 feet We marched about ten miles and then, wet to the waist, flopped down and slept as we were. The transport did not turn up that night, so the regular meal of the day wa breakfast. Next morning we did another fifteen miles and then halted for the day. In the evening the ransport blew in and a hot cup of ea was very welcome.

'Next day, a 'ew miles further on we took over from the French, the Hassanli, Gokcel-Bala-Causli guarding, what later on was our line of retreat, the Doiran road. When we had been here about a fortnight we were relieved by the Enniskil lings. Following a long march, we up a new line southeast o took Tatarli, where a small party of Serbians, who knew the country well were attached to us as guides. One of them, who said he was an Austrian by birth, spoke English quite well.

"This line was a bit more exciting, as our patrols were in touch with the

avy guns and an indefinite number of mountain guns. The latter are arried about in parts on mules and so can get into practically any posi anguage. All along our line we wer shelled heavily, the enemy using mostly high explosive, which when striking the rocky hillsides spread

plinters over a wide area. One time I was watching them shelling 'Dollymount.' Each shot fired has two reports, one when it eaves the gun, one when the shell oursts. Well, the salvos of shell overlapped, that is to say, twelve hots or so would be fired, and before last shell had exploded, you would hear the report of some of the next salvos leaving the guns. These vere all aimed at practically the same spot, and, watching, it s ncredible that anything could live

under such a hail. "Previous to this the officers had een informed of the number of guns and size of the forces against us, and eceived orders as to our retirement I'll never forget that last night i Kosturino. I was out there with twelve men, the most advanced British post, one mile from my own lines. Three times during the night here were big attacks on the British on my immediate right, which the Connaughts gallantly repulsed The attack of Hill 615, which the

French held, was almost continuou on my left. The night was pitcl dark and then a dense fog appeared. "I was right between two big attacks. There was always the big chance of being cut off ; the darknes and the fog were alive with unseen movement, but I could not run in for any reason, and so we stayed unti just before dawn a patrol approached. We exchanged shots for about an hour, and then withdrew, as dawn made our position untenable. We had two poor fellows killed here shot through the head, and one hit on the hand.

"All that morning there was a feeling of unrest in the air. One could

w a position in the province equal to that of the English The general assumption ppears to be that is has not, where as the contrary is quite clearly the

NO LANGUAGE SPECIFIED Our federation act (Sec. 133) pro

rides that either the English French language may be used in the official debates and proceedings of Parliament of Canada and of the Legislature of Quebec, and in court proceedings of the Dominion and the Province of Quebec. There is no other reference to the subject in th federation act. There is, therefore no declaration in favor of either on inguage or the other in the Provinc of Ontario, and the legislature is per fectly free to conduct its proceeding and to provide that court proceeding shall be carried on in either English or French, or any other language, or

in any number of languages that the legislature may choose to specify. WHAT HISTORY RECORDS

should be included or excluded Perhaps some reference to our revious history may make that point clear. In the British statute which united the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada in 1841, it was provided that the official language hould be the English language only A very short experience made clea the impracticability of the endeavour

to enforce such a provision and, in the Canadian session of 1844-45, a unanimous resolution was passed in favor of an address to the crown, asking for a repeal of the objectionable clause. The clause was repealed, and thenceforth the two languages were used officially in Canada.

Observe, that, after the repeal by the later British statute, there was no clause in the Canadian constitu tion upon the subject of language, and that, there being no prescription or prohibition, parliament was perectly free to do whatever it wished.

And it did. It used both languages. The province of Ontario istoday in

Wouldn't it be awful eir goal is. King of England, the Czar of Russia these earth-bound angels with the he Emperor of Germany, the Sultar of Turkey and-but we do not know shiny foreheads and moist palm this world too good to be true precisely who is the head of the Bud dhists. Signor Nathan succeeds astonishingly in establishing the - Gadsby in Toronto Saturday Night.

exact opposite of what he intended to establish for he fixes the BARON SHAUGHNESSY AND HIS

attention of the people he writes for on the unique position of the Pope in the world. He is regarded CRITICS Some newspapers seem to have as a Power by all the Powers, includdeliberately misconstrued the remark ing Orthodox Russia, Lutheran Prussia, Anglican England; more

ecruiting. He asked for mor Powers are represented at his Court ystematic organization and that at the present moment that at any roops be not raised until they were other Court in the world ; when the equired. Some criticisms an Pope is silent, everybody wants to almost to charges of disloyalty, and know why; when he speaks every may be rebuked by the statement body pays him an ample tribute o that two of the baron's sons and hi praise or blame. The papers say that some of the belligerents have on-in-law are in khaki. A man who has given so much is advising his nsisted on his presence at the next ountry from a heart full of patriot Peace Congress, they also say that sm and a desire to use its resource some of the others have insisted or in the best manner possible.-Lon his exclusion : likewise they publish lon Advertiser.

of Baron Shaughnessy in regard to

Last year a Methodist ministe THE POPE AND WAR PRISONERS omewhere in America grumbled

"When the old Pope sneezes in the Vatican the whole world hears it." The Holy Father, who has shown such lively interest in all the prison ers of war, does not remain indiffer So there you are, Signor Nathan whether you like the Pope or not ent to the fate of the sons who are the world is looking at him all the nearest to him-the Italian prisoners Benedict XV. Austria.

charged Cardinal Scapinelli de Lequigno, Papal Nuncio at Vienna, But this little outburst of the lmost extinct volcano of Italian o personally visit the concentration reemasonry calls attention to the amp at Manthanse and report on interesting question of freemasonry in Europe at the present moment. he condition of the prisoners, giving For it is a fact that there are quite a them his blessing and assurances of number of intelligent persons in his paternal regard.

engthy articles showing why

The Cardinals hastened to fulfill Rome and elsewhere who still believe the Papal desires and has rendered that the war and all its horrors have been deliberately and successfully an account of the treatment of contrived for the destruction of th Italian prisoners, which is satis factory. This document has been published and is particularly com-Catholic Church. They are like the This document has been people of Italy of the old regime vho ascribed every calamity and orting for Italian families who have even annoyance to the maleficent sons among the prisoners. It is but will of the Government : Piove, ladro another instance of the Pope's solicitude for his children.-Church Progoverno ! and not very unlike those acute persons in England, and even gress.

Very Rev. John T. Murphy, C. S. Sp., LL. D., for thirteen years presi-dent of the Duquesne University, Pittsburgh, and now provincial of the Holy Ghost Fathers in Ireland, has been signally honored by the Holy Father, Pope Benedict. The Sovereign Pontiff has conferred upon im the degree of doctor in sacred heology in recognition of his dis tinguished services to the Church oth by his pen and by his eloquent addresses. His many friends in Pittsourg and in the Eastern States will rejoice to hear of the well-merited onor bestowed upon him.

Thomas M. Mulry, president of the Emigrant Industrial Savings bank of New York, and one of most prominent laymen of the Catholic Church in the United States, died of pneumonia at his home Friday, March 10, after a brief illness. Mr. Mulry was active in charitable work and had been for many years national president of St. Vincent de Paul Society. Pope Pius X. conferred on him the knight. hood of the Order of St. Gregory for services in behalf of the Church. The Laetare medal was awarded to him<sup>®</sup> by the University of Notre Dame at South Bend, Ind., and the Catholic University at Washington conferred on him the honorary degree of doctor of laws. Mr. Mulry was born in New York, Feb. 13, 1855. Rev. Dr. Joseph Mulry, president of Fordham University, is a brother. Three other

orothers are Catholic clergymen and three of his sons are studying for the priesthood.

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TWO

### A FAIR EMIGRANT

BY ROSA MULHOLLAND AUTHOR OF MARCELLA GRACE : " A NOVEL." CHAPTER XXIV

### STRANGERS

A family party was assembled in the great, old-fashioned drawingroom at Tor. Gran, in her own tall backed chair, was showing he antique watch to two of her great grandchildren, and talking to he grandson Alister, while he lazily stroked the hair of another of his babes, reclining between his knees. Lady Flora and the young French visitor were conversing at the other side of the fireplace, and Shana and Rosheen, hovered over by Major Batt, were arranging the piano with a view to music later on.

Rory, the master of Tor, stood at a distant window looking out at the darkening sky.

"So unnecessary," Lady Flora wa saying, "so overstrained of Gran to invite a young woman like that to dinner.

"My dear, I have overheard you," said Gran, smiling; "but I have acted for the best. I wish to make acquaintance with the stranger, and nnot ask her to come all the way to Tor without putting her up for the night. As to the rest, I don't think she can contaminate our manners judging by what the girls have told me of her.'

"Oh ! of course. I don't interfere, said Lady Flora. "And she may afford us a little fun. Do you know anything of American women. Manon?

"Nothing," said Manon. And as she spoke the fire-light flashed over all the surrounding brasses, and li up her fine, oval face, and set a red jewel in each of her languid dark eyes. She was a strikingly handsome brunette, dressed rather much for the occasion in coral silk, clouded with rare black lace, and before speaking, had been sitting in a rather relancholy attitude, gazing at the fire with an expression of discontent on the corners of her delicate mouth.

'I shall presently win my bet. said Major Batt, sidling up to where Rory stood gazing with a frowning, anxious look out of the window Anything wrong with you, Fingall I have got such an excellent joke Haven't heard of my bet with Alister about the Minnesota farmeress Egad, we shall see by-and-bye.

"I beg your pardon; did you speak?" said Rory, turning from the window.

"Oh ! nothing ; only about that bet-

"Gran," said Rory, coming forward into the firelight, "I think something must have happened to your visitor on the way. I will go down the road and have a look about. Flora does not like waiting dinner, you know

He was gone without waiting for an answer, and in a few minutes was driving along the road in a small light tax-cart.

Having driven about a mile up and down hill, he descried in the still lurid semi-darkness a little, broken down vehicle standing outside cabin-door, through which shone the glow of burning turf.

Hum ! I thought there was a break-down," he said. "I guesse how it would be when I heard Batt had sold her the broken-kneed And, calling an urchin to hold his horse, he walked up the stone causeway to the cabin-door.

There he paused a moment, raise his hat and passed his hand over his his hat and passed his hand over his forehead, frowned, and stepped over of the Atlantic. He took her hand,

nents, and then you and he can come voice, even her dress, which was the with me in my cart." " The shafts of mine are broken,

man who had so frightened her.

outside to the men-the same voic

that had said to her of the enterpris

second time the cabin disappeare

cabin she

train.

same she had worn when he had loved her. She was already blotted said Bawn, " and so I must accept your kindness." And then she sat out of his memory, and existed no more for him than if he had crossed from America in that steamer by which he had meant to return and lown again, feeling stunned, unable to speak more, or even to think heard him say he would return had missed. in a few moments, and saw him go As the impossibility of this being out of the cabin-door ; and then she iterally true forced itself on her looked round the little house desper mmon sense she became disturbed ately to see whether she could not fly y two other views of the case. out of the window or up the chimney

he was not Somerled—an Either After he had been gone a moment of two, she asked herself if she had not extraordinary resemblance had de ceived her imagination, and by and by, in many little ways, she would been dreaming. Had her curious panic of the last two days developed perceive that a strange man, one who had been to her neither friend this extraordinary hallucination ? A gentleman who spoke to her and nor lover for a wonderful week, had involuntarily cheated her—or he poked at her like a perfect stranger had appeared, standing there in the was Somerled, and his disgust at firelight, to have the features and the deceit and treachery her proportions of her friend, her lover great that he had decided of the steamer. When he returned she would look at him more attencut her, to ignore her, to

trop deliberately out of his memory tively and with all her +its about that passage of his life in which he her, and doubtless she would per nust now admit to himself that he eive that she had never seen this had acted with extravagant folly. Mr. Rory Fingall in all her life before This last conclusion she accepted e stood up, put on her hat, wrapped s the correct answer to the sum of the folds of her shawl tightly around her calculation of probabilities, and ner, then stepped back a little into the shadows of the cabin-ingle t

must be a final response to all questions in her mind on the subwatch for the reappearance of the ect, except that one which kept asking how it was that no involuntary She had not long to wait. Before his face appeared again within the start or momentary change of coun tenance had betraved even for an heard his voice, speaking instant his surprise at finding her here in the midst of his own family He must have seen her from the on<sup>\*</sup> which she was now fairly embarked : "Happiness is not to b doorway, and had time to conceal nis astonishment before she raised looked for from it, comfort it wil her eves to look at him. Out at sea

have none, difficulty and disappoint e had not always had such complete ment will follow immediately in it self-control. He had said this warningly " Miss Ingram, I must trouble you being in all ignorance of the nature to come down again for a few min

of her enterprise. It might be that ites, but this is positively the last he had spoken with the tongue of a time. When we get to the top o prophet. As he stooped his head in this hill we shall see the lights of the doorway and came towards her Tor Castle. I am sorry you have had so uncomfortable a journey.' from her eyes, and she saw him com

ing along the deck to claim her com "Thank you; not at all. It has panionship, to offer service, to per suade her of his love. Now, however been very interesting to me," she answered as she touched ground though this was indeed Somerled, h with her foot and walked on, with showed no eagerness for her com the horse's head between her and pany ; love, or even friendship, kindled not his features as he drew him on the road. And again the suspicion returned to her that this was not Somerled, after all.

near her, and though he was bent or Had it been that friend he would service, it was tendered in the most matter-of-fact manner, as if rather from a chivalrous habit than as even if he had not recognized her have called the attention of the recognizing a specially interesting individuality in herself. stranger to the beauty of the scenery the dark magnificence of th

He lingered to say a word to the paralysed man in the corner, and his night in this wild, high region, t the burst of strange music in the air ace softened. His eyes lit up as he to the recurrent gleam of that whit breaker flashing beyond the great patted the child's head. She noted that he spoke to these peasants with Tor, which bold headland was now in view, standing up like a black touch of their own brogue, soft fortress of fantastic build, and scowling over the glimmering ocean. rolling, and Irish, with a thread of harsher Scotch woven through it.

Glad to have Jim back from the This man, though he bore a won land o' cakes ?" he said to the woman lerful resemblance to her forme at the griddle, "Ay, sur, ay. It's pleasant to have

him with us whiles," returned the woman ; and the old man piped out An' yourself, sur. Won't ye tel iful is how ve liked Amerikav? It's glad am to see ye back so hearty.

"I'll look in and tell you about it another day, Bartley. We'll smoke a pipe over it, never fear.' God bless you, sur ! an' it's you that'll be welcome."

Then he turned to the silent. shawled figure standing back in the shadows, and, with a slightly sterner and colder face, said :

'If you are ready, Miss Ingram, we will start."

She made her farewells to her humble entertainers and followed him to the door. All the fiery lights were gone now, and the stars looked as keen and high as they used to

er in which a mantel with carving elped her to her seat in the tax-cart up to the ceiling and a gaunt four nd seated himself by her side st bed at first seemed the only

## THE CATHOLIC RECORD

that every eye was turned on her then that Gran had risen from he great chair by the hearth to receive the stranger Gran's individuality struck her so forcibly that for the moment she saw nothing but the fine old figure before her—a face floor scrupulously clean; then from the back room he brought a table and some boxes covered with white

unlike every other face; a spotless white cap of a dignity not often attained by caps; a rich but plain gown of well-worn Irish tabinet, the folds of which somehow suggested a train and pages. But the simplictarnished crucifix, the two ity of character, as expressed by the eyes and by the greeting and gesture of the spare, wrinkled hand, was unmistakable, and Bawn felt hersel in the presence of an unworldly soul. " I do not apologize for my dress. I am a farmer's daughter. I have no pretty gowns," said Bawn, in a low tone to her hostess, with a desire to was say the most commonplace thing that occurred to her

"I see you as you ought to be, my dear," said Gran; "and, for the matter of that, we are no great dressers here." But as she spoke she felt some surprise. A farmer'

daughter, such as Bawn so persist ently announced herself to be, would have pinned on a few coloured bows. if she had nothing else, to deck her self a little for high company. This oung woman, in her black serge and high frills, was a lady, let her come from whence she might. And as for ornament, she had gold enough on would be ample for the congregation that would be there the next day her head to make a crown for a queen.

'Nice-looking, yes; not so very handsome, but too striking an appear ance to run about alone," said Lady Flora, whose eye-glass had been levelled at the farmeress from the

noment she entered the door. am more than ever sure she is no everything she ought to be. A cool oung madam, by my word. It seems hey have excellent manners in the ackwoods of Minnesota. Of all this speech Major Batt, to

whom it was addressed, heard noth ing. He was ejaculating to himself n the most distressed whisper : "Egad! the witch! Small-pox Never was so sold in all my life

before ! Batt. I'll trouble you for that £5 note you owe me," said Alister, cross ing the room and smiling quizzically at the major's crestfallen counten

Shall have it, sir—shall have it sir !' said the major testily. " I will have it," said Rosheen

ouching her brother's elbow. want it for the poor." 'I don't see why you should b lways making a poor-box of yoursel

Rosheen," said her sister-in-law snappishly. "You will soon be a God's Church. bad as Rory. Where is he, by the way? I want to hear his opinion of his wandering adventuress. "Egad, she's a witch !" repeated

riend, and might be good and be Major Batt, disconsolately, watching oved in his own place, had evidently not that ardent love of nature, that he offender all the time with reluc keen appreciation of all that is beau ant admiration. Flora," said her husband, " don't

in earth, sea, and air, which had helped to make the companionship speak so unkindly of the girl. She of that other person so attractiv may overhear-"Oh! nonsense. You don't sup Only a very few words passed be tween the travellers, and merely on pose she is as bashful as Manon he

for instance, would be at hearing herself criticised ?" the commonplaces of their journey until they passed in at the gates and bowled up the avenue to the low doorway of the castle on its rock At the sound of her own nam Manon started out of a reverie in But as he helped her down from the which she had been gazing at Mis vehicle and the light from the hall Ingram's face as she sat conversing easily with Gran, and her eyes wer

within struck into their eyes, she thought she felt a sudden flashing look turned on her face—a look that if it were really there, revealed the real Somerled. Before she had decided whether this was imagina tion or reality she found herself in

Rosheen, dear, let Miss Ingrau

stair. Her courag

eyes turn full for a moment on the the hall, with Shana and Rosheen stranger, then glance away with an smiling on either side of her. expression of perfect indifference. They took her up to a great cham

TO BE CONTINUED

It

Tonight the old man had addibegan to come early to bring flower onal duties to perform ; but they for the altar, which she and the old vere not new, and there was plenty man arranged, and they became rare of time, and no need to hurry. After locking the door, he swept the rough friends Then one day she did not come to

lowers to keep them out

The store-room was small, but

Mass. Every other member of the small congregation was there. The old man was troubled. He tried to cambric, which had been his own think of an excuse for her absence devising, and proceeded to construc an altar. He took out the small. glass candlesticks, and the two bunches o if she had intended going away artificial flowers for decorations This, with the spreading of the white get her out of his mind all that day or the next, or the next. Finally h cloth on the table, completed the arrangements. But, although the decided on a plan which was very exceptional for Old Mosier. He task had been performed many, many times, it had never become common would go and inquire the reason for her absence. He felt she might be place to Old Mosier. He moved andlestick a little, then put it back again; bent the wire stems of the ill or in trouble.

the He brushed his rusty old coat and dangerous way of the candle's flame, straightened the cloth made himself as presentable as possible for a visit to the great house; then he sallied forth. He was not used to such visits and was and again eved his work critically. A Great Presence would come to visit this humble place on the very shy. He looked for her in the garden—he had seen her there once norrow, the only house in the town as he passed, and she had waved hin open for His reception. The busy, overworked priest, who stopped on his way to one of his many and far a friendly greeting ; but she was not there. The sight of the father on the great piazza in front was the first missions every month to say Mass that greeted him, and that was not reassuring. He looked so strong and relied greatly on the help of the old man to keep alive faith and diving worship in the place, neither mur virile and full of power, but now he nuring at the many discouragements paced back and forth as if in trouble

The old man approached hin timidly. "The little girl, where is she ?" he

sked. Old Mosier went over them in hi The father was not surprised at mind as he sat a moment to rest the odd old man's coming to inquire There would be the section foreman for his little Beth : she made wife and five children. Perhaps th strange friends, and seemed deeply poor mother would be too tired to nterested in all of them. come, but at least the five children would not fail; one of the section hands who had been from Ireland

'My little girl has been hurt. Have ou not heard ?" he asked. "I have not heard—no. I missed er and came to inquire.'

only a few years; one of the big cattle men and his wife ; the little 'She was thrown from a horse las lressmaker; another man, his wif Saturday and was seriously injured. and child, all three so drab and life She has been speechless since." less they had become as neutral The father tried to control his emotion. olor and spirit as the sagebrush trying to, eke out a living at dry "It is too bad," said the old man farming up the valley. And there would be the wife of one of the pros adly, his own voice trembling 'But He will take care of her. She erous merchauts. The old man s a good little girl."

thought of her especially. He wondered how much longer sho The big man turned on him fiercely "Who will take care ?" he ex-aimed. "A God who would let—' claimed. would continue to come. So many like her had come for a while and then gradually dropped out. She out he did not finish. One would nave to be a cur to blaspheme was so decided a contrast to the others, with her haughty beauty and before the light of faith that shon in the fine face of the old man. "I would like to see her, if ossibly could," Old Mosier said rich apparel. She seemed to draw herself away as if in fear of contact with the surroundings. The old man heaved a sigh, and breathed a alteringly. The father hesitated, but somehow

prayer for the strengthening of faith

"You may, I suppose. I—I can hardly stand it. She follows me around with her great eyes as i and fervor in all the members o The next day was fine, and the pleading for something. I do no know what it is, and she can't speal ongregation was all assembled when he priest arrived. There was n to me—my little girl can't speak," h finished with a sob that shook hi set time for Mass. Those at a dis tancecameearly; thosenearby waited frame. Then, quickly pulling him self togethér, "Come !" he said. And he led Old Mosier up the wide stairs for the whistle of the train, and the ime of the train was uncertain. On this Sunday it was "on schedule," "Can nothing be done for her and the service began earlier than

he old man inquired. "A specialist was here from th Old Mosier watched the arrivals ity yesterday. He could not tell nxiously. They all came, even the nerchant's wife, who was the last He is coming again tomorrow." The nurse was bending over the Each month she tried to make some

patient when they entered. Old excuse for staying away; the smell Mosier's heart was stirred at th of the musty store sickened her; the presence of the uncouth people, the sight of the pitifully bandaged and broken little form almost lost in the great bed. Something in he whole surroundings—"it was really too much." And yet each time she eyes showed that she knew him and found herself there—so strange is the attraction of the Wonderful was pleased, and then again she urned on her father that pleading Presence even for the unworthy. ook, which almost broke his heart.

The priest proceeded with the Holy Sacrifice ; and Old Mosier knell "Have you sent for the priest?" isked the old man. n the rear, his head bent in rever-"The priest ? Why, no," the father ence, for a moment his eyes closed in ervent prayer; then when inswered. h

e asked.

ere soon.

ell n

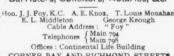
"That may be what she is trying to opened them again an unusual thing had happened—there was a new

tell you," the nurse said quietly. The father bent over her.

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but none seemed plausible. Perhap she had gone away. But, then, she had been there only the day before with fresh linens for the altar, and sh would have told him. He could no

Bawn was sitting on a "creepy stool before the blazing turf, her ha had been taken off, and her golder head was shining in the ruddy light said. A barefooted child was standing before her, finger in mouth, staring with fascinated eyes at the beautiful stranger, greatly to the delight of an aged man who sat shaking his head in the chimney-corner. Two sturdy men in sou'wester hats were directing Andy where to go for the loan of little car to carry his mistres further, and a decent-looking woman was taking oat-cakes from a griddle.

"But, sure, here's Misther Rory mself. Never fear but th himself. masther'll pull ye out of the hobble

Bawn did not hear what was said ; she was talking to the child, and the master of Tor had advanced and was standing beside her before she looked up. The gentleman stood observing her with a strange look on his face, noting her fair, smooth brow, her fresh, symmetrical cheeks her laughing lips and eyes. In her black serge dress and shawl of shepherd's plaid she was exactly the same Bawn who had wrestled for her liberty with Somerled on board the

She looked up with an unconscious, unexpecting smile, and saw the identical Somerled standing before her.

The smile died on her lips; the colour went out of her cheeks; she rose and drew back a step, and looked him in the face. Impulsively trying to speak, her ready tongue was for once at fault. She drew he shawl around her, and met his eye defiantly

"I hope I have not startled you," he said with the manner of a perfect stranger. "I have been sent to dis cover if any accident had happened to Miss Ingram. You are Miss Ingram, I presume—the lady who is expected at Tor."

Yes, I am Miss Ingram, the lady who is expected at Tor," said Bawn mechanically.

Will you not sit down again ? Your man is making some arrange-

"Your man has started before'u biects, and where candles in tw to walk with the pony to Tor," he all silver branches made faint light It is but a short distance bout a narrow mirror. We shall soon be there." And gath We knew something must hav ering up the reins, he carried her of happened, and wasn't I right when with him into the night. Rory did not mind trouble

said It was a tedious bit of journey though of no great extent, for some aid Rosheen, 'Flora wanted t have a servant sent, but my cousi of the hills appeared almost perpen dicular. Many times Bawn's chariot would go himself. And you are no o be afraid to sleep in this wilder er had to alight and lead the hors ness of a room, because there are no ghosts at Tor. Nothing evil could up or down the steep incline, and nce or twice Bawn herself was ome near Gran. And I hope you obliged to descend and proceed vill be nice with Gran, Miss Ingram little way on foot. It was like a travel in a dream. The wild, roman or everybody is. She had a grea rouble once, and every one remem

c scenery, all so fresh and new to ers it. ier; the companion, so complete tranger, and yet so familiar that hi get her breath and wash her hands in peace," put in Shana. And the personality seemed to take something f an almost supernatural characte visitor's simple toilet arranged, they proceeded down the old oak staircase o her senses ; the roar of Tor, grow ng louder every moment; the flash lit by oil lamps whose faint yellow flame swam ineffectually in the of a white breaker gleaming occasion lly through the darkness on the bit vault-like darkness. Bawn grudged every step she took down the black of rough sea where weird Moyl aurges into the ocean; the salt, sharp ime-worn preath of the north wind on her face seemed to have deserted her, and sh silence of the man beside her would have given all her little world to avoid the necessity of walking that man who had cried to her but a ionth ago : "Unless you tell m in among these people whom she had come from Minnesota to com that you hate me, that under no cir. cumstances could you love me, I will found, Every beat of her heart sunk cowardly low in her breast exert every faculty I possess to make

our future one with mine. I can vas telling her that Gran's trouble not make up my mind to lose you out of my life. A week has done for was the murder of a beloved son b Arthur Desmond of hateful memory me what the rest of my years canno and that Rory, the grandson, wh

now filled the place of that son in her heart—well, was he or was he The words, well remembered, were ringing in her ears, the cry that was in them was making her heart sore not Somerled ? "He is not," she decided : " and if

he is I will ignore him as com pletely as he has ignored me." And as it had done many times since; and et-and yet he was here, and she then, making a large demand on that common sense of which she had vas here. Fate had in an xtraordinary manner, so strange a o give to all that was passing now plenty for small daily uses, though an air of dream-like unreality, deliv ner plans in the main might ered her a second time into his ever so unwise, she walked into the hands. It seemed that he had lost her out of his life only to find her drawing-room with head erect on her shoulders and a serene countengain, but he did not know her, had

no word to say to her, apparently had She was conscious, first, that not recognized her features, her Somerled was not in the room ; next

THE WORK OF OLD MOSIER

portions to the returns.

the old man's home.

e had any. The place was situated

pretentious neighbors with

in a by-street, some distance from it

their glaring plate-glass fronts-jus

helves and counter on either side

nd a room back of this, which was

There was little about the display

of articles offered for sale to attrac

my one, unless it might be a person

nterested in antiques; for though

the little Western town was some affeen years old and Old Mosier had

been there from the first, the stock of goods must have had a history

nuch farther back. The rows of

in the sorry stock of goods.

little storeroom, with a row of

raised to the door, which ope

the instant to admit Rory. Did sh

also want to know his opinion of th

wandering adventuress? If so, sh did not learn much; she only saw hi

was not very observant of outward appearances; he knew only that she was 8 o'clock, the exact tim yas clad in some dark rich stuff, her for Old Mosier to begin the usual routine of returning to their night's esting-place the bracket which held

the measures containing, respect-ively, potatoes, beans and onions. and the other articles that, since in the morning, had stood which the little group of worshipper ront of Old Mosier's store in their dumb but honest efforts at adver onducted themselves during the service, and especially at this awfu tising. Their business was to tell the passer-by that similar articles of moment. It was so different with the newcomer. But he must no like quality were for sale within but, though the output for adver-

one

give himself up to distractions, an he tried to calm and recollect him ising was small, it was in just proself as was proper for the occasion For a long time, however, he could Old Mosier's customers were few which was not so surprising as that

ad nearly lost her. of quiet the throbbing of his heart. Old Mosier watched her depar One night, when she had some vhat regained her strength, and the with the others, and many time during the month he thought of her wo were sitting before the cozy fir hat the chilly autumn evening had The next time she was at Mass again nade necessary, Beth remarked t th and the next, coming with

ner father arliest. Old Mosier did not ask an "You know, father dear, Old about her. Somehow, Mosier has not been to see me fo njoyed the mystery with which h veeks, and I fear he must be ill ad surrounded her. Then finall Don't you think I might go and see asked John White, the section and, who evidently had not been s im tomorrow

The father smiled at her indul eluctant in finding out the details o

he new attendant's history. 'She's the daughter of the rich old "What strange friends you make Beth ! But I think perhaps you wil ad who bought out the bank and th nill and has interests in the mine beyond. She's an only child and sh be able to visit him tomorrow. go with you, to see that you take has no mother. The old man him self isn't a Catholic, but she was good care of yourself.'

ans with their wrappers yellowed and faded and torn, the tobacco shrivelled and dry in the boxes, the So they had gone the next day, the rought up in a convent. I gues frail little maid and the great strong lried peaches and apples hardened that's how she happens to be one. ather, in whose heart, too, had Somehow, just watching her be sprung up an interest and regard fo and discolored beyond recognition ame a source of joy to the old man the old man. They found him a they had feared—very ill and alone vould bear evidence to that. There might be something about the small She was never absent from Mass out calm and fortified in his suffer often she came with the merchant's pile of many-colored sugarplums in ing. The father knew as soon as h wife, and the latter's face began to the show-case, or the white gum show more contentment. Going home, she talked gaily with the 'hearts' bearing their gay pictures saw him that it was near the jour that would revive pleasant childish memories in the middle-aged; but ney's end for Old Mosier. The little section foreman's children and the little drab child from the farm, and maid was not so discerning. After the first glad words of greeting, she there was little of present-day appeal was at ease with all. By and by she busied herself solicitously about the

ad rushed in, out of breath, but without the least noise. The old man's heart gave a quick throb. He

the brooms, the tub, the washboard

hair in a long, loose, light braid down her back and her face was as delicate and beautiful as an angel's. It was inst before the Consecration, and he

ce in the room.

attitude was one of fervor and devo ion. For so long it had been cause of great pain to Old Mosier the careless, the indifferent way in

Some

APRIL 1, 1916

room, trying to make it look more cheerful and comfortable, the eve of the old man following her all the

"I was afraid you would not be able to come before I went," he said at last, feebly. "God is so good ! You are like yourself again." "Oh, I am as well as I ever was

Old Mosier !"-she used the name by which she had always heard him called, but from her lips it sounded like a title of reverence. "Now I will help you to get strong. The old man smiled faintly.

"No," he said, "I'll never be that. Everyone has been so kind. The neighbors have been so good to me -even some I had never seen. The priest was here yesterday, and I am ready. The great God is so good. He has even let you come." The voice was weak and faltering,

and the tired old eyes closed for moment.

"I asked Him—oh, the best I could! -to take me and let you stay. You can do much for God in this world, and my poor work it was so little ! really think-He-has heard me. am so glad !'

The father drew in his breath with a quick exclamation. The old man, a stranger, had asked this of God ; and he, her father, had only railed against and blamed an unjust Providence !

Unconsciously he dropped on his

knees, beside the girl, at the bedside. "Oh, don't say that, Old Mosier!" Beth answered tremulously, taking the transparent hand of the old man and realizing for the first time the dreaded visitor was near. "No one could do the work you have done. You-you have prepared the way for Him.

The old man's eyes closed wearily. "He will take care," he murmured By and by, a neighbor coming in Mr Mayfield took Beth home; and when they returned in the morning they found that the soul of the old man had just gone forth quietly to Gods.

its reward. Now on the former site of Old Mosier's little store stands a beautiful church surmounted by a cross It is the gift of Mr. Mayfield, whose help in this direction is never tiring. and it is by far the most attractive place of worship in the little town. The congregation has increased greatly, and many have returned to fold whom Old Mosier had watched, in silent grief, grew careless and slip away. Even the merchant's wife enters the church with an air of perfect satisfaction in her surroundings. After all, we are judged according to our light, and to all it is not given so clearly as to Old Mosier and little Beth.

The place has been called "The Church of the Holy Cross," at the request of Beth; for over the old man's heart when it had become still, she had found pinned a little silver crucifix, grown thin from long wear.—Margaret McGuire, in the Ave Maria

war.

Jountry ?

The Catholie Church holds the key

to a World Peace to day! Just as she brings peace to the soul of the repentent sinner, just as she recon-

### TRIBUNAL AT HAGUE MOCKS FOUNDERS

DAVID GOLDSTEIN SAYS IT HAS MEDITATED ONLY VAIN THINGS

A most interesting address on peac and war was delivered recently in the Auditorium of the Elks building or Washington street, by David Gold stein, the well known lecturer of Boston. Mr. Goldstein has spoken i practically every state in the Union and is known most favorably as a forceful and capable speaker espe-cially on topics pertaining to Social-

sense view, when the facts in the case are pointed out to them. Of native lands which they love and urse the insincere man holds the long elf-same preverse opinion even after that the plainest of answers. "Thou shalt not kill," is indeed the law of God, when Rome shall again be recognized as the great Papal Court of Arbitra and the Church is the divine intertion and so avert in the future the preter of the law. The Church says awful slaughter that the world is a "Thou shalt not kill." But, inter-preting the law, the the Church says witness of today. Aye ! it is Rome alone that will ever bring about the understanding necessary to an enduring peace of nations. For the that you and I have a right to our life ; that, if an enemy, out of revenge

or if a madman threatens our exist ence, we may cut him down, and the law, "Thou shalt not kill," is not violated. The Church teaches that the state has a right to its life; that the State has a right to maintain and

which set up the Hague as the pur veyor of international peace ! It is to perfect that life. If then, the State takes in battle the life of an Hamlet with Hamlet left out. There it stands, a magnificent building-the invader, the law "Thou shalt not kill," is not violated. The State may Peace Palace at the Hague—to mock its founders. The money did not enter the territory of her enemy, making war to compel the settlement ome by multiplying the bits donated by the poor,—no, the money was rolled up mountain high by man ipulating the tariff schedules and by

soldiers to the firesides in their

Brotherhood of Man divorced from

he Fatherhood of God is mere mock

What a rebuke this war of many

nations is to the pride and concei

so filled with emptiness that there was no room for the Vicar of Christ

Thou shalt not kill," is not violated. So it is that the interpretation of God's law meets with the assent of grinding the face of the poor. The Peace Palace is now silent. It was right-minded men. For it rests upon the principle of justice, not upon sentimentality more or less sound or sickly. The mind of the Catholic It meditated vain things and verily is received its reward. Its reward was

not peace but the plaudits of those who deny the authority of the Pope hurch is robust, wholesome, sound While the Church says there is such a thing as a just war she knows that of Rome, of those who would dethron ome day, some way, God will punish Religion in favor of science-no knowing that Theology is the highest intellectual science of them all. se nations that wage unjust war or the State is morally bound to bey the law of God.

The very idea of The Hague came from the Church. It was a French Is the European war a just war Catholic Monk, Emeric Cruce, who some three hundred years ago wrot The Church has no answer. The right to answer belongs to the State. The justice of her resort to arms the out a concrete plan for a world Cour of Arbitration. It was from the book of this monk—the New Cyneas—that Hugo Grotius, Gustavus Adolphus, our State herself must determine. Th Church will not be tempted. It was he enemies of Christ who asked Shall we pay tribute to Cæser ?' wn Charles Sumner and many other empting Him. Just so does the eading advocates of internationa nemy question the Church to-day arbitration are said to have received And the same answer is given that their inspiration which afterward her Divine Founder gave naterialized in The Hague. nearly twenty centuries ago: "Render to Cæser the things that are Cæsar's In his plan, the holy monk gay irst place to the Roman Pontiff, bu and to God the things that are at the Hague, they would not have Then, one thing that belongs Shall we wonder then, that thi to Cæsar is obedience to the call of the cold temple stands stark, warning the

State, for loyalty to our own colour vorld that Christ is the center s not alone a civil claim upon us, it is the law of the Church. peace and that a rejection of His Vicar is a rejection of Christ Him-It is the irony of fate that though Oh! it is as simple as can be; i he enemy professes to see in th

nan who gives allegiance to the Pope re want peace in our hearts peace in of Rome a traitor to his country, th homes, peace in our industrie and peace in our governments, we must pay the price. The price of atholic Church teaches the highest ossible order of patriotism. he self-styled Guardians of Liberty ace is the obedience to the law of When the Lord is my froth at the mouth when manufactur hrist. Shepherd. I have nn want." It was but yesteryear that the ing facts that are so, the real facts tell the tale that Catholics are to be found amongst the bravest of the world saw an example of national peace established in the name of Our brave in all the armies of Christen

Lord. Argentina and Chile had long quarrelled over their boundary line Besides, it is most interesting t note that those who have cried the n at length the eloquent protes f the Bishop of Argentina brough oudest that a man cannot be a loyal Englishman, Frenchman, German o se two southern republics from American and pay tribute to the Pope, because Rome interferes with he state of war to a state of peace finally bent to the call of Christ and entered into an agree natters of State, are now insistentl asking why the Pope does not inter fere with matters of State and stop ent to end their conflicts. Then nelted their cannon to cast a colossa of Our Lord, the Prince of In the heart of the Andes, on The strict neutrality of th Holy Father throws back the insul that the Church is a political machine. And the patriotism of the mountain-pass between Argen-tine and Chile, the Christ of the Catholics should for all time silene now stands with a cross in Andes their traducers, for while they ar His right hand raised to bless the mpact between our southern ighbors. At the base of the obedient to the Pope, in matters o faith and morals, Catholics are loyally and heroically giving up their lives at the hest of the several neighbors. mument there is inscribed this heir mutual pledge : "Sooner shall countries at war. But, to expect the ese mountains crumble into dust enemy to cease questioning ou patriotism is too much, for so long han Argentines and Chileans break ne peace which at the feet of Christ he Redeemer they have sworn to

as men follow the counsels of ill will, so long must Catholics expec aintain. We may cry "peace, peace !!" but o be maligned. In answer to those who questioned his patriotism, upor here shall be war until in our his elevation to the exalted position of a Prince of the Church, our own nearts we erect the image of Christ until in our domestic life, in our great Cardinal O'Connell said industrial life and in our governal affairs, we rule ourselves. when was mitted to love both his Father and his Mother? Since when was a main mes, our business, and our nation by the principles of peace.-Provi ot permitted to obey his God and his dence Visitor.

## THE CATHOLIC RECORD

duty.

anism.'

or the uniformity which would suporganizations for furthering Chris press differences. Let us seek a unity, not of compromise for the sake ian Unity serve an admirable pur for. Let us hope and pray the day is not far distant ose but that purpose cannot be the of peace, but of comprehension for the sake of truth." It is pretty hard instruction of a ruined Church i It is pretty hard Christ be the Son of God. That pur to see what sort of a unity Bishop Brewster really does want, but he pose must be one of enlightenment for those who have not been able to does, at least in an academic fashion ee, or who have not been willing to aspire after some kind of genuine see, that the City of God stands unity in the Church where all men may see it, if only the scales be removed from their eyes The fatal consequences of denomin

ational differences are apparent in the decay of rural churches, and in If Christ has established a Church that Church must be an abiding fac If He needed a Church through which He might enrich us, we need he awkward competition amon Protestant missionary bodies in that Church as beneficiaries of His bounty. For through Him alone, pagan countries. Rural commun ties in America cannot support many churches. In foreign mission fields the conflicting brands of alleged and in His own way and in His own good time, may we hope for salva Christianity defeat religious propa-ganda, and often leave nothing for ion and the means of attaining it. Let no man, therefore, think that issionaries but sociological and e can' do Christ's work better than the Lord has already accomplished educational work among the natives.

Conditions everywhere clamor for Neither "a union which attempts to ignore differences," nor " a uni religious unity. It is a pity that formity which would suppress differ-ences," nor " a compromise for the sake of peace," nor " a com-prehension for the " sake of this call for Christian unity has not yet crystalized in a sense of personal A good citizen realizes that national unity imposes on him as his truth," will be of any avail for those who build better than Christ irst duty, personal allegiance to the egitimate authorities of his country The first duty of a good Christian is has built. Let us hope the very futility of the effort, as well as th ust as simple in the furtherance of Christian unity. If there is not such iscussion caused by the efforts which are honestly made in behalf of Chris egitimate authority there is no Church and never has been any and tian Unity, will make evident th Christian unity is a foolish dream. fact that Christian Unity demands o he individual an act of obedienc We recently received a Protestant aper entitled the Gospel Trumpet. and that's all. Christ will take car n which an article appeared which is of His Church and see to it the gates of hell will never pre entitled " How We May Avoid Sectar

ail against it. The writer of this article If any man think that he needs gives a thoroughly Catholic argument for the necessity of unity in the not the Church, let him beware he stumble and fall. Because thou sayest ; "I am rich, and made Church and the necessity of a visible Church. The paper is evidently the official organ of some body of seem-ingly devout Protestants who want wealthy, and have need of nothing and knowest not that thou art wretched and miserable, and poor and blind and naked. I counsel to do away with sects by adding a new sect to the hopeless scramble. To nost of us it seems incredible that a thee to buy of me gold fire tried, that writer who seems so reverently atten thou mayest be made rich, and may ve to the words of scripture should est be clothed in white garments and that the shame of thy nakednes top short of submitting to the only may not appear; and anoint thy eyes with eye-salve that thou mayest isible Church which has an historic basis for its claim to be the very e."-The Missionary. Church portrayed in the scripture The words of scripture are so very

lear that even Alexander Doyle naintained that there had to be in his church a first apostle, because there was a first apostle in the primi ive Church. Protestant mentality is so strangely affected by false standard hat it accepts the claims of its self onstituted prophets as readily as th uperstitious spiritist believes in the naterialization of its ghosts. It i o constituted that it can see premis with ut seeing the conclusions which are clearly contained in those prem

Many years ago, a very distin uished Unitarian minister in Massa nusetts was asked why he didn' elieve in the Divinity of Christ replied that he hesitated to assent to hat doctrine, because he was not ready to become a Catholic. When pressed for a further explanation of what seemed to his Protestant ques tioners an enigmatical response, h said that there could be no logical niddle course ; everything the Cath lic Church teaches follows inevita oly, if one accepts Christ as the Son of God. We can understand the distribute of the Unitarian in rejecting he Church because he rejects Christ as a Divine Teacher. We can under and the position of many evangeli al Protestants because their mind we been so constitutionally warped y insane prejudices and traditiona atreds that they cannot reason ogically on anything suggesting Catholic position. But we canno comprehend the persistent rejection of the Church by Episcopalians who profess faith in a visible Church and who protest their desire to be one

uphold as of paramount importance the family and the individual. Let not the teachings of holy eligion be made an argument in favo peace at all costs Peace is the

when counselled by timid friends to

hat we should do this thing, and

flee away from them; but if our

ime be come, let us die manfully for

our brethren, and let us not stain

our glory." The leader of the people

of God was no advocate of peace a

all costs. He marched to battle : he

take to flight, he said :

If the

their

God forbid

nation submission at all costs.

s nought else than the

WAR

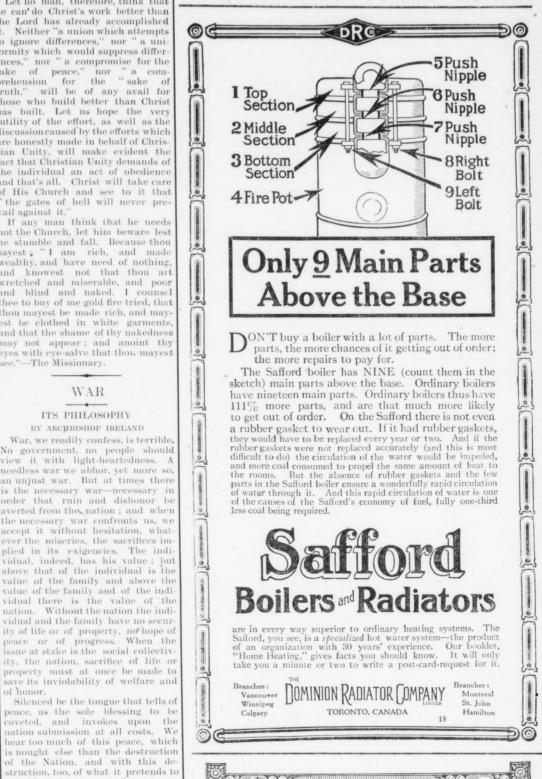
ITS PHILOSOPHY

BY ARCHBISHOP IRELAND

order that ruin and dishonor



and possibly you will not detect this imitation until the tea-pot reveals it. Demand always the genuine "Salada" in the sealed aluminum packet, and see that you get it, if you want that unique flavour of fresh, clean leaves properly prepared and packed.



THREE

The speaker dealt with the subject of peace and war as it applies to the individual, the family, the industria life and the governmental relation ships—giving the Christian position in contrast to that held by radicals In dealing with national and inter national peace Mr. Goldstein said in part

iles the differences between man Bad will, denying God's law and and wife, so has she settled disputes setting up our own in our domestic between King and King, nation and and commercial relations, is no foun nation. It was Boniface VIII. who dation for national peace. Just so established peace between France and England. It was Alexander VI. long as there is national greed, envy and jealousy, just so long shall the clash of arms be heard and the only who adjusted the differences between Spain and Portugal over their new peace we shall have will be armed ound Western lands. It was Clem peace, with its ever increasing bur ent VII. who settled the difference den of taxation. This being so, the between Russia and Poland over maintenance of an army and a navy Lithuania. It was Gregory XIII. is a necessity to day. But every tim who ended the war between Bathory we see a regiment or a battleship in of Poland and Ivan the Terrible should be a reminder of our persona was our own Great Leo XIII. who adjusted the quarrel between Hayti and national disobedience to the law of Christ. It is indeed an evidenc and San Domingo. While as late as 1885, when Bismark submitted the Man's inhumanity to man that makes countless millions mourn. German controversy with Spain over the Caroline Island to the Vatican The world will not have peace a the price of peace, and so nations are deluged with blood. It is interesting to note that those who deny the power of the Church, cannot forget her claims. Ever since the outbreal of the European war, I have been between Peru and Bolivia. frequently questioned as to the con tradiction between the law of the Catholic Church and the acts o Catholics. They want to know how it is that the Catholic Church says Thou shalt not kill," and yet, in the armies of the opposing nations a war, Catholics are found killing one another? Why, as the law of the Catholic Church is against killing does not Rome put a stop to the way by calling upon the Catholics of the

veral nations at war to refuse to fight ? Questions of this character as often

show a sincere ignorance of the law and the power of the Church as they do hostility to her. What seems to some genuine lovers of peace to be a plain contradiction between the law of Catholics and the acts of Catholics quickly gives place to a common

CHRISTIAN UNITY

The Anglican Church has had ommission for promoting a "World Conference on Faith and Order." recent meeting held in Garden City letter from the Papal Secretary State was read. It was an answer t an appeal sent by the Commission t the Holy Father of Christendom. In replying in the name of the Hol Father, His Eminence, Cardinal Gasparri, says the Holy Father was deeply touched by the appeal, and was moved to pray that Christian Inity might he promoted by the Con His Holiness would remine rence. the Conference, however, that only in Christ's way can Unity be achieved and Christ's way is through Peter. At sundry times and places, w nave seen literature distributed by

the Commission. We have always an agreement was formulated which established peace and prevented war. een edified by it. Its tone has bee one of prayer for the return of peac Aye, but yesterday, our Holy Father Pope Benedict XV., was selected as mong Christians. We often wonder hat men who pray for peace do not arbitrator of the difficulty existing to the very simple thing which alone can bring them peace. Nevertheless

It is most significant that those we believe Episcopalians are doing a listinct service among Protestants powers who have so long ignored Rome are sending envoys to her insisting that a mere federation o Court, and who shall say that if Eng and, Russia, France, Turkey, Ger enominations does not mean unity uch federation undoubtedly foster many and all the other nations now engaged in war, had, before the war, desire for Ohristian Unity, but in the, immediate present it merely creates a closer relationship among ent their envoys to the Vatican that the great European slaughter ssentially different bodies. Bishe now going on might not have been averted ? Even though Rome by Brewster of the Episcopal Diocese o Connecticut in a letter addressed to

the rebellion of once loyal nations is imited in the exercise of her Divine the Congregational Council says I am glad to bear testimony to ower, yet she has done more han all the other powers put together to bring relief to those very earnest desire on the part of the Episcopal Church for the reunion of Christendom. . . Our ideal of that unity. . . must embrace the entire Christian world, Catholic housands of wounded soldiers of all creeds and no creed, who were languishing in foreign lands. It is as well as Protestant . . Let us seek a unity better than the union the good offices of our Holy Father that are bringing back the wounded which attempts to ignore differences,

ith the Living Church of Jes hrist.

eal put forward by religion. What is the underlying fallacy in eachings of religion were the universal practice among men and the minds of those who profess the truth about Christian unity and re nations, universal peace would reign; there would be no injustice fuse to see the duty which that pro ession imposes upon them ? We do to be rectified, no passion to be sup not question the earnestness on nonesty of most of those who crave pressed, no wrong to be righted But until the ideal human world is a Church unity. It must be that they are possessed of the idea that Chrisreality, until the moral millenium has come into form and fact, at tian unity is some sort of an ideal proposed by Christ for future realizatimes peace must give way to war When the invader threatened the ion instead of an inherent element freedom of the people of Israel, and in a Church already established by Antiochus levelled to ashes, thei altars and hearthstones, Judas Mac Him. It must be that those ardent admirers of Church unity are concabeus cried out to his fellow-coun-trymen : "Let us arise, and go out rinced that although Jesus Christ has lamentably failed to preserve it. gainst our enemies, if we may be able to fight against them :" and

if He ever successfully established any Church they are determined to ttain this ideal for Him. Their pitying condescension towards an insuccessful, if not incompetent Christ, is much more offensive than sturdy but rational attitude of the Unitarian who will not profes belief in Christ's divinity until he is ready to accept all the logical con sequences of such a profession.

died for his country : and for ages If Christ did not establish a Church is name has been praised and ver vital enough to assimilate what be longed to it and competent to reject what was foreign to it, then there erated. It is the great apostle Paul, who wrote : "For He (the Prince) beareth not the sword in vain. For

never has been a Living Church. He is God's minister, an avenger t there be not a Living Church toda that is organic and self-sufficient xecute wrath upon him that doeth This is war-war waged in and that knows its prerogatives ar he name of the Almighty God-wa dares to assert them, there neve will be any. It is monstrous to against the evil doer, who menace the individual, the family, or the nation itself. The Almighty is the think that any man or any group of men, in these days or in any days t God of peace, when peace is worthy of men: but the Almighty also ome, can make the Living Church of Christ more real than it alway s the God of armies, when war is must have been, and that it is at thi necessary.

Peace, at all costs ! In our muni cipal administrations shall we for very moment, and that it will be unto the consummation of world. That Living Church of he sake of peace dismiss police guards, close court-rooms and prisons? Why, then, in national affairs, for the sake of peace break Christ exists in the midst of us, with all its prerogatives and all its authority over every man who invokes the name of Christ or Christ has utterly up our army and our navy or so re duce them to frailty or proportion failed and therefore, is neither true prophet nor a divine Saviour. that the nation be impotent to de Conferences on Faith and Order, fend its righteous prerogatives ? Federations of Churches and other Brooklyn Tablet.

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Dwyer and The O'Neill CC aarmacy, 109 Brussels street. In Montreal single copies may be purchase om Mr. E. O'Grady, Newsdealer, 106 St. Viateu reet, weet, and J. Milloy, 241 St. Catherin system of the province. must change with them. In other words the schools of the In the lecture room day after day, Province of Ontario are English not week after week, and year after year, by Constitutional enactment but by our Catholic students must listen to Christian civilization." street, west, the assumptions of agnostics and the will of her people as expressed While the average reader is suffiby the Legislature. materialistic evolutionists. Protest-LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1916 "Observe, says Mr. Ewart, that, after antism is not a danger; educationally the repeal by the later British statute it is dead. More's the pity. If Pro-MR. EWART'S OPINION there was no clause in the Canadian testantism had any hold at all on the there are few who do not know some onstitution upon the subject of In a letter to the Ottawa Evening educators of today it might safeguard anguage, and that, there being no Journal, which we publish elsewhere the truths we hold in common. prescription or prohibition, parlia in this issue of the RECORD, Mr. John ment was perfectly free to do what His Grace, the Archbishop of Torver it wished.' S. Ewart gives an interesting opinion ento, has recognized that the hunas to the constitutional status of the Mr. Ewart is very far from endors dreds of Catholic students are a Latin Americans. ng the opinion of those who claim French language in Ontario. charge on his conscience quite as that French has any constitutiona The British North America Act much as the permanent residents of right to recognition in Ontario; yet is the act of the British Parliament Toronto. He has made them a parish he holds that there is no constituby which Canada was constituted and given them a parish priest. tional provision which prevents the and the respective powers of the Newman Hall is the medium, the Legislature from putting French on federal and provincial governments link, which brings the Catholic were defined and conferred. Rights an equal footing with English in the students of Toronto morally and in enjoyed by virtue of this Act are schools, the courts and the legisla tellectually under the influence of properly called constitutional rights tive halls of Ontario. the Church. At Newman Hall the or rights guaranteed by the Constitu "Our federation act (Sec. 133) pro Catholic student feels at home. His vides that either the English or French language may be used in the tion. No Canadian parliament, pro difficulties, moral and intellectual, vincial or federal, can alter, amend will here receive sympathetic hearing official debates and proceedings or modify the British North America and sympathetic help. Parliament of Canada and of the Act; that can be done only by the Legislative of Quebec, and in cour Let no one say that Newman Hall parliament of Great Britain. Hence proceedings of the Dominion and the can do but little since the time that Province of Quebec. Separate schools which existed in the students spend under its influ To this extent, and to this extent virtue of the Separate School Act of ence is insignificant compared with only, is there any constitutional 1863 are guaranteed to the Catholics the time spent under influence of Ontario by the Constitution of right with regard to the French hostile to Catholicity. These boys Canada. The B. N. A. Act, while anguage in Canada. are Catholics. Truth is mighty and giving each province exclusive con While it is plain that the distin will prevail. Newman Hall has the guished jurist leans towards generous trol of educational matters, expressly special work to do of keeping Catho \_ reatment of minorities he gives no reserves those rights enjoyed by law lic students, mentally and morally before the Act was passed. approval whatever to the contention under the influence of the Catholic DISCUSSING THE question of church that French and English are on an The right to Separate schools in Church. Of keeping them there not equal footing as official languages in Ontario is a right guaranteed by the

Constitution of Canada It has been claimed that the French language enjoys similar constitutional rights. And Mr. Ewart's opinion may be read as confirming that contention. But that distinguished jurist is very careful to say only that there is no constitutional provision which forbids the Legislature of Ontario to establish schools where the French language is the language of instruction, the language of communication between teacher and pupils. And this precisely because the Constitution of Canada, the B. N. A. Act, does not oblige the provincial legislature to establish a system of schools in which the language is exclusively guardian. English. Mr. Ewart says :

Editors

"There is, therefore, no declaration in favor of either one language or the other in the Province of Ontario,

# THE CATHOLIC RECORD

work at least for a time. versity of Toronto are some hundreds of Catholics. This is not the ideal

condition of things. In the arts course, in law, in medicine, in physical science it were greatly to be desired that Catholic students should receive a thoroughly Cath olic training; that the principles and ethics of their profession should be frankly in harmony with the eternal verities, the unchanging principles of right and wrong, of which the Church Ontario, with its opportunities and facilities broadened out to meet the

Some thousands of American sol- a million, among them some of the diers are on Mexican soil and any-After years of watchful waiting and wilful wobbling it will not be confidence to the future.

surprising if President Wilson finally flounders into an inglorious war with

SOUTH AMERICAN INDIANS A writer in the New York Times defending the project of Protestant evangelization of South America.

"The religious needs of Latin America are real. Many of their own rominent leaders as well as prac ically all travelers in these countries speak of it. They are complicated a large increase in their popula tion from immigration, by the large number of Indian tribes who still live in their primitive condition without any of the advantages of a

ciently innocent of all knowledge of history as to make any absurd claim reader of their current literature. boldly put forth seem plausible

thing of the striking contrast between ern Provinces, writing in The Presby the treatment of the Indians in terian, voices the 'same warning cry North America and that which the to his Canadian brethren. " I would aborigines received at the hands of like to ask," he writes, " to what is

In North America Anglo-Saxon civilization has proceeded on the assumption that the only good Indian is the dead Indian. And the Indian problem has been solved by the practical extermination of the red man. In Latin America the Indian was looked upon as a brother, redeemed by the blood of Christ, and was civilized and Christianized

instead of being exterminated. It is quite true that the large Indian element in the population of Latin America is not so fully civilized as the whites of North America who have a thousand years and more

of Christian civilization behind them But only a brazen "evangelist rom North America would invite omparison between the Anglo-Saxon and Latin treatment of the Indian.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

anion for the benefit of the denomin ationalists, a minister of one of the sects concerned queries: "Why not Presmethbapgational church ?' That just about describes what the esult, if arrived at, would be.

A WELL-KNOWN English Catholic who wrote to the Bishop of Carlisle asking for an explanation of his assertion, in the Nineteenth Century and After, that "priestly absolution was a monopoly of the priests and had to be paid for," received as reply assurance that he himself had "given to poor ignorant people weeping for abide by his decree, may find some indulgences the wherewithal to purorecast in the inscription upon the chase them." Which led the Tablet tomb of the late Lieutenant Ivan to suggest that the soft-hearted Campbell. It reads : Bishop must have been imposed upon by artful dodgers who, on the plea

indicated, wheedled sundry small coins out of their credulous victim.

ON THE BATTLE LINE most notable men of the country, it may be seen what abundant reason General Smuts has the German

they have for looking with hope and in East Africa on the run. After the battle of Kitovo, two weeks ago, they

retired to the forest-clad valley of the Ruwu River. The British troops SOME OF our Presbyterian friends advancing southward, occupied Arusha on Monday last, and on the are inclined to think us too hard upon them, and given to exaggerating following night attacked and drove the progress of creed-dissolution off the enemy, after inflicting sever among them. It would be difficult oss. Meanwhile General Smut was putting into practice the old to go beyond their own more con-Boer enveloping movement. After traversing the bush country a deservative divines in this respect. Dr. Denny, of Glasgow University, for tached British force seized the Kah railway station on the Tanga line example, certainly one of the leading and a nearby hill, which threatened figures of present day Presbyterian the German line of retreat. The Scotland, has recently said that "the enemy fought a delaying action on Tuesday and lost heavily again. Protestant church of to-day lacks three things, viz., a doctrine of the Under cover of darkness the Ger person of our Lord ; a doctrine of the mans evacuated the entire Ruw line and retreated to the south 'supernatural,' and a doctrine of the leaving behind a four-inch gun Church,"-surely an appalling indictbelonging to the cruiser Koenigs-berg, which was destroyed on the nent in view of the Westminster coast of German East Africa som Confession ! And that he does not

stand alone in uttering so solemn a me ago The situation in Egypt is now such warning must be apparent to any that a large part of the army stationed there may be released for service elsewhere An official re port issued by the War Office last night says: "Our position in Egypt ONE SUCH, hailing from the Westis satisfactory. Owing to the failure f attempts made by the Turks on the west frontier a reorganization of our forces has been effected. Gen eral Sir A. Murray has assumed sole the Church witnessing to-day over ommand. General Sir J. Maxwell and above that which is being wit has left for England."

nessed to by, say the Grain Growers Intense bombardment by the French artillery of the German lines Society? The Grain Growers are f communication in the Woods of witnessing grandly to that where-Avocourt and Malancourt and of the unto they were called. Also, you enemy's positions in the eastern now hear at many of their conven Argonne is noted in the French midtions as high an Ethic as you hear in night report. North of Verdun th fire has been intermittent, many churches." But, when a pro German while to the southeast the French lessor of the University of Saskatch ong-range guns have been paying ewan, he continues, lecturing before particular attention to the n f roads around Hattonchatel and the Y. M. C. A., casts doubts upon Vigneulles, and to the railway, which the doctrine of the Resurrection, and s the principal means for the transmore than hints that the doctrine of portation of German supplies to the the Divinity of Christ is not of much St. Michiel salient. At Vigneulle importance, and never a voice is yesterday a hangar was destroyed and a train was blown up while raised in protest, this writer rightly standing in the station leems it pertinent to enquire what

General Joffre has been telling his their message is to be, " an Ethic of soldiers that there is abundant ammunition for the defence of Gospel ? and if an Ethic, whose Christ's or Neitzsche's ?" These are Verdun, and the sustained fire of the not our questions, but those of one of French batteries proves that he does not propose to hoard it. On the question of the respective French the more earnest of the brethren, and in light of them, no external witnes and German losses, a semi-official note issued in Paris declares that the

German losses were far greater than the French. "It must be admitted THAT THERE IS, however, as by anyone," says the note, that ncreasing current in the other dir resolute, well-armed troops installed in defensive works with numerous ection signs are not wanting. Than the Argyle family Scotland has machine guns and supported by an extraordinary quantity of artillery, known none more continuously or as was the case with the French, an nore indubitably Protestant. In the able to inflict the greater losses upon ery act of dying the late Duke an assailant who constantly attacks ought to perpetuate this tradition n compact masses and whose chiefs are not dismayed by the bloodiest y excluding from succession to the acrifices. This emphatic state states of the dukedom, so far, at ment is followed up by illustrations east, as any act of his could hind his of some of the German sacrifices successors, any one of them who at around Verdun, of which Berlin has ot heard, and will not hear till the any future time should espouse the German soldiers disclose them in Catholic Faith. To what length Figures submitted etters home. those concerned may be prepared to

seem to prove that the Third German Army Corps lost two-fifths of its strength between February 20 and March 2. The losses of the Eightteenth Corps are also known to be so great that it was sent to the rear with the Third Corps to be recon-

stituted. The Russian official report announces that very desperate fightplaces hand-to-hand

that all Poland is praying to-day ; for him we are pouring out our hearts to the Lord before all peoples, for nim we are invoking the name of the Lord.

APRIL 1, 1916

## T. P. O'CONNOR'S LETTER

THIRTY TO FORTY THOUSAND IRISH ENLISTED FROM LIVERPOOL ALONE

HOW PARLIAMENT FAILS TO UTILIZE THE TALENTS AND EXPERIENCE OF

ITS MEMBERS Special Cable to THE CATHOLIC RECORD

(Copyright 1916, Central News) London, March 25.—I have eturned to London after a trip to he Irish centres in the Provinces. During the St. Patrick's Day season I found remarkable evidence of the extraordinary unity and fierce ardour wherewith the Irish of Great Britain have entered the struggle against German savagery. It may now be said with perfect accuracy that this section of the Irish race has contributed to the British Army a arger proportion of its entire num pers than any other race in the British Empire. Alderman Harford, Leader of the Irish Party in the Liverpool Municipal Council, gave detailed returns from the rectors of Catholic Parishes in Liverpool, show ing that from Liverpool alone between thirty and forty thousand Irishmen joined the army. Similar inquiries in other parts of Britain specially Lancashire and Glasgow lemonstrate that the Irish recruits in Britain far exceed the original estimates. I must add that many of the twenty-nine Victoria crosses won by Irish soldiers were won by Irish men living or born in Britain. Sinnfeinism does not exist in Britain. Its hundred or so adherents were overwhelmed by popular wrath within a fortnight after the opening of the war. Reviewing this with all the events of St. Patrick's Day, extraordinary demonstrates the advance of Ireland's strength and popularity. From the King's speech to the speech of Walter Long, former chief secretary for Ireland and stoutest opponent of Home Rule, there is universal testimony to the gallantry of the Irish soldiers and the largeness of their contribution to the defence of European civilization. These speeches have received addi-tional force from the breezy, brave speech of Willie Redmond, back from renches, though well over fifty. In short this St. Patrick's Day con-clusively has proved that any attempt to revive the old animosity and suspicion of Ireland among the British no longer is possible and thus adds on another factor. Certainly the remaining states of the Rule struggle will pass easily with practically universal assent.

I found a similar story on return ing to London where Irish Flag Day became a universal holiday for Englishmen as well as Irishmen London was one mass of green. The same as throughout every Irish town.

In Great Britain eight million Irish flags were sold, gaining many thousand of pounds for comforts for Irish soldiers. Many towns unable to organize a flag day celebration sent large subscriptions.

The first day that I went to the House of Commons after my visit to France, I went into the smoke room to have my afternoon cup of tea and there I found myself at the side of a friend of mine to whom I pro

of the most interesting conversations

When

ceeded immediately to give some of ny impressions. Then ensued

have had for some years.

of bringing them back ; though this, too, is a part of Newman Hall's great

This, however, is emphatically not a work, the burden of whose main-

the students' parish. No father or

PRESIDENT WILSON AND

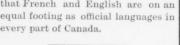
tenance should rest on Toronto. When the Catholics of Ontario fully realize their duties and responsibilities in this matter the usefulness of Newman Hall will be indefinitely increased. No student will go to Toronto without enrolling himself in

mother in Ontario will fail to keep in touch with their boy's parish priest. Newman Hall will become a vital factor in the Catholic life of

of God is the divinely appointed needs which called it into existence But it is a condition, not a theory

nor an ideal, that confronts us The future Catholic doctors, law vers, dentists, engineers, veterinarians, and the rest, must receive the training for their work where they can get it. In ten years from now those hundreds of Catholic students will have scattered to all parts of the province, to all parts of Canada From the very nature of things they will exercise a great influence on Catholic life. Their influence will be either wholesome, vivifying and nvigorating Catholic thought and action, or it will weaken and dilute the Catholic life with which it comes into contact.

NEWMAN HALL Amongst the students of the Uni-



and the legislature is perfectly free its proceedings, and to provide that court proceedings shall carried on in either English or French, or any other language, or in any number of languages that the legislature may choose to specify.'

He does not say, what our French Canadian friends contend, that the French language has any constitu tional rights whatsoever in Ontario But he holds that the Ontario Legis lature is *free* to give the French language recognition in parliament in the courts, and in the schools, if it see fit to do so. And not only the French language, but any other language; Italian or German of Swedish or Ruthenian, or Spanish. The legislature is free because there is no constitutional provision making English exclusively the official language of Ontario. The matter is left entirely to the discre tion of the Legislature. It was apparently not considered necessary to compel, by constitu tional enactment, the Legislature of an English-speaking province to make the English language its official language.

It is unquestioned, however, that the province has, with certain reser vations with regard to Separate schools, the exclusive right to legislate in the matter of education. In the exercise of that undoubted right Ontario has established a system of State schools. Mr. Ewart does not deny that the Legislature of Ontario is entirely within its right in establishing a system of exclusively English schools. When the occasion arose the Legislature decreed that every school must provide a working knowledge of English to the pupils

It becomes, then, a matter of vital mportance for Catholics in general to see that these students are kept in vention. touch with the influences of religion that their faith and their morals be safeguarded amid the perils of the situation in which they find them

Wilson's moral responsibility for elves. Away from the sweet and holy and this state of affairs was lightly cast wholesome influences of the pious off in his famous pronouncement Catholic home young men-boys, the that it was the inherent and sacred nost of them-find themselves in the right of Mexico to imitate the strange environment of a great city countries of Europe which had won They are at the most impressionable their way through bloodshed to age. No one knows them, no one liberty.

apparently cares what they do. The Finally came the recognition of allurements of pleasure, shading Carranza. From time to time many Americans had been killed in Mexico imperceptibly from what is innocent without disturbing the equanimity of to what is dangerous and in the end President Wilson. But when a band positively immoral, call to them. At nome there were restraints innumerof Mexican patriots raided an Ameriable; the influence of the mothercan town and shot up its inhabitants heart, the father's virile, manly pride the American President, feeling that the limit of American patience had in his promising son, the sister's been reached, ordered a punitive goodness, the interest of relatives. friends and acquaintances, all expedition into Mexico. He evidenttended to make virtue easy, and vice ly did not believe that his creature. a disloyalty to home and friends. Carranza, was able to punish the In the great University city sudraiders. Carranza demanded and denly all these restraints are received equal rights for his armed soldiers to enter American territory. removed.

MEXICO THAT WAS, all things considered, a Mexican affairs have reached : very polite manner of retort. Putting

ery interesting pass indeed. aside for the moment, the difference President Wilson intervened indir between absolution and an indulectly but very effectively to secure gence, of which his Anglican lordship the deposition of Huerta though he was apparently quite oblivious, was recognized as the de facto ruler although any Catholic child could of Mexico by the rest of the civilized have enlightened him, the point world. The American representative really involved is one of veracity in Mexico was very strongly in favor It is perhaps well for the of his country's also recognizing Bishop that he lives in an Huerta. Having accorded belliger age not given to calling a spade a ent rights to the rebels-chief of spade. Had this been the age of

whom was the semi-savage bandit Dean Swift, for example, who though Villa—and opened the door for the not at all partial to Catholics, and no American supply of munitions the stickler for the niceties of speech, President declared for non-interwas a gruffly honest observer, and a hater of shams, the dear Bishop

Huerta eliminated, the rebel might well have pined for his former factions fought amongst themselves. obscurity. For the Dean's invective and the last state of poor Mexico was not accustomed to spare the was worse than the first. President great. Above all, the fool he most cordially despised.

> THE RETURNS from a recent un official church census of Scotland has furnished food for seriou thought to the Presbyterian authori ties. Out of a total church popula

tion of 2,973,000, no less than 546,000, or almost one-fifth, are Catholics, while 1,788,000 were resurned as of no denomination, or 'churchless." That is to say, that upwards of three centuries of Kirk ministrations have produced the appalling result that one-third of

the total population is "without God and without hope life, I have tried with all my heart to in the world." As for the do well. What I have devoted Catholics, when it is remembered completely. Never to put one hand to anything on which I would throw that scarcely more than half a century ago they formed the merest my whole self, and never to affect depreciation of my work, whatever it fraction of the whole, and were barely tolerated, and that now they was, I find now to have been golden number considerably more than half rules.-Charles Dickens.

2nd Lieute 3rd Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, Only son of

"OF YOUR CHARITY.

PRAY

FOR THE SOUL OF

IVAR CAMPBELL,

an very well exaggerate.

Umquhile Lord George Campbell, 4th son of George, 8th Duke of Argyll, who has died of his wounds in Babylonia January, 1916.

R. I. P. When here below are lifted up The sacred Host and blessed Cup, Soon with Thee, Lord, may each one

sup Miserere Domine.'

ALTHOUGH THE deceased soldier was a Protestant, it may be seen from the inscription that his aspira ions were not in harmony with the ate Duke's prejudices. Further the present holder of the title is also an advanced Anglican, and has so far departed from the family tradi tions as to place Iona, the "Holy Isle," in charge of a colony of Angli can "monks." And what may add to the late Duke's restlessness in the grave, is the further fact that the neir presumptive to the title, the Duke's cousin, Douglas, is married to an American Catholic lady, and their only son, Ian, at present a lad of thirteen, is understood to have been brought up a Catholic. It may be seen, therefore, that the ultimate eversion of both the Dukedom, and the Holy Island to Catholic contro is not among the improbabilities of

self to, I have devoted myself to

took place on Wednesday night north of Vidzy and in the Mischkele district. Around Olipa the Russians forced all the German lines and barricades and held them against a counter-attack Along the Dwina also the Russians are extremely active, and in the Dvinsk sector they continue their advance. Kuropatkin was a hard-fighting, sledge-hammer warrior ten years ago when he faced the Japs

He is that still. The Grand Duke's rapier, however, might be quite as productive of results.—Globe Sumnary, March 25.

## THE POPE AND THE POLISH BISHOPS

Commenting on the recent pastora of the Bishops of Russian Poland, Rome calls it one of the great docu-ments of the war. "It may not be enerally known," says Rome it is a fact that the only Catholic Bishops who never visit Rome are those of the Russian Empire. They are forbidden to do so by their Gov ernment." Though consequence disastrous to religion have at time arisen from the prohibition of episco pal visits to Rome, the letter of th Bishops of Russian Poland, who met recently in Warsaw, puts on record their fealty to the Holy Father and their gratitude to him " the friend of the Polish people.

The Bishops recounted the signal avors shown to their race by Bene dict XV. in material ways and by soliciting for them the prayers and aid of all Catholic peoples. In return, the Bishops ordered that all Poland should pray for the Pope : On that day, beloved people, fill the

my friend had heard what I had to say, he proceeded to state his own There could not have been a case. nuch more remarkable or instructive contrast between the British and the French Parliamentary systems. 'I am," he said in substance, "the

chairman for many years of my County Council; I am also the head of the education authority; I have given years of my life to the mastery

of these local questions, and especially of the education question. All this experience and all my service are at the disposal of the House of Commons and of the Government'; yet I am doing nothing.

"Where do you spend most of the time ?" I asked, foreseeing and indeed inviting the answer. "Loaf-

ing," was again the expected reply. The gentleman to whom I was speaking is a staunch but broad " but ninded and tolerant Conservative He has the respect, both personal and political, of every member of the House. His maiden speech was so lucid and informing a contribution o debate that everybody listened with attention and sympathy. But he has rarely spoken since ; he has fallen under the paralyzing lethargy that comes over even active brains and energetic characters under the dead hand of compulsory Parlia nentary loafing.

His was but one of many such experi ences with which I have been con ronted during my thirty-five years of House of Commons life. A few years ago I welcomed to the House a leading City Conservative whose cquaintance I had made before his election. I have rarely found a man churches, and send up to Jesus, and o depressed. He was on the terrace -it was summer time-and he was looking languidly on the Thames as

to Mary Queen of Poland, ferven prayers for our most beloved Pontiff friend of the Poles ; approach the t it flowed by. I guessed what was his state of mind, but I made some Divine Table in multitudes, and offer your Holy Communions for the inquiries. He at once replied that hendright for the pope. When your he never felt more miserable in his children ask you : "What event is life than during the first weeks since children ask you: you shall answer: "We have he had become a member a Father on earth, and it is for him House of Commons. He had been a

the future. Whatever I have tried to do in my

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busy and active man all his life-each moment of his day had been DEATH OF CARDINAL GOTTI marked out for its work, and each day had been all too short for his big business and his innumerable engagements. And there he now was in the House of Commons. wandering from the house to the terrace, from the terrace to the smoke room, from the smoke room to the reading room, from the reading room to the library, and at another hour from the library to the tea room : laboriously killing hours of his precious time every day, doing nothing, taking no part in the pro ceedings of the House except to give a silent vote, as listless and as exiled as if he had been shipwrecked and landed on an uninhabited isle.

'They tell me," he said, "that I an going to get over this feeling, that it belongs to Parliamentary infancy as measles is part of the life of a baby but I don't know-I don't know. And though he has now been many years in the House of Commons, don't think he has even yet got over that intolerable feeling of selfreproach and self-dissatisfaction which all busy and energetic men feel in the life of the House of Commons, unless they happen to become a member of the Ministry.

Now I go back to my experience in Paris, and mark the extraordinary contrast. In the French Inter-Parliamentary Committee there were several of what the French called "rapporteurs" of their committee-what we should call the chairman There was for instance M. Lebrund, who is chairman of the Munitions Committee. Rarely have I heard a speech which produced such a pro found impression on a body of trained politicians as the speech which M ebrund delivered before our joint committee. It is no exaggeration to that we all listened spellbound Yet it was not a speech of moving and passionate eloquence like that of M. Clemenceau : on the contrary in was a plain statement of facts an statistics and figures set forth with perfect simplicity. But it gave such an impression of power, of intimate knowledge, of perfect mastery of events, that we felt in the presence of a great head of a department, and we saw before us as in a drama, the story of France's magnificently wellordered, splendidly, almost perfectly organized effort to meet the gigantic emergencies of the war. But the speech of M. Lebrund was

only one of several which produced in our minds something of the same effect. The rapporteur of the Aviation Commission, M. D'Aubigne ad given, I was told by M. Frank lin-Bouillon, some of the most usefu suggestions to the Aviation Depart ment. A senator and member of the Chamber of Deputies laid before us the details of the finance of France as clearly and as fully as if either of them had been France's Chancellon of the Exchequer. M. Moutet, a Socialist deputy, told the splendid story of the French colonies. And so I might go on.

And now mark another and very important point. M. Franklin Bouillon went through the list of names of the French Committee And this astounding fact came out that of the twenty-five members only seven were veterans. France is training her young generation o Parliamentarians so that when the veterans pass out of the service o France, there will be this new army of young reserves to take thei There is not one member of the two French Chambers who does not belong to some committee; and the committees of the French Cham bers are men who have to work, and who do work willingly, energetically

and with pride, and also with the

Cardinal Girolamo Maria Gotti lied on March 19, at the venerable own in regard to the large issues of age of eighty-two. The son of a dock this war. ' I suppose they are not to be very aborer, he was born at Genoa o drastically condemned. After all, March 29, 1834, and was ordained priest in 1856. Two years later he they have not been upon the spot, came a Carmelite. For some time as I have. I have been active in the work for Irish freedom for the last he taught the sciences with distinct tion and in 1869 was present at the forty years and naturally am more familiar with conditions than the Vatican Council as theologian to his Superior General. In 1881 he was men who emigrated a generation elected General of his Order and in since can be Especially it is inevitable hat 1889 was re-elected to this office. In 1892 Leo XIII. recognizing his un-

Carmelite.—America.

as he ever was.

JOHN REDMOND

SENDS MESSAGE TO. IRELAND'S

SONS OVERSEAS

(By Edward Marshall)

we, who have been here, and work ing and watching, should be better judges of the situation than the usual talents appointed him titular Archbishop of Petra and Internuncie to Brazil. As a reward for his services in that country, he was created Cardinal in 1895. He was Irish-Americans who have been reported as the leaders in the anti British movement in the United States. Many of these never saw Prefect of the Congregations of Indulgences, and of Bishops and Regulars, and in 19 2 he succeeded Ireland and are wholly out of touch with new conditions. They bas Cardinal Ledochowski as Prefect of the Propaganda. On the death of belief and arguments upon tales and records of conditions which have Leo XIII., he was prominently men tioned as his probable successor and ong since passed into unpleasant

story. had many supporters in the Conclave MESSAGE TO IRISH OF AMERICA As a scientist, theologian, adminis "My message to these Irish in America is that they should extend rator, and diplomat Cardinal Gott ossessed talents of the highest order to Ireland what Ireland ever has lemanded from England—Home Rule In the midst of his honors he eve remained the simple and unaffected -leaving Ireland, of to-day, to decide the questions of to-day as she sees fit

and for herself. "The attitude of Ireland toward this war can be in not the slightest doubt. Every elected public body in the island, without exception, from

the highest to the lowest, from th Irish Parliamentary Party, elected by London, March 1st .- John Red the people, on through all municipal mond seems to grow no older as the years pass. His hair has whitened orporations, city councils, has form ally declared in favor of the stand somewhat since I knew him, fifteen which I am advocating, and they

vears ago, but he is as alert and vital have done so freely and with out the slightest hint of any manne It was in his cheery little office of coercion. anderneath the House of Common No constituency, parliamentary or municipal, in the whole country would hold out the faintest chance that he gave to me the story I had asked for, the story of old Irelan and this war, a message to Irishmen across the seas that would reach them on St. Patrick's Day. It was the only place about the of an election to any man, howeve great his popularity may have been

in other days, (if there were such a man), who would express a view of historic legislative building by the Ireland's duty in this war different Thames in which I saw no khaki. from that which I am now expressing AN ABSURD QUESTION

Before we went to it with its cheery fire and big, bright window ! "Is Ireland in favor of the war had watched Mr. Redmond in the The question seems absurd to th lobby of the House, as he sat upon nind of any man who is upon the a bench in deep discussion with a wonderful old Irish priest straight ground and watching actual present endencies not those of twenty-five from the firing line—not a priest in the trim black regimentals of the ears past. Official figures show that to-day

Church, but in the grim brown regi ve have with the colors 145,000 nentals of the battlefield. nfantry recruited upon Irish soil His message must have been important, for he was muddled with without counting Irishmen in the navy, where there are very many, in he mud of the French trenches, and the cavalry, the artillery, the Army evidently had come hurriedly from Service Corps, the Medical Corps, of he zone of blood and suffering and in any of the numerous military death to the peaceful halls of West oranches which I have mentioned. minster whence goes the impuls Nor am I, in this statement, in that directs the battle-front. cluding any officers in all these serv

THE WAR'S MEANING TO IRELAND ces, although nearly every officer in What," I asked Mr. Redmond every Irish organization is an Irish does the war mean to Ireland ?' "It means everything to her," he IRELAND HAS GIVEN HALF A

answered very promptly. "For the first time in her history she is now self-governing portion of the British Empire, with all her interests bound Corp, in addition to the old, histori up in the future of that Empire.

Irish regiments which were in exist That any Irish in America should ence when the war commenced. "I have made a careful inquir think otherwise amazes me. That any Irish in America should have into the number of Irishmen enlist istened to the propaganda of the ing in Great Britain and find that o enemy astonishes and shocks me. all ranks, in the English and Scottis The defeat of the Allies would regiments, there are, at the lowes earry ruin, black and utterly comossible estimate, few, if any, short plete, to Ireland.

They would be dispossessed from

of 200,000 of them. "Ireland is not the Ireland that "Thus it becomes apparent that we have with our colors, to-day, at the fathers of the present generation of Irishmen abroad fled from. Dur-ing the past forty years the Irish least 350,000 Irishmen, and if to thes are added the 25% or even 20% of have been given land and free educa-tion in all its grades, including Irishmen in the Canadian, Australian and New Zealand contingents, we nd that there can

## THE CATHOLIC RECORD

there are some-I trust not manythe Allies must mean defeat of resultant drag. The nearby subof my countrymen in the United States whose opinions differ from my liberty "The whole flower of Irish man

hood has sprung to the defence of liberty. In Ireland one will hear no vords but those of condemnation or of ridicule or bitter condemnation for these men of Irish blood 3,000 miles away who so lamentably have misinterpreted the sentiment of Irishmen at home, and who so sadly marines. have failed to understand the fact that every issue dear to Irish hearts is included with the aims of the Allies while not one of all of them is

found recorded in the German creed. IRELAND'S FUTURE

I asked Mr. Redmond to forecas reland's future. "After the war has ended in

victory for the Allies," he answered 'I am absolutely sure that the pros perity of Ireland, under the new Home Rule government, will increase by leaps and bounds.

It must be remembered that Ire land is the only part of the United Kingdom which so far, has not suf fered materially from the war.

Ireland is almost exclusively an agricultural country and agricultural prices have been higher, since the war began, than ever they have been

"The peasantry of Ireland neve have been as prosperous as it is to-day. No doubt there has been an ncrease in the cost of living, for the Irish people, as a whole, but the rise in agricultural prices, and, therefore the increase in their incomes has been great enough to far more than

offset it. This year's harvests have been rich and plentiful. To-day, as com pared with the past, there is nothing to be called real poverty in Ireland "In the towns there is practically no unemployment. The great indus

tries, such as shipbuilding, etc., are unning at high pressure, while in addition, the new munition factories are working night and day, employ ing tens of thousands. INDUSTRIAL IMPROVEMENT

"Does not this imply an absolutel; certain depression after the war when these factories are shut down? asked.

'On the contrary," said Mr Redmond, "it implies prosperity in days to come, for it means a popu ation trained in an emerger ndustry. When the war ends all

hat training will not be forgotten "It means a population newly accustomed to good living. After the war has ended it will never be ontent to sink into the old cond tions.

"Already the government ha established in Ireland two nationa nunition factories, one at Belfast me at Dublin, and though these ar still in infantry, owing to delays in nachinery delivery, they now giv mployment at good wages to 12,000 people, many of whom, I am glad to ay, are women. In the course of ew weeks this number will be quad-

"In addition to these government 'At the present moment we have actories many private ones the front an entire Irish Army sprung into existence in all parts o the country, stimulated by govern ment orders and assistance. Shell y the thousand are being made in Waterford, in Wexford, in Cork, in Limerick, in Kilkenny, and, indeed, in almost every town throughout the north and south aud west of Ireland. 'And not only will these factories

train all Ireland to industrial life and effort, but when the war ends Ireland will find herself equipped, as never before, with machinery adapted to the manufacture of almost any thing.

make the rule of Christianity the marine, to put it in a term which I have heard used by Americans, law of the nations."-Philadelphia Standard and Times. would 'get it both ways. "This being true, I think our Irish OBEYING GOD RATHER

THAN MEN

Church's way; it never has been,

Lord been fulfilled in the history of

the Church. In the early days they

were fulfilled literally, as the man

tyroligies attest; and in these late

lays dislike, suspicion, fear is the

world knows that the Church

but the Church will never do so.

mmunition ships are pretty safe. It is a pity that some similar mean of safety can't be found for the great passenger ships which so often have been prey of German sub-When the Church says to-day, as St. Peter said long ago, "we must obey God rather than men," she is

IRISH REALLY PEACE LOVERS not worldly-wise; she is not prudent Better would it be for her, from the "Though the Irish 'love a shindy when it is right, and though the worldling's point of view, to obey men, to render to Cæsar the things that are God's. But this is not the battle with a valor unsurpassed in

this great war, no people in the world hates with a bitterer hatree everything which savors of the curs of militarism.

have

"The people which hates militar ism is a people sympathic with and anxious to advance the cause of "This impulse Ireland, for that

atter, shares with England. Ireland hopes with unexample Him. "They will put you out of the synagogues," said our Divine Master. earnestness that through the crush ing victory of the Allies militarism hroughout Europe may be brough to a full stop forever.

THE VOICE OF LENT

A cry goes up from earth to heave A yearning sweet ; Thy children cry to be forgiven, Low at Thy feet

Dear Lord, Thy worlds of grace out pour And lift them up for evermore !

A sharper cry ascends and beats

Against Thy heart, Whose eager love descends and meets

Earth's bitter smart-Its crucifixion cry of Pain, Its agony of heart and brain.

And some are fallen by the way.

Abased in sin,-By brambles caught, when skies were

gray, Without, within ; Lord, lift them up, Thy strength is

sweet Lead on the poor, entangled feet !

The Church bewails her share of sin, Her bells ring low

Through sun and midst and outer din

Souls softly go, And, lowly as wet violets, grieve,

O loving Lord, their prayers receive Yea, grace and pity, strength and

power, We need them all. Lord, pour them out ! Each golden

shower Awaits our call. Refresh us, bless us, bending o'er.

And lift us up for evermore -CAROLINE D. SWAN

CHRISTIAN UNITY

IMPRESSIONS OF THE GARDEN CITY CONFERENCE ON FAITH

AND ORDER

A lengthy report by Benjamin J. Wells, Ph. D., has been sent out to he religious press in reference to he recent conference at Garden City L. I., on Christian unity, to which etter from the Vatican was read. Bishop Anderson, (P. E.), of Chicago n his address, said : "The war is n his address, said : aking men ask, has Christianity failed ? But civilization had neve een, was not yet, corporately Chris tian. Might not a united Church preserved the peace of the world? Religion was now largel ndividualistic. There were

piritual values in the isolated com lack of in



FIVE

Many professors and presidents of ur great universities are of the same mind as Judge Gimmel. Lax morals ave played havoc with the discip-

nd never will be her way. Our Divine Lord prophesied while line of colleges. They are at present seeking for a religious plank in the He was yet on earth that His dis-ciples would be persecuted for giving educational platform. Endowed as are many of the more prominent testimony of Him. He forewarned them of the things that would come institutions of learning, they place at the disposal of the student all the to pass, of the trials they would have o endure, because of their faith in modern sources of instruction. Nothing is lacking that money can obtain. But still the ultimate pro "Yea, the hour cometh that whoso ever killeth you will think that he duct is not a rounded man. Moral character is wanting. The prime aim of Catholic education is to train doth a service to God." Many and many a time have these words of our the heart together with the mind.

#### "WHERE IS YOUR PRAYER-BOOK?"

portion of the Church which Chris It would not be safe to argue from ounded. And all because the world he scarcity of prayer books among knows that when it comes to many of the young men attending Mass that they cannot read, nor natter of principle, the Church wil obey God rather than men. Th yould it be fair to infer from this fact a high degree of illiteracy among not waver in her fidelity to the Faith parish the stalwart lads of the Other communions may compromise Many of the saints while attending the Holy Sacrifice, were wrapt in such And this explains why the Catho lose communion with God and their lic Church is the one picked out for suspicion, hate and persecution. This earts were so overflowing with divine love that they did not need explains why no other Church but he aid of prayer-books to suggest fit ours is so frequently in conflict with expression of adoration, but with the the world. This explains why she is so often attacked in the name of a nnate humility of our young men they would reject such a reason for the dearth of prayer-books if the liberty which is nothing but license The loyal and instructed Catholic pastor were rash enough to ascribe s not puzzled at the spectacle of the t to them. They need prayer-books o assist them in their devotions, to each them the right form of prayer; o avoid distraction, and thus help to concentrate their attention upon the holy act in which they are

MISSION

Taichowfu, China, Dec. 11, 1915. Dear Readers of CATHOLIC RECORD It may be a little surprise to you to earn that it takes \$100 a week to eep my mission going. I am glad when I see that amount contributed in the RECORD, but when it is less I am sad to see my little reserve sum diminished and the catastrophe arriving when I must close my chapels, discharge my catechists and reduce my expenses to the few dollars coming in weekly. I beseech you to make one more supreme effort during 1916 to keep this mission on its feet. You will be surprised to learn what a great deal I am doing with \$100 a week-keeping myself and curate, 30 catechists, 7 chapels, and free schools, 3 churches in different cities with caretakers, supporting two big catechumenates of men, women and children during their preparation for baptism and

building a church every year. Yours gratefully in Jesus and Mary. J. M. FRASER

Previously acknowledged. \$6.929 50 Clients of St. Joseph, Guelph ...... A. R. McInnis, Parrsboro.. 2 00 1 00 1 00

engaged.-Sunday Visitor. ase they make out for themselves FATHER FRASER'S CHINESE their opposition to the Church is opposition to her because she repre ents a Christian liberty that they And as the Church in her corporate apacity hearkens to the command of God, and will not listen to those who speak in opposition to them, so should her children take their stand also against the forces and influence

e life around them that would lead them away from the Church and its precepts. The Church is the voice of God in the world, and Catholic should abide by its laws, reverence its admonitions and faithfully follow s practises. They should avoid sin

which is the Church's greatest enemy nd seek to live loyal to the spirit a well as to the letter of her con nands. Particularly during this eason of Lent should we renew ou aith and fervor, and try to be mor truly her childrent han ever before -Sacred Heart Review.

are seeking to destroy.

#### CATHOLIC SCHOOLS SURPASS

The following from the Catholi Bulletin will be an enlightenment of Protestants, and impress upon Cath olics the excellency of Catholic train

Church's persecution, now in one country, and again in another. He knows that she is on the right side He knows that no matter what spe cious arguments may be advanced b the forces that assail her ; no matte how much fine writing they may do n the press ; no matter how strong

university training, has been estab-lished very fully. satisfaction of knowing that good

work in the Committee is the 'To-day local government in Ire land is as fully free as anywhere and surest passport to Parliamentary recognition and Ministerial office Decent living conditions have been assured to all the Irish laboring All of them have as much knowledge lasses, and finally, now, has come a of the work of their departments a full measure of Irish self-government the Ministers who are at the head of n the broadest sense them ; some even more. 'Let the Irish of America remem

Now my strong conviction is that per, when they think the situation we ought to adopt the French system modified perhaps, more modest per haps — in our own Chambers. out, that a German triumph in this war would most undoubtedly take should at once say that in expres with it into Ireland a ruthless dis ossession of the Irish people from ing this opinion I speak as an individ ual, not as member of any British committee. Many indeed of my Il these hard won advantages. colleagues take quite a different their land and would be crushed by view

var imposts. Promptly there would This brings me to the fact that the ome an end to all their new-found eedom, all the splendid progres House of Commons, and I must add also the House of Lords, contains far which they have begun to make Those are matters for the Irish more ability than is supposed out side, and that is given to either of them by some ill-informed critics of of America to consider carefully. And a victory for the Allies?" I some journals, where a politician entured. now regarded as a symbol of incom WHAT VICTORY FOR ALLIES WOULD petence. The real defect of the House MEAN

of Commons is not the want of good but the want of employment for the talents and experience of good

The French Commissions have the right to see all the papers of the Departments—including those of the Foreign office ; they have the right to summon the Minister before them and to examine and cross-examine him. This, object my critics, applied to the British Parliament would be a revolution. So it would but we are in a great war; we are fighting for the existence of our Empire and for all the ideals of liberty, justice and nationality, which alone makes life dear to most of us udices and misunderstandings which have long existed in some minds and I am not frightened by the epithet of revolutionary to any pro with regard to her. posal that may help my country in such an hour of crisis. The whole situation is revolutionary and requires revolutionary treatment.

Religious reading is practically the only available antidote for many against the false maxims of the German victory. world .- Cardinal Vaughan.

tion in the statement that Ireland given to the service of the Allies a full half-million men.

MILLION

And note this fact : every man of this half-million is an absolutely willing volunteer 'Those are the Irishmen in active

'To state the splendid figures of

their willingness to fight the Ger mans leaves the tale half-told, too or in addition to these men there are in Ireland 26 battalions at preent in existence or being raised b voluntary enlistment to supply the

wastage in the Irish regiments now at the front. There is no hesitancy in Ireland

about volunteering for the service of his war. Some of the organiza tions I have spoken of are actuall overflowing, with more applicant than they can care for. A few need filling up, but that is being done with greeable rapidity.

IS A NATURAL OUTPOURING

" And this, be it remembered, i "On the other hand," said Mr Redmond, nodding slowly, " a victor; for the Allies must mean assured the natural outpouring of modes Ireland's determination that thi rosperity and continued var must end with victory for the ncreasing freedom for the Irish, for Allie

" It does not tally very well; doe although they scarcely could obtain it, with the statements made by Ger man propagandists in the United by law a greater freedom than i ow assured to them, the effects of that Ireland is disloyal States ducational work now under way will give them, as time passes, the greatest of all liberties—intellectual these days of the great empire need "It does not very thoroughl freedom. Its interruption would

endorse the views of the mistake put them back where they once Irish-Americans the Germans tel about who are Teutonic in their sym The course which Ireland has followed in this war has almost utterly wiped out all of the old prepathies, does it ?

ure to apply conscription to Ireland when it was put in force in England. Scotland and Wales was that the

Nothing is more certain in this Irish might or did object to it world than that Home Rule will remain upon the statute books for-That was not the actual reason. That real reason was the fact ever, absolutely unchanged, through that in old Ireland conscription was not, is not needed.

all the years to come, save only in "Of all the people in the world I think the Irish best love liberty. They are convinced that this war is the inconceivable event of a real

"These are the reasons why I feel so strongly when I am informed that a war for liberty and that defeat of

"This predicates what, as must be enerally admitted, can be nothing lse than practically an Irish indus

rial revolution for the better. I believe the government factor

NDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION FOR BETTER

es will continue as munition factor after the ending of the war, but think the private factories, now ight." evoted to munition manufacture of belief even in heaven, but h will very quickly be adopted to such ould work together, even with ther purposes as may seem wise. Roman Catholics to realize Christ's "I am told that the great strength of Germany in the manufacture of

"that the world may ourpose, believe and know that Thou has munition lies in the fact that before sent Me the war her factories were built so The Rev. Frank P. Manhart, o

that they could quickly be trans formed, with little waste, into estab Selinsgrove, Pa., made the statemen that "the churches of to-day hav lishments for the production of war nany notes of the Universal Church materials. but they do not manifest the unit "Well, Ireland's industrial strength t ought to show in faith and order after the war, will lie in the fact that her munition factories have been so To attain this is the great need of o-day, and it is a divine commis constructed and arranged that when sion

the great call for munitions ends it will be possible quickly and econ The Rev. Dr. William H. Roberts of Philadelphia (Presbyterian), said in part : "There is to-day an open omically to convert them into other

loor, for never had there been suc It may surprise the Irish of desire for larger fellowship. Thi America to learn that the high xplosives factory at Arklow, County lesire had a secure doctrinal basis he world had never been so in touc Wicklow, is, at this present moment ext to the great Krupp works in n all its parts; even the war wa giving men a better appreciation of Germany, the largest of its kind in the whole world. ne another and there was an unpar alleled advance in the evangelization "Every week it is producing hundreds of tons of high explosives, and of the world. The door was open to is because we had not denied Christ's it is interesting to note that the nall ships which carry these acros ame. Believers ought to move for ward, for the open door was a sign o the Channel have not been interfered with by the German submarines. They will not be. The other day 1 His will. All efforts to close the doo would fail. To obedience let then add brotherly love, and to brotherly love patience and courage. Let them earned the reason for this notable

realize that they were part of a divine plan, co-workers with God GERMANS WON'T TORPEDO IRISH SHIPS

ejoicing together in the Lord. As "I was informed from a reliable et they could see the plan but dimly but they believed that one day the ource that the destruction by explo sion of one of these small Irish ammunition ships would mean sure Church would be one on earth as it vas in heaven." destruction for any submarine with in a radius of 7 miles. The declaration adopted by the

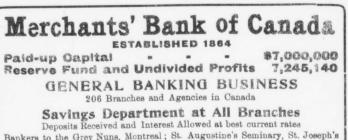
onference said : "The catastrophe "This would be due not only to the shock of the explosion and the which has fallen upon modern civil ization may be hastening the time for a united Church to come forth as resultant pressure, but to the vacuum which would be caused by it and its one power and with one obedience to

on was imperiling the realization t the world's need and prayer

The Rev. Dr. James D. Moffatt, o Washington, Pa. (Presbyterian), in the course of his remarks said : hey would talk with frankness and nutual confidence of their difficul ties they would see them in a new He did not expect harmon

A. L. L., Windsor ..... Mr. Ig. G. Schmidt who pre and 2 00 disparage the Catholic school would family, Humboldt ..... do well to ponder on the following Mrs. E. White, Hamilton 5 00 M. J. O'Neil, Bay de Verde extract from an address by Judge 2 00 Cain O'Connor, Wakefield Gimmel (a non-Catholic), of the 1 00 Chicago court of domestic relations Mrs. Mary B. McCarthy, Fort Smith ..... The Catholic schools are far super 1 00 M P. Ryan, Lingan Road or to the Public schools, because 1 00 they teach the young the principle of honor, morals, and industry.

sn't the lack of education that make Sound and healthy reading will develop and enkindle the criminals, nor too much education it is the neglect of the teaching of soul. enlighten the mind, and vivify and norals in the Public schools. direct the imagination.



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'The published reason for the fail

SIX

FIVE MINUTE SERMON for him to escape from his difficul-

FOURTH SUNDAY IN LENT "Whence shall we buy bread that the eat ?" (John vi, 5.)

A great multitude was following A great multitude was following Jesus, because they had seen the miracles that He wrought on the sick. These words show us why the Church has selected this Gospel to be seen during Lect. be read during Lent. This holy season should encourage us to follow Jesus with zeal, to cling to Him without wavering, and to be loyal to Him always. The miracle of the feeding of the five thousand ought to quicken and strengthen our zeal. The events leading up to this wonderful occurrence were the following : Our Lord had sent out His disciples two and two, that they might preach the Kingdom of Heaven and the coming of the Redeemer. On their return they reported to Him what they had done. About the same time Herod began to be suspicious regarding Jesus, of whose teach ing and deeds he had heard. St. Luke says: "Now Herod, the tetrarch, heard of all things that were done by Him, and he was in doubt because it was said by some that John was risen from the dead and by other some that Elias hath appeared, and by others that one of the ancient prophets hath arisen. And Herod said : 'John I have beheaded, but who is this of whom I hear such things ?' and he sought to see Him. And the Apostles, when they were returned, told Him all they had done" (Luke ix, 7-10). Our Lord knew well what Herod mean by wanting to see Him, and, to avoid disciples some rest after their journey, He crossed by boat from the west to the east side of the Sea of Galilee, and went into a deser region. The multitude, however having witnessed His miracles and heard His teaching, watched with dismay the departure of Him Whom they revered so much; and sorrowfully looked at the boat that was conveying Him across the lake. In human existence weeping and lamen tation are of no use at all, if we do Kingdom. Amen. not steadily resolve to acquire that which we cannot see absent withou grief. If these people had stood weeping on the shore, and had going home despondent, after Jesus had passed out of their sight, their zeal would not have been of the right sort, and would never have enabled them to find Him. Our resolution are often of this kind ; we see that Jesus is no longer beside us ; we are in a state of sin calculated to driv Him still further from us, and our resolutions are nothing but mere wishes to be reunited with Him mere lamentations over our faults Because we talk a great deal of Jesus and His love we flatter our selves that we possess really pious zeal; but unless we follow the example of the multitude by the Lake of Galilee, our zeal is unprofit-able. They looked after Him, not simply mourning His departure, bu in order to see in what direction He was going. Having watched the boat start, they guessed where He would land, and then they made haste to go round the lake. Thu they set us a good example of zeal for Jesus. We ought first to ask : "Where is He? where shall we find Him, in what good work ? in what act of self-denial ?" And when once we know where He is, in this duty or in that action, or that He demands this or that of us, then let us press forward and follow Him. That is not the time to ask whether it is con venient to us or not-whether it is easy or difficult, our business is to

overtake Him. The multitudes of old forgot the necessaries of life in

ties and troubles. Moreover, it frequently happens that external nion. Those of us who have had misfortunes are accompanied by inward desolation; Jesus seems to the honor of knowing the Apostolic Delegate realize how intimately he is have forsaken him. Yet this intens acquainted with the conditions of our sense of helplessness in many cases is the precursor of wonderful help. country, and how lofty are his ideals or the leaders of the Church Just when all seems lost, Our Lord's State. His sympathies are Catholic in every sense of the word. We appreciate his letter, therefore voice rings out unexpectedly : "Sit down, ye who are weighed down by -and He comes to give them ecause of his personal worth as wel misery,' strength and power. Jesus said : "Make the men sit as because of his official position. In

the name of every member of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union, we down," and there was much grass in the place. We often hear that many thank him. Our only desire has been, and it always will be, to think who are faithful to Him die as the Church would have us think and to do as the Church would have misery without ever experiencing His wonderful help. Has He, therefore, really forsaken them? Is earthly happiness the highest form of happiness? The place where the 18 do His Eminence was the guest of the

Catholic Total Abstinence Union of weary multitude sat down reminds us of that far more glorious abode where those who follow Jesus loyally will some day have their rest. Is earthly misery the most intense that can befall us? Do Our Lord's promises all apply to this world? Those crowds of Jews, eager for knowledge, sat on the grass, whilst He stood before them as their Provider, from whom they received foo and nourishment. How vividly doe this scene represent the glorious future, when all the elect, gathered together as one great family, wil rest round Jesus in His Kingdom receiving from Him the bread o everlasting life and unending happi

Then all will be made good, then He will repay us with unspeakable bliss for all that we have suffered for His sake. Therefore let us often renew our resolution to seek Hin with holy zeal, and to be faithful to Him until the end; then we shal often experience His wonderful help even in this world, and when in Hi incomprehensible wisdom He sees fi to withdraw this help, we ought to know that our souls, now hungering after righteousness and thirsting after rest and consolation, will be crowned with all joy in His eterna

# TEMPERANCE

#### CARDINAL FALCONIO

His Eminence, Diomede Cardina Falconio, has recently celebrated the Golden Jubilee of his ordination to he priesthood. The Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America con gratulates His Eminence, and prays that many years may yet be vouch safed him, rich in honors as well a n service to Christ and His Church During the years spent by Cardinal admiration for Cardinal Falconio. We rejoice that his high character alconio as Apostolic Delegate to the United States, His Eminence won the respect not only of all Catholics but also of all citizens who came within as well as his great services to relig ion have earned for him so high a place in the confidence of our Holy Father, Benedict XV. now gloriously the reach of his influence. Among nis admirers none were more devoted reigning, and in the great Congrega tions of Rome through which the than the officers and members of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America. We knew 'that his wide vision, his apostolic spirit, his thor-Universal Church is governed. His Eminence may be sure of the bugh knowledge of men and things and above all, his zeal for souls had undying gratitude of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America nade him a friend of every good The prayers wherewith we are now ause, and we knew at all times that beseeching Heaven for his continued he would support every honest effort health and happiness will be taken at making men sober. His Emin ap by the thousands of our readers ence never fell short of our expecta-Six years ago we sent out a plea

Heaven fill up the cup of happiness or co-operation to the bishops and priests of the United States. Some of this loyal friend of temperance and this exalted yet humble Prince of the plendid letters of encouragement came back to us. Among these was Holy Roman Church. Ad Multo Annos.—Catholic Temperance Advo the following letter for the Apostolic Delegate.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 12, 1910. Very Rev. P. J. O'Callaghan, C. S. P. 490 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill. y Reverend Dear Sir :

THE CATHOLIC RECORD of a friend who understands and an impressive as well as a homelike appreciates the work of our Nationa

scene. The men in their faded blue uniforms energetically led the sing ing, and through the little sanctuary echoed the familiar words that Opinion prought back a thousand reminis

censes of home; old-world "Noels," full of simple faith, that have Bethlehem to generations past and gone. Closest to the altar were the

most seriously wounded : those who though on their way to be cured, are obliged to lie or to sit down. A Vendeen peasant lay on the couch and near him a Breton, hopelessly injured at Arras. Seated in front, at the place of

ionor, was a sturdy Parisian, who honor, was a sturdy rarisin, who before the war helped his old mother to push a cart full of vegetables through the busy streets of a crowded working suburb. He was brought to the hospital in an almost hopeless condition, having spent three days without his wounds being dressed, crouching in a big hole whence a devoted comrade rescued him with incredible trouble. Skill and care, and, above all, the grace of God, saved his life, and one day after some months' stay at the friendly hospital he timidly informed he chaplain that he had never made his First Communion, less from hostility than from carelessness on the part of his devoted old mother. The Abbe, who is himself a nilitarised infirmarian, is as prudent as he is kind; he allowed the Parisian's ideas on the subject of his First Communion to ripen, but when he soldier expressed a wish to be instructed, he willingly set himsel to the task, aided by one of the little Sisters, whose devotedness played no small part in our Parisian's resolu tion. "It sometimes troubled me or the battlefield not to have made my First Communion," said the latte when relating his experiences. He had dimly felt that he was deprived of the spiritual assistance that hi more favored companions enjoyed out was too ignorant to discern

clearly in what that assistance con sisted. Our soldier's First Con nunion at Midnight Mass supplied the want that had made itself felt in the hour of peril; his attitude was perfect-that of a happy child who has found his way home to his Father's house.

During that solemn, peaceful, Mid night Mass, to which the presence o our soldiers on crutches, arms in slings, and bandaged heads, gave a touch of pathos, the thoughts o many present wandered to the line of fire where their dear ones are stationed. He wondered how and where these fighting men, whom we

ove, were spending Christmas night The answer, as regards some of these soldiers, lies before me as I write these lines. In a letter ritten from the trenches that ar losest to the enemy's lines, in the Somme," a young captain describe now Midnight Mass was said in an inderground cavern by a lieutenan who is a priest and served by captain who is the priest's brother Around the rough-and-ready alta knelt officers and men, most o whom went to Holy Communion The poverty of Bethlehem repeated self in the surroundings of Midnight Mass; the angel's hymns echoed in the hearts of the kneelers while in their ears sounded the Ger man cannon, that had been hard at work all day.

"I shall never forget that Mass writes my officer correspondent nor shall I forget what followed An officer present, who possesses splendid voice, stepped out of the trench, when Mass was over, and, standing on the parapet facing the German trenches he sand the

high standard of unconscious here

admire my men," writes the captai

s a reality. It would not be correct

night we have recorded.

sm.

has brought many simple, ignorant, but sincere souls to a point of self-sacrifice, that in times of peace the would never have reached.-Catholi

PRAYER ON A VIOLIN

A chaplain to one of the divisions of the French army, tells the follow ing pretty story :

On the eve of Whitsuntide, I went to the little church where I was to officiate the next day. It was after the dinner hour and I came with the intention of placing myself at the disposal of whomsoever might require my ministrations. As I was nearing the door, I heard the sound of a violin and I thought at once there was some rehearsal such as take place on the eve of a feast. I entered the church, cast a look around me and saw no one. The violinist was there alone. I let him finish his piece, to which I listened with a delight you will understand when I tell you that our "poilu was first violin solo at the famo poilu was first violin solo at the line of a comple-C— concerts in Paris. Then I ad-vanced toward him and compli-mented him upon his execution : " It mented him upon his execution : "It is a beautiful piece of music you have just been playing, what is it?" My question seemed to perplex ou modest artist, who answered with some hesitation: "Oh, it is not some hesitation : "Oh, it is not much, just a little extempore, vol-untary." "An extempore intary An extempore produc I exclaimed with astonish ion ! If such be the case, it seem nent. to me that you have put all your heart and soul into it. One would have thought it was a prayer, the sweet prayer of a little child. Your surmise is right, Monsieur aumonier," replied the violinist It certainly was a child's prayer I was playing—my own prayer. It happens to me now and then. When I am free, I come here alleging a rehearsal, and I never go away without having played a piece to the Blessed Sacrament and to the Bles-sed Virgin. It seems to me that when I hold a bow in my hand is the time when I pray best. I think of all those I love and in the church, in front of Our Lady's image, all my past years as an altar boy, the day of my first Communion comes back to my memory. Then, feeling the

want of saying a fine prayer (which oes not come to my lips) I begin t play and I feel I am more capab f praying with my violin than with words. Unfortunately, I have only wretched instrument of the value

30 francs; ah, if I had my own! . . . " As the chaplain excellent! remarks the soul of " Our Lady" Juggler " lives in the French peopl -Sentinel of the Blessed Sacramen Montreal.



A Sad Letter From a Lady whose Husband was Dissipated



# They're Wonderful!

Taste one-you're delighted-try another and another until they are all gone-and then you want more.

#### THE REASON

Absolutely the finest and most expensive products in the form of cocoa beans, sugar and milk are used in the manufacture of these dainty, solid, chocolate Maple Buds. But half the secret is in the blending and skillful handling they receive at the most sanitary and upto-date chocolate factory in the world.



America at its convention held in Scranton, August, 1911. His visit made the occasion one of the most nemorable in the annals of our Union. The reception accorded him upon his arrival in Scranton will undoubtedly abide in his memory, in spite of the crowded experiences of is long and busy life. The occasion

will never be forgotten by us. The inspiring words uttered by His Emin nce during his stay in Scranton will e treasured among those precious pprobations of ecclesiastical author ty which have given to our Union ts chief claim upon the devotion of s members. In a notable address delivered at

he great public meeting of the con-cention, His Eminence said : "While, therefore, I appreciate fully the efforts which are being made to do way altogether with the traffic in iquor, especially in districts where moral suasion finds no response mong the people, I do believe that the real secret of success in the tem-perance movement lies principally in he firm determination of each indiidual person to live a sober Christian life so that, even if the tempta-tion be offered, he or she may be able

) resist His whole address was replete with oteworthy sentences and emphatic in commendation of every effort made

to eradicate the evils of intemperance and to suppress pestiferous saloons that made their patrons to be victims of drunkenness. If the enemies o the Church are to be defeated in their ttempt at besmirching the Spous of Christ with the oft-repeated charge hat she palliates intemperance, th Recording Angel will write down the name of His Eminence, Diomede Cardinal Falconio, as amongst the chief of those who redeemed their ime and upheld the honor of Holy Church.

The years have deepened our

abundant answer be vouchsafed

em and the choicest favors of

CERTAINLY

If the people who are worrying

their anxiety to be with Him : we, too, ought to set aside all earthly advantages, all worldly considera tions, if it is a question of being near Him, of clinging to Him and of being faithful. This is true zeal for Jesus Christ, and if we possess it we may be sure that He will never forsake us, but will care for us tenderly

He cares for those who trust Him. What a consoling truth ! How plainly is it revealed to us in to-day's Gospel! And yet experience often seems to point the other way, and those who trust Him appear to be forsaken. But did not the poor, hungry people seem forsaken? Did not Our Lord Himself appear to be somewhat embarrassed about them? "Whence shall we buy bread that these way eat ?" Neither Jesus nor His Apostles had money enough to buy bread for so many. This is plain from St. Philip's answer "Two hundred pennyworth of bread is not sufficient for them, that every one may take a little." And even i the necessary money had been forthcoming, there was not so much bread available, there was only a boy with five barley loaves and two fishes for sale, so that in addition to the want of money, it would have been impos sible to buy enough bread. Jesus instead of consoling the hungry multitude that had followed Him so faithfully, seemed to deprive them o

their last hope by acknowledging their pitiful plight, and saying "Whence shall we buy bread ?" Yet He allowed them to realize their helpless condition so thoroughly only that they might be more firmly convinced by the miracle that He was on the point of working. They were to seem forsaken, in order that His love and power might be revealed more gloriously.

It is often thus in the various difficulties and misfortunes of life So many obstacles and trials present themselves that a man seems hope lessly lost. In many cases he has Father, but also because it breathes

In answer to your favor of last anuary, I beg to offer to you and to all the members of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America, my incerest congratulations on the gratifying success which up to the present has been achieved by your ociety.

May God grant that this holy and nost important institution continue with renewed zeal, its beneficent work, so that as in the past, so also in the future it may prove one of the most efficient agencies in preserving our people and especially our youth from the degrading vice of intemper nce in drink.

Indeed the nature of your Union i such as to deserve the encourage ment and support of everyone who has at heart the spiritual and temporal welfare of our beloved people It has the formal sanction of the Holy See and is earnestly recommended b the whole Hierarchy. Hence, I have no doubt that your noble determina tion to oppose and uproot the baneful vice of drunkenness by total abstin ence will be crowned with success. May God, in His goodness, assis you in this noble endeavor with abundance of His Grace, and may He bestow upon you and every member of the association His choicest bless

With best wishes, I remain, Sincerely yours in Christ, D. FALCONIO,

Apostolic Delegate nen, We first published this in the Advocate of February, 1910. In an soldiers ditorial in the same issue we said 'One of the first fruits of our appea night to the clergy has come in the shape of congratulation and commendation from His Excellency, Monsignor Fal-conio, the Apostolic Delegate. We are glad it has come in time to appear in our February issue. We shall treasure it, not only because it comes from the representative of the Holy neither money nor bread, or, in other words, he has no prospect of help; in fact it appears impossible

their heads about "chain prayers would say the "Our Father," th olemn "Minuit, Chretiens," Adam the "Hail Mary," etc., go to Mass regularly, and approach the sacra ments, as often as possible, they would be in a healthier condition morally and spiritually than they are at present.—Pittsburg Catholic.

CHRISTMAS AT THE FRONT

The special correspondent of the Catholic Times of Liverpool, writes as follows from Paris under date of and tolerably clear, and although big January 2nd.

The second Christmas since the beginning of the war, was kept throughout France with a solemnity not untouched with pathos, but vithout, as far as my experience lay, ny note of discouragement. In a ospital where, for the last year, it has been my privilege to make close acquaintance with our wounded fighting men, Midnight Mass was elebrated in a chapel made bright with lights and flowers. Before the war, it was the chapel of a novitiate since August 2nd, 1914, the white weiled novices have left Paris, and their house and chapel are filled with soldiers whom the Sisters of the same religious Order nurse back

to health or gently prepare for eath Except a dozen severely wounded

whom it was impossible to from their beds, all our rs were present at Mid-Mass. Most of them are peasants and they keep a loving remembrance of the Christmas nights at home, in the granite churches of Brittany, among the olive woods of Provence, or in the wild regions of central France. Even luke-warm French Catholic ove Midnight Mass, with its local customs and its spirited "cantiques. This year a deeper feeling was added lost; and that among the survivors

majestic Christmas hymn that is sung at every Midnight Mass alike in the cathedrals and village churches How She Cured Him with a Secret Remedy throughout France. He sang slowly and distinctly, his voice rolling grandly across the dreary plain, and when he had finished an "encore rose from the enemy's trenches in



black clouds occasionally swep "I had for years patiently borne the disgrace, suffering, misery and priva-tions due to my husband's drinking across the moon, it shone out at intervals and lit up the altar, absolute, suffering, interfy and priva-tions due to my husband's drinking habits. Hearing of your marvellous remedy for the cure of drunkenness, which I could give my husband secretly, I decided to try it. I procured a package and mixed it in his food and coffee, and, as the remedy was odorless and tasteless, he did not know what it was that so quickly relieved his craving for liquor. He soon began to pick up flesh, his appetite for solid food returned, he stuck to his work regu-larly, and we now have a happy home. After he was completely cured I told him what I had done, when he acknowl-edged that it had been his saving, as he had not the resolution to break off of his own accord. I hereby advise all women afflicted as I was to give your remedy a trial." of fighting men. The familiar "cantiques" rose from their ranks, bringing into their rough environment the sweetness of the peaceful past and the hope of a victorious future. Whether the crown of victory be theirs here below or above the solemn Christmas of 1915 will have done its work in drawing nearer to the Child of Bethleher those "men of good will." Ignoran they may be, neglectful, perhaps, in the past of their duties towards God, but, chastened and elevated by the steady performance of a tragic duty they have in many cases risen by the sheer force of their "good will" to a

FREE-SEND NO MONEY I will send free trial package and booklet giving full particulars, testi-monials, etc., to any sufferer or friend who wishes to help. Write to-day, "I cannot say how much vhose experiences on Christmas Plain sealed package. Correspondence sacredly confidential. The religious revival at the Fron

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dontreal TORONTO Winniped

# The Marvel of the Age. Luminous Crucifix

This Crucifix is indeed a beautiful and strangely mar-velous work of art.

ous work of art, means of a wonderful and secret preparation, the by of this figure is made to absorb the rays of light ting the day and at night these rays will shine the abcillant light showing the Christ figure in nost starting relief continuously through the kest right. The darker the room, the better the ult. The luminous effect is evenlasting, and destross first success the key is the

When darkness first comes on, the light is blue at first, and gradually changes to a bright ivory light.

This wonderful Crucifix is especially useful and comforting in a sick room. One can imagine the company and eoothing effect to a sick person lying restiess in the darkness of the night.

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nd these beautiful Crucifixes which were made to sell at \$5.00 each. Cheap tin order to quickly introduce them into every Catholic home in Canada, "re them now at 83.00 each. We will send them securely packed postpaid to a Canada. This is a real bargain and we know the wonderful Luminous delight you. Write us a Postcard today and ask for our

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APRIL 1, 1916

#### CHAT'S WITH YOUNG MEN

#### STARTING WELL

A proverb says that "well begun is done." That maxim may half applied to every day's living-if it is egun well, it is likely to be carried through well. The practice of start-ing out right will soon become a habit and will have its influence over the whole day.

START THE DAY PLEASANTLY Every life should add to the sum total of the world's sweetness and light."

It was only a glad good morning. As she passed along the way, But it spread morning's glory Over the livelong day.

' I am so full of happiness," said a child. " that I could not be happier unless I grew." She bade morning to her sweet singing bird, and good morning to the sun; then she asked her mother's permission, and softly and reverently bade good morning to God. And why should she not

With the majority of people the general keynote of the day is struck in the first hour or two in the morning. Some one has said that if you can keep sweet up to 10 o'clock you are all right for the rest of the day. This may not always be the case, but it is of untold advantage to put one-self in tune the first thing in the morning, to start the day with the right keynote, the keynote of har mony, good cheer. Unless the mind is well-poised early in the day, a multitude of little vexatious things will later prevent one from recover ing his lost balance, because they are constantly in operation in a busy day, things which tend to unpoise the mind. There is everything in starting out right, in getting in tune If a singer does not start out with a keynote he will sing off-key.

Rejoice," was the morning salu tation of the old Athenians. It is certainly a good salutation with which to start the day. If we go to the breakfast table

feeling cross and irritable, out of sorts with the world,' our mental attitude is likely to upset the entire day ; when, if we had taken a little time to put ourselves in tune with our better selves, we should feel bright and would radiate cheerful-

A sweet old lady was asked the

secret of her gentle gayety. "I think," she replied, "it i because we were taught in the family to be cheerful at table. My father was a lawyer with a large criminal practice ; his mind was har assed with difficult problems all day long, yet he always came to the table with a smile and a pleasant greeting for everyone, and exerted himself to make the meal hour delightful. All his powers to charm were freely given to entertain his family. Three times a day we felt this genial influence and the effect was marvellous. If a child came to the table with cross looks, he or she was quietly sent away to find a good or girl, for only such were allowed to come within that loving circle. We were taught that all petty grievances and jealousies must be forgotten when meal time came, and the habit of being cheerful three times a day, under all circumstances, had its effect on even the most sullen temper. Grateful as I am for all the training received in my childhood home, I look back upon the table influence as among the best of my life.

that its presence in the organization was practically indispensable. There is something in the mechan-The girl has a motto now in her desk. It is the best tonic for blues, ism of some minds which seems to transmute the most somber hues into the most gorgeous tints. Their very presence is a tonic which invigthat any one can find in the whol orates the whole system. Their very If you want friends and happi coming into the home seems like the ness and love, you just have to ge after them—both hands held wide coming of the sun after a long, dark arctic night. Their smile acts upon open—expecting them and smiling for them. And if you are disap magic, and dispels all the fog and damp of gloomy prophecy. These persons are health promoters; pointed once, just wait for anothe turn of the game. You'll win then they are death to dyspepsia, melan choly, ill feeling and despair. Begin the day well, by raising the ' it reads.—Woman's Magazine mind to God, rejoicing in His pres-ence, praising His fatherly goodness, promising to live the day in con-LOVE IS THE TEST OF formity with His will, and offering CHRISTIANITY up to Him all the works, thoughts. words, cares and joys of the day SERMON BY CARDINAL GIBBONS That greeting to the Almighty will AT BALTIMORE CATHEDRAL nut sunshine into the darkest morn ing and bring good cheer to th Cardinal Gibbons, who announce gloomiest natural day.-Catholic ome months ago that he would not Columbian. preach regularly on the first Sunda

hands.

she invited.

at last why the management regard ed Mrs. Bayne as inva uable. Her

personality was not a pretension of sympathy and interest and happiness

but rather a reflection of the golder

heart inside; of the nature so big

of each month, as had previously been his custom, delivered an elo

uent sermon on Sunday, March 5

he kingdom of heaven. I propos

to you the most expeditious and the

LOVE THE TEST OF CHRISTIANITY

"The shortest and safest route to

your happy destination.

assured path to lead you to

His Eminence said :

tain page, she handed her visitor the book with the brief command, "Read that. It was a diary, and the page to whole heart, with thy whole soul which she had pointed was dated over two years before. "I wish any-thing to get out of this horrible, heady did placed." I wish dated and with thy greatest and the first commandment onely, old place," it read. "I wish shalt love thy neighbor as thyself. On these two commandments hang I were dead and buried." The handwriting was Mrs. Bayne's "When I wrote that doleful sentence Do this and thou shalt live."

After opening it and selecting a cer-

in my diary," she explained, "I really Several times that day neant it. read it over and wished and wished with all my heart that my wish could be granted. The first part of it was,' he smiled.

Master when he says: 'He that loyeth his neighbor hath fulfilled "How ?" the Girl Reporter begged. the law.' You observe, he says, all the precepts of the decalogue regard-'Well." Mrs. Bayne commenced ing your neighbor when you observe the law of charity. when I was a wee little gir n my old home town we chil

Iren used to play a game called Hands Held Open.' One kiddie had Love, then, is the test and touchone of genuine Christianity. It is the trademark which differentiates it from the other systems of religion. omething-usually it was mother's silver thimble-and the rest of us would sit around her in a circle hold By this,' says Our Saviour, ng both of our hands closed and all men know that ye are My Disnever opening them until she was ciples, if you have love one for annear us with that thimble. Then other. each of us opened both our hands so 'Love, then, is the essence of

Christianity, in contradistinction to that she would have a chance to give all other religions. the prize away. Something about that game "The ancient people of God, though they were God's chosen race,

earned pretty early was-that the child who could smile rather winlived under the law of fear. They ningly and expectantly got it nine were restrained from vice more by the fear of punishment than by the imes out of every ten. The girls who hope of reward. They were accus always fussed and complained and said that they knew they wouldn't tomed to address God by the title of King, Ruler, Jehovah, Judge, Lord get anything-well, hardly ever did." and Master ; but in the whole rang The girl leaned over and folded her of the Old Testament they very rarely hands over the woman's. She also had played "Hands Held Open." presumed to call God by the endear ing name of Father. 'Not so you,

"And on that day," Mrs. Bayne continued, "when I felt the worst says St. Paul, addressing the Chris tians of his time. ver had in my whole life, when received the spirit of bondage again eally and honestly wanted to die. fear, but ye have received the appened to think of that old game spirit of adoption of sons, whereby ye cry, "Abba, Father." For the And suddenly I knew why I had been o unbearably, so miserably lone Spirit Himself giveth testimony to God, and if sons, heirs also, heirs indeed of God and joint heirs with "Ever since I had come to this

own I had been holding my hands tight shut and not smiling or expect Christ. ing anything but trouble. I saw that f I wanted friends and pleasures would have to go to meet them

"I do not deny that the Hebrew expecting them and smiling. were commanded to love God, but No one you know, wants to start fear was the predominant feature of their worship. I do not deny that on a pleasure-trip with a person who either complains over the hardness of the world and other people's thoughtlessness or bewails her own we are commanded to fear God, but love with us Christians is the leading notive to draw us to God. oneliness or troubles. There

The pagan or heathen worshiped gods. He feared them and prosalways enough sorrow in the world his gods. trated himself before them. He offered sacrifice to them in order to to go round and then have lots left ver; also, there's plenty of joy for propitiate them. But the thought every one to have a generous slice ever occurred to him of loving them ' And while sorrow hunts you, yo He was too far removed from then to entertain any sentiment of affect simply have to hunt joy and the keep it by sharing it with your neigh ion for them, for love presuppos ome equality between the lover and She reached over and took the

LOVE THE LEADING MOTIVE

little diary from the Girl Reporter's the person beloved. Our Saviour discovered a basis of equality between Himself and man. He said : 'I will descend from heaven And now let's go out to supper, to earth. I will manifest Myself to the world. I will clothe mysel Wrapped in their waterproofs they started down in the elevator. The elevator-boy threw a merry greeting at Mrs. Bayne ; he had been growl with humanity. I will become man will become Son of Man, that man

may become Son of God. I will be-come bone of his bone and flesh of ng when the Girl Reporter came u earlier. A little sixteen · year · old office-girl tucked/ her hand under his flesh. I will place Myself on level with him. I will take upo Mrs. Bayne's arm and they laughed together like a pair of happy children Myself his sorrows and infirmitie will become his brother, friend and The doorman took her umbrella and ompanion. I will love him stepped into the vestibule to raise i rdently that I shall compel him to ove Me.' Oh! the wonderful con And the Girl Reporter understood

scension of God, that He should ommand us to love Him, and is ngry with us if we do not love Him. That God should command us to fear Him is not to be marveled at. But that He should command us to love Him is calculated to win our wondering admiration. This is the incar-

nation in a nutshell. NO RACIAL DISTINCTIONS

When Christ was asked : 'Which her because of her humility of heart, is the great commandment of the law? He answered: 'Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with thy her spirit of repentance and her pro-found gratitude. 'I say to you,' He

leclares, 'that many sins are forgiven her because she hath loved much. Oh ! how great is the power of repentance, since it transforms a slave of Satan and a moral leper into an elect of God ! " Christ had also a particular affec

the whole law and the prophets. tion for Lazarus, and his sisters Mary You and Martha, on account of their devo will live the life of grace, of friend-ship with God here and the life of tion to Him and their hospitality toward Him. When Jesus knew of the death of Lazarus He paid a visit St. Paul echoes the voice of his

of condolence to his sisters. Martha on meeting Him exclaimed : 'If Thou hadst been present my brother had not died.' She did not yet know that Christ's influence is not diminished by His bodily absence. He was

brought to the grave where Lazarus had lain for four days. We are told that Jesus wept at the tomb of Lazarus. We read not that He ever laughed. And yet those tears of Jesus have brought more joy and solace to the human heart than all the mirth-provoking books that ever were written. Jesus wept to show that He had not only a divine person ality, but also a human heart, full of human sympathy for the suffering and sorrowing, that He came to sanctify sorrow and to be the great

onsoler of the disconsolate "He wept to prove to us that those who have drunk of the cup of sorrow and have sounded the depths of numan misery, can most adequately condole with the sufferings of others He wished also to teach us that a tender sensibility is not only com patible with greatness of soul, but is ssential to sturdy manhood. "When the Jews observed Christ weeping they exclaimed : 'Behold how He loved Lazarus !' If we are to judge of the love of Jesus for Laz. arus by the few tears He shed at His grave, how are we to estimate His love for us by the tears of blood He

shed for us during His Passion ? "Christ, Who foresaw all things snew full well that the raising up of Lazarus would whet the hatred of His enemies and hasten His own death. As soon as the high priests and Pharisees had heard of the min icle they became alarmed at the in creasing influence of Our Lord among the people, and from that very day they designed to put Hin to death. Let us learn a lesson from Christ's heroic conduct. Let never hesitate to perform a good leed, even though we foresee that i vill bring us no earthly recompense out will rather involve us in suffer ng and humiliation.

Jesus had a very special attach ment to His Apostles, who were th companions of His journeys, the witnesses of His miracles and good works, the destined heralds of His Gospel. He called them by the en learing name of friends. 'I will no onger,' He says, ' call you servants for the servant knoweth not what is master doeth. But I have called ou friends, because all things what soever I have heard of My Father, have made known to you." iddressed them also by the affection ate title of brothers. When our Lord was apprehended in the Garder and was in the hands of His enemies when, humanly speaking, He had most need of the loyalty and suppor of His Disciples, they shamefully fled from Him to save their own lives.

CHRIST LOVED HIS APOSTLES 'Yes, after His' resurrection, what s the first message He sends them ? Does He upbraid them for their treachery, their denial, their disloy ilty and abandonment of Him ? word of reproach does He utter. But He sends them this message of love Go, tell My brethren : I ascend to

their Father and to My Father, to their God and My God.' How tenac-

at the Crucifixion with Mary, the our trespasses as we forgive—" They got no further, for the boy, who in less thoughtful times had wandered Mother of Jesus. He was the only Apostle that witnessed the Crucifixion. All the others had sough refuge in flight. He showed a deeper far from his Father's Home, with a expression of resignation on his face and a glance of gratitude towards his affection for Christ in witnessing Hi leath and in sharing in the ignomin companion as he fervently murmured of the Cross than when he reclined nis act of perfect contrition, passe on the breast of Jesus at the Las beyond this world of strife. Supper. Does not the faithful wife econds later the friend whose relig exhibit a greater devotion and lovalty ous convictions had not weakened o her husband by attending him and whose last act was one of great est charity joined the other before the Throne of God.—B. C. Orphan' through a lingering illness than she would manifest by sharing in his ocial and political triumphs? Friend. THE MOST BEAUTIFUL TEXT

A MODEL FOR OUR

AGE

orgotten. Yet the inner life is of

the highest value. Giants in the

public eye, statesmen, inventors captains of industry may dwarf to

pigmy size when measured by the

ngel's rod, whereas the man of God

small before the world, shows forth :

giant stature. It is good to have

folk of the latter kind amongst us, if for no other reason than that they

illustrate ideals by which the race is preserved from utter

materialism. Under much outward

display and material striving but a

nodicum of spiritual merit is likely

to be found—a measure of grain out

of mountains of chaff, a speck of gold out of wastes of desert sand.

This is due to the fact that men fail

only a high motive can give value to what they do. Without superna-

tural charity all endeavors are a

tinkling brass and sounding cymbals.

In view of this there is need of

examples like that set by St. Joseph.

who cultivated the things of the

spirit with such admirable inten

was elevated to a royal chariot and

became a King's counsellor and dis

penser of garnered harvests to

tarving people. St. Joseph acc

plished nothing of all this and yet

to waste his life in the dull monoto

vere more exalted than his. He wa

the "just man" foster-father of the

King of Kings to whom Christ the

God-man was obedient. In this is

St. Joseph's power was not in

outward semblance but in fidelity to the whispering of the Holy Spirit, in

constant union of his soul with God Here was the source of his greatness

the one fountain from which all tru

worth flows. This it is that makes

St. Joseph mightier than Herod and all the other Cæsars whom the men

of earth esteemed. True the world

this. Neither did it understand nor

appreciate Christ. What matter

The span of this life is short, eternity

TWO NAMES IN HISTORY

The present strife in France excite

es not understand or appreciate

supreme greatness.

s long.—America.

lid far more. The least of th

to appreciate the supreme truth that

" The epistle which you have heard apart from its inspiration, forms the most beautiful composition even written by the pen of man. Neither the genius of Shakespeare, nor the In this age of intense outward ctivity and boundless display the eloquence of Cicero, nor the wonder spiritual nature of man is apt to be

ful poetic talent of Dante car approach it in sublimity of thought n felicity of expression or in the een analysis of the human heart. " The Apostle portrayed the excel ence of fraternal charity with the pencil of an inspired artist. Every stroke of his pen brings out in bold relief some fresh charm on the fea tures of this queen of virtues.

'To attempt to make any com nents on the Apostle's description of charity would be like painting the lily or gilding refined gold. It would be almost a profanation for me to enlarge on the sacred text.

' I pray you, my brethren, to read t for yourselves. Resolve to peruse nce a month the thirteenth chapter of St. Paul's First Epistle to the Corinthians and you cannot fail to derive from the exercise spiritua profit and delight, and you will close the sacred volume with more bene colent sentiments towards your neighbor.

'Listen again to his words with attention and reverence as I repeat them to you at the close of this ermon

sity and constancy He was not admired like that other Joseph who 'If I speak with the tongues o nen and of angels, and have no harity, I am become as sounding brass or a tinkling cymbal. And though I have prophecy and under-stand all mysteries and all knowl-edge; and though I have all faith, so descendants of David, he was a low that I could remove mountains, and craftsman in Nazareth, who appeared ave not charity, I am nothing. And if I should distribute all my goods to feed the poor and deliver my body to of labor and poverty. Despit appearances, however, few live be burned and have not charity it appearances, however, rofiteth me nothing.

'Charity is patient and kind; harity envieth not ; dealeth not per versely, is not puffed up ; is not ambi ious, seeketh not her own, is no asily provoked to anger, thinket to evil. Rejoiceth not in iniquity out rejoiceth in the truth ; bearet

all things, believeth all things, hopet all things, endureth all things. Now there remaineth faith, hope an harity, these three ; but the greatest of these is charity." "-Philadelphi Standard and Times.



The following pathetic incident as related by the Bishop of Never n France during a sermon preache n his cathedral at a solemn Requier for those fallen in battle. Two youn nen who had been school-boy together met in the ranks of th

memories that her people foster with affectionate solicitude. France has same regiment when the invade sought by a sudden onslaught to sub ever given her bravest sons and lue their native land. One has laughters to the service of God and remained true to the Faith of hi country. But there are two name childhood; the other, led away b that stand emblazoned on the page the evil fascinations and frivolitie of her history. They are those of the of gay Paris before the war, had for great conqueror Napoleon, and the gotten even the short prayers he had gentle leader of the people, the Maid earnt at a mother's knee. After of Orleans.

terrible battle both lay mortally " Between these two names," says wounded and Death was very near the Catholic Columbian, "what a history! The world will never forget when the young man who had abar loned his religion with a sudder nspiration turned to his companion either, as France will ever formally mber both. Their lives left an You remember your prayers, and I indelible impression that time will not efface, that revolutions will not ant so much to pray. Say a prayer now and I will repeat it after you. undo, that anarchy dare not obliter His friend, also on the verge of ate. The gentle power of Joan will ternity, in slow gasps but with last as long as the fierce dash of conderful fervor, began to recite the Bonaparte. Our Father" which the former repeated word by word with much May another Joan arise from the French gentry and bring to France difficulty, but with evident consola and Europe what the noble Joan brought to her beloved country: ion. Very slowly they came to the words which are in reality a sublime unity, harmony and faith.-Bosto prayer for pardon : "Forgive u Pilot



Think of the time saved in worry Think of the time saved in worry and experimenting. Think of the possibility of avoiding serious mistakes. Some of the sub-headings show just how practical this book is: "The Influence of Color"; "Light and Shade"; "Harmony in Colors- How to get the Right Effect"; "Value of Conventional Designs"; "Plain Conventional Designs''; ' Tinting''; "Color Values." "Plain

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ASSETS

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# THE CATHOLIC RECORD

whole mind. This is the

You have not

out the second is like to it : 'Thou

glory hereafter.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS HANDS HELD OPEN

WHY THE GIRL REPORTER LEARNED AGAIN TO PLAY HER CHILDHOOD GAME

It was the most disagreeable day the Girl Reporter had ever exper ienced in the office. Outside it was raining—a cold, raw, winter rain inside, every one was blue and tired and decidedly out of humor.

At last, exasperated beyond endur ance by her neighbor's moody whis tling, punctuated by the shrillringing of the telephone, she banged down the top of her desk, stalked across the room, through the hall, and into the small office opposite. "Mrs. Bayne," she began impul-

sively to the single occupant, "tell me why you can smile at a time like the City of God is the path of charity When you follow that road you neve this. Weren't you ever outgraded or whole life blue or discouraged or 88% 0

go astray and you are always on th The older woman laughed and right way. When you observe the asked the Girl Reporter to sit down. Then she took from one of the draw-the other virtues—for charity em law of love you are always fulfilling ers of her desk a small red notebook. braces them all.

Let us view some of the char cteristics of Christ's love. The love of Christ is extended to all mankind

vithout distinction of race, color or condition of life. 'God so loved the vorld as to deliver up His only begoten Son, so that every one who believeth in Him may not perish, but may have eternal life.' His arms are wide-stretched on the Cross, to indi-cate that His love is world-wide.

niversal, all-embracing. 'But Christ not only loves all men collectively, He loves each one of you in particular. I always admire that

aying of the Apostle : 'I live in the with of the Son of God who loved me and delivered Himself up for me He does not say : 'The Son of God loved the human family.' He does not say: 'He loved the Hebrew

people.' He does not say: 'Christ oved the tribe of Benjamin of whom am descended. But he says Christ oved me individually. You all can ay the same. Christ loves each of

you as ardently as if you alone 'A pilgrim was about to make a existed in the world-just as the ourney to a distant city, but was sun's rays shine as brightly upon you gnorant of the best route to take as if no other being were on the face He consulted three experienced trav of the earth. elers whom he happened to meet The first suggested a route which was the longest, but also the safest CHRIST'S AFFECTION FOR CHILDREN

" Our Saviour, like ourselves, had

His particular friendships. There are some members of the human The second advised a course that wa he shortest, but was beset with langers and difficulties. The third proposed a route which combined amily for whom He showed a special predilection. He had a singular affection for children on account o heir innocence, simplicity and guile he greatest speed with the greates 'You are all pilgrims, and you are sness of heart. You may ob ourneying toward the city of God in

ow frequently His tender regard for children is manifested in the Gospels When mothers brought their babes their arms to be blessed by Him He rebuked His Apostles for trying

o repel them. He embraced these nfants and said : 'Suffer little chilhem not, for of such is the kingdom f heaven

He loved not only innocent youth. but for your comfort and mine, He loved also repentant sinners. We all

is is our memory of real or fancie injuries, how treacherous it regard to favours received Let Let us learn a lesson o forgiveness from our Master. It is far more noble to pardon than to be avenged. It is the part of the ani mal man to retaliate an injury. It is only God and the sons of God that

ave the magnanimity to forgive. "But Christ's special predilection as reserved for John the Evangel He is called by excellence, the Disciple whom Jesus loved ;' not that He loved the other Apostles less, but that He loved John more. John was particularly cherished by his Master

because of his amiable disposition, his candor of soul and the purity of his virgin heart. He that hath cleanness of heart shall have the King for his friend.' "The love of Jesus for John was

eartily reciprocated by His Disciple There are three circumstances in which the intense affection of the Disciple for his Master was made nanifest. At the Last Supper, John had the privilege of sitting next to Jesus and of reclining on His breast

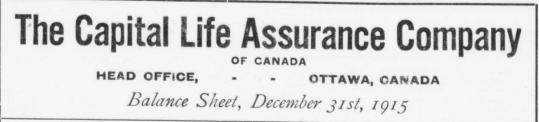
where he drank draughts of love om its divine fountain. During the Supper our Saviour predicted that one of His Disciples at the table would betray Him. The Apostles vere agitated and distressed by this nnouncement, and they began sec retly to debate among themselves which of them might be the traitor Peter whispered to John, as being the most familiar with Christ

equesting him to ask our Lord who vould betray Him. John's affection nade familiar with his Master, and

his familiarity gave him freedom of speech. Let us love our Lord like John, and our love will prompt us to speak to Him with freedom of speech in prayer. Let us also imitate the beloved Disciple by reclining in

spirit on the breast of Jesus levoutly receiving the Holy Comnunion

know how tender was His compassion for the erring Magdalen. He loved his Master when he stood by the Cross "John also manifested his love for



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Net Premiums Interest Other Income	11,985	64	Increase in Net Premium Income	42,127 8
Total Income Total Disbursements	\$102,691 62,068	16 82	Insurance in Force	

#### OFFICERS

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# THE CATHOLIC RECORD

EIGHT

## ANNUAL MEETING OF CATHOLIC TRUTH SOCIETY OF HALIFAX

The annual meeting of the Halifax branches of the Catholic Truth Soci ety was held on Sunday, March 5th, in St. Mary's Parish Hall, His Grace Archbishop McCarthy presiding. The reports of the officers showed

the total receipts for the year at the Cathedral and Seminary Chapel to have been \$1,694.04, of which \$326.67 was balance from previous year, \$779.68 from sales of literature, \$553, 25 from sales of newspapers, \$30 from contributions and \$4.44 interest. The sum of \$1,652.48 was expended for literature, newspapers and miscel-laneous expenses, leaving a balance of \$41.56 on deposit. At St. Patrick's Church the receipts were \$427.24.

Besides the book and pamphlets sold from the book-racks at the sold from the book-racks at the church doors, over 600 Catholic newspapers were disposed of each week, including nearly 100 copies furnished free to the soldiers at the forts and to the hospital. Prayer books, rosaries and scapular medals were given to the Catholics of the 25th Overseas Battalion and in the garrison; also, 500 copies of the Pocket Book for British Soldiers,"

"Pocket Book for British Soldiers," by Rev. A. Bitot, S. J., military chap-lain. Not counting the cost of news-papers, the total amount expended during the year for the benefit of the Catholic soldiers was \$110. The Executive appealed for funds to enable them to continue this good work for the benefit of the Catholics in the 64th and the Sith Battalians in the 64th, and the 85th Battalions

Allusion was made to the great loss sustained by the Society in the death of Rev. Father Collins, one of its founders and for three years Treasurer, during which time, de spite continual ill-health, he was most active in the work of the Society.

Rev. Father McCallion of the Cathedral staff read a very able paper on " Catholic Literature.' He ontrasted the two schools of literary thought, namely, the idealistic and the realistic, and showed that as the Catholic religion is both supremely idealistic and supremely realistic, Catholic writers must pre serve the happy medium and not be led into extremes. The paper was illustrated by opposite quotations from St. Augustine, Ruskin, Car dinal Newman, Father Faber, Hux-ley, Monsignor Benson and others. The following officers were chosen for ensuing year.

President - Sir Malachi Daly, K. C. M. G.

Vice-Presidents-Very Rev. Msgr. Murphy, V. G., Hon. N. H. Meagher. Spiritual Director-Rev. H. J. McCallion.

Treasurer-R. O'N. Duggan. Secretaries-W. W. Page, Edward Cummings.

ST. PATRICK'S BRANCH Treasurer—W. C. Martin. Secretary—J. W. Dyer.

#### WHAT THINK YOU OF CHRIST ?

"What think you of Christ," is a question of serious import to all men. And no wonder. It lies at the heart of Christianity. The problem of the "Son of Man" is the ultimate test of orthodoxy; in an unmistakable manner it marks the parting of the spiritual ways. Modern thought has long been impatient of formulas, although formulas are necessary for any exact science ; it will have nothing to do with dogmas

usually are the members of the Irish This is what Radicalism thinks of Constabulary. In a recent one the writer said (amongst other things): hrist, and this is the very sublimaion of blasphemy. Against it there re "As soon as a person arrives in France he finds it is the land of the nains one bulwark, the Catholie Church whose faith in Christ never Crucifix. In France the Crucifix is hanges. Its attitude toward Hin to be seen almost everywhere -- at the is still summed up in the formula framed by the Fathers of the Council of Chalcedon, against the entrance to every town and village, beside every little cluster of farm ouses and at all crossroads. Monophysites in the year 451 Catholics confess Christ's Divinity 451 Remember, it is not even the rdinary Crucifix which can be see and humanity ; they believe that H sometimes in Ireland and in England " true God and true man ;" the These crosses stand from 10 to 40 do not exalt one nature to deny the other; they confess and profess that

leet high, always giving the figure the size and appearance of real life and arousing by its presence feelings He was and is perfect in both. Others, if they will, may adopt new of awe, fear and reverence. Just hades of belief with each decade picture regiments on the march-" What think you of Christ?" is the often much fatigued and always carrying a lot of equipment—being ame that St. Peter gave on the footrought suddenly before one of these nills of the mountains by the Sea o Galilee. For us, as for him, Christ is still "the Son of the living God." Nearly always there is a Crucifix at the place where we leave the public

coad and enter the communication

trench which leads to the firing line

It is often remarkable how those

large Crosses escape the effect of

nto the open and seeing nothing

ave the outlines of the large Cruci

ix silhouetted against the horizo

and the lonely figure on the Cros

azing down upon a scene of extrem

MACHINE

fire. Fancy suddenly getting

# CONVERSIONS TO FAITH IN ORIENT

-America.

FIGURES WHICH SHOW GREAT PROGRESS MADE BY CATHOLIC CHURCH AMONG PEOPLES OF ASIA

desolation and of complete ruin. The influence of the Crucifix A little booklet just printed by the made the French capable of enduring esuits of Shanghai gives a glimpse of the conditions of Catholic Missions in the Far East fifty years ago and again at the present time. The more suffering and of making greate sacrifice than any other people on The men, women and chil arth. dren of France have always befor igures appearing in this report speak We know, of course, that heir minds an image of the Crucifix the Faith has made progress in China Philadelphia Standard and Times and Japan, but we do not realize how extraordinary this growth has been THE POLITICAL

until we see the actual statistics These are given for twenty-two provinces. Here are a few of the most impo nt : Japan, in 1865 had 10,000 Cath We are forced from time to time o listen'to many accusations and plics : they now number 72,454, and

Japan is acknowledged to be a diffi landers against the Church. Per cult country to evangelize. Thibet aps the most persistent and foolish an almost inaccessible region, had indictment brought against her by bigots and fomenters of religious 100 Catholics half a century ago; now lissention is that she is a most it has 3,557. Mongolia, also a hard ountry for the missionary, had 6,000 owerful, international politica Catholics; now it counts 89,885. scheming insidiously fo Its ompanion, Manchuria, had 6,000 he control of kingdom, empire an onverts in 1865; now there are 50, Rome is always made the republic. Rome is always made the center of her intrigues, and the Pope 21 members of the True Fold. s represented as the arch-per petrator. In view of the facts, it i In China proper, progress is more marked, viz. : Kiang Si shows 69,180 Catholics as against 9,000 half a cenell to call attention to the Protest ant pulpit. Christ and His law are ury ago, and Shantung, 130,505 against 10,751. Chihli is the banner no longer preached therefrom. Politicians are belabored from real province, with a total Catholic popuation of 485,316. Its comp or imaginary errors. ' Personal criticism has become common. The scientist, the sociologist or the edu-cator frequently hold forth from Protestant pulpits. And very re-

statistics are not available, but they would undoubtedly show the same comforting comparison. According to the authority quoted, the Catholics in the twenty-two provinces otal 1,868,218. — Intermountain Catholic.

> FRANCE RELUMING HER LAMP

Only a few years ago the present French Prime Minister, M. Aristide Briand, exultingly boasted that they The Missionary very pertinently emarks : (the infidel government) had "blotted out the Sun from the heavens." He ing with political harangues if they are not given over to the discussio meant by this fustian to brag that the atheists of France had banished f sociological, scientific or educa tional problems. In spite of these the name of God and the name of notorious facts, Protestant bigotry Christ from the school books: ha as not hesitated to charge that the by their war upon the Church had Catholic Church is primarily a polit driven the religious orders from ical machine with dark and nefar France, had seized the temporal property of the Church, had driven rights of this and other nations The best answer to these accusa the nursing Sisters from the hospi tals, in which they had been used to

soothe and make happy the sick and

dying by whispering words of hope in a bright future, had taken the

to, they must find the Holy Eucharist replacing Matins and Evensong as the central offering to God of condition. each day in church.'

This utterance of the Bishop of Birmingham is all the more striking when it is remembered that he is by no means a customary advocate o But he has been Catholic practices. eeply stirred by what he has seen

and he thinks the proposed national nissions should take these and other matters, such as religiou education and church finance, into its purview. An opportunity has arisen, he says, for a new Reforma tion.'

> SAYS THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IS A GREAT REPUBLIC

To understand the long life, the power that has lasted through centuries, the purpose that continue anchanged as men come and go within the great Catholic Church, it is necessary to realize that that Church was the first great republic of our era, and that it is a great epublic now. In the day of savage kings and des-potic rulers, in the later days of

refined monarchs and governments slightly less brutal, the Catholic Church, an organization of spiritual as well as temporal government, had an immense advantage over every overnment on earth.

The kings and the emperors came died, and each successor was a matter of accident. The child that happened to be born first inherited he crown. Because of the weakness due to accident o birth, dynastie and kingdoms and empires changed nd melted.

But the Catholic Church went for ard through the centuries steadily gaining in power, because from the first the government of the Church was a republican form of governnent. No accident of birth deter nines any important facts in the overnment of the Church. The Cardinals, a body of learned and powerful men, themselve selected because of special ability and regardless of birth or rank, elec n their turn the Pope to rule th Church—just as our Electoral Col lege was established by the founder f this government to elect a Presi

When some feeble king was suc ceeding to the throne and the powe of France, when some weakling through the accident of birth, was nade ruler of Spain, or of England the ablest man within the Church was to rule. A boy that had been the humbles ently a stripling of twelve summers

and poorest of children, tending the animals in the field, sleeping on a was allowed to preach in a nearby hurch on the evil effects of white hard bed or no bed, while the boy lavery and kindred subjects far savery and kindled subjects had beyond his years of knowledge. Christ and Christ only is preached from the Catholic pulpit. Purely secular topics are denied considera-Emperor was in his palace, lived to see himself upon the throne of St Peter and to see the Emperor grown to manhood humbly submissive with at the gate.

That was the result of republican vernment within the Catholic The ablest man was chosen "Protestant pulpits constantl for the highest honors and responsi-bilities. And many a royal and imperial accident of birth throughout the centuries knew what it was to bow his head to the chosen ruler of the Church, chosen because of bility, knowledge, devotion, and chosen on the basis of true republian government. ous designs upon the liberties and It were well for us in this coun

Arthur, Ont., and uncle of Hon. R. Harcourt, of Welland, and of Dr. W. V. Harcourt, of Guelph, Ont. ry to know that the Church has een for many centuries as truly epublican in government as the system that puts a President in the May his soul rest in peace. White House at Washington. Christ and Him Crucified in season It is encouraging to all of those hat believe in republican govern-

nent and who want to believe that

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those compendious, carefully framed expressions of religious truth. In this it runs directly counter to Catholicism, which is still old-fashioned enough to cling to them, to insist on them, and to print them in concise form for her children old and young The lesson is clear to all who care to think. The Church holds jealously to every jot and tittle of Christ's doc trine ; outside the Church these doc trines have been discarded one by one, and the last step has been to reject Christ Himself.

Three years ago, Loofs, one of the foremost living Christologists, speak ing, if not officially, at least with full knowledge of non-Catholic thought, did not besitate to say that the world over there was scarcely a single well-informed Protestant theologian who held unequivocally that Christ was God. Non-Catholic thought has not changed since the time of this pronouncement, except for the worse. The problem of Christ still vexes Protestant divines they are trying feebly to retain some shadow of a semblance of Divinity in "the Carpenter of Nazareth," but they are fast losing ground. Some have seceded openly and deny that Christ is God ; others cover their de fection by colored, diluted, ambig-uous, unsatisfactory terms, but for most of them Christ is only a man. Lay Radicalism has scarcely gone further, although it is more outspoken and less reverent in lan-guage. Its views as seen in their latest exposition are as follows : "We believe in Jesus. We be

lieve that He lived and died. . To us His memory is the memory of a hero. . . . We are indignant a hero. . because the Church betrayed Jesus . . . to us that little immaculate icon that sits at the right hand of the image of God in heaven is a part of the whole traitorous procedure. Whoever puts Jesus up there dodges Him down here that has been our experience. To us a dialog that ridicules . . . this translated Christ . . . ex-presses the very sharpness of our letters show how well educated reverence for the memory of Jesus?"

Crucifix from the walls of the school-houses—had made war, in every lepartment of life, upon Christianit and had won the unholy fight was a foolish as well as a wicked yaunt. There is a power in the light of heaven that will find a chink, even though it be in the wall of a dungeon below the street level, t send a ray of cheer to some faintin heart prisoned from the current o humanity that rushes past outside ignorant of the woe that lies hidden behind the iron bars. The penetra tive power of Christ's love for man will find its way wherever the sun

light and the air can reach fainting souls, to bring balm and comfort to the victims of misfortune and injustice. The soldiers of France who are now fighting her battles are cheered in their arduous and most noble task in their arturous and most note task by the sight of the Crucifix and the words of the priests who fight in the ranks beside them. The nursing Sisters are again tending the wounded on the battlefield, as they did in the great war of 1870. How splendidly they discharge the charit ble task has been told in the page of this journal, and how the Govern nent has had to acknowledge and nonor it in face of the world, by publishing the names of three nuns n the orders of the day, and the haracter of the services which called forth the tribute. It should be borne n mind that it was while tending wanded German soldiers that some of see holy French ladies dis charged their noble task under artillery fire and the turmoil and roar of a wide battlefield. Surely, the courage of Christ is reflected in the heroism which these devoted women show in doing His work even amid the awful horror of the battlefield and the frightful confusion of the maddened horses and the cries and groans of the dying and the screaming of the shells. How widely the Crucifix has triumphed over resuscitated Paganism in France is revealed in the letters lately sent home to Ireland by a Belfast policeex-f our lished in The Irish News. The The

show which pulpit is being de-bauched in sensationalism, politics and the like.—Boston Pilot. WHEN THE ENGLISH

TROOPS COME HOME

ions has been the Church's attitud

towards all political questions The Church alone is able to preach

A simple deduction will

THEY HAVE LOST THEIR OLD PREJUDICE AGAINST THE CATHOLIC CHURCH

James Cairns, English correspond ent of The Churchman, writes as follows :

When the Men Come Home The phrase is being used by nearly all our spiritual leaders ; what kind

of religion will our returning soldiers and sailors find in England? We are really getting quite nervous about it; we expect them to tell us some home truths. Some people, like Si Edward Clarke, think that they will come home despising High Church ntics, and seeking naturally the vangelical ministers. It may be so so much of the religion at the front has been of that tone. (There , not much room for ritual in the trenches.) But from what we hear from those who have visited the front the soldier is not likely to espise the ceremonial of the Cathoic party. He will seek a living Gospel message, without any partic-ular desire for or objection to the rit al which surrounds it. We have the authority of the Bishop of Birming am (Dr. Russell Wakefield,) who has more than once visited the front or the statement that our men have ost the old prejudice against the Roman Catholic Church. They have ound that religion is very much live in France, they admire the self-sacrifice of the French priests, and they are now 'prejudiced in favor of that against which they felt

so strongly before they went to the war.' And when they come back, they must find religion ' as living a thing at home as they have found it in France.' They must have open character, they must have open those heresies are to be met.' "I heartily respect an organization which faces its enemies in this way, and I wish that all ecclesiastical orchurches: the reserved pew must

this nation, properly managed, can endure to realize that the greatest ldest, most powerful organization in the world is the great Catholic Church, based spirtually upon the Rock, St. Peter, and materially upon a republican form of government, rue democracy, recognizing no birth right, no aristocracy other than that of intellect, character and devotion -The Chicago Evening American.

#### TRUE SCIENCE NEVER WALKS AHEAD OF THE CHURCH

Thomas Huxley (Agnostic) in "Lay Sermons, Addrssses and Reviews."

"It was my good fortune some time ago to pay a visit to one of the most important of the institutions in which the clergy of the Roman Catholic Church in these islands are trained and it seemed to me that the ence between these men and the com fortable champions of —was compar William able to the difference between our gallant volunteers and the trained eterans of Napoleon's Old Guard.

'The Catholic priest is trained to know his business, and do it effectively. The professors of the college in question, learned, zealous and de termined men, permitted me to speak frankly with them. We talked like outposts of opposed armies during a truce — as friendly enemies. And when I ventured to point out the difficulties their students would have to encounter from scientific thought they replied: 'Our Church has lasted many years, and has passed through many storms. The present is but a new gust of the old tempest, and we do not turn out our young men less fitted to weather it than they have been in former times. The heresies of the day are explained to them by their professors of philosophy and science, and they are taught how



THE

Away

court, aged seventy-six years brother of Mr. Thos. Harcourt

Given



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