# The Catholic Record

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1918

THE FAREWELL

There is a touching passage in the Acts of the Apostles which marks a alternatives so long set before the crisis in the Great Missionary's won- dying separate as they once did. derful career-a passage which must have brought responsive tears to unnumbered eyes during the score of centuries that have reverberated in divers keys.

upon Paul's neck and kissed him. tenderest ties has been on a scale of after its long wanderings. such magnitude that all previous records seem to shrink in comparison. There is danger in the very frequency of such experiences; familiarity is apt to dull our apprehension of life's uncertain tenure, glorifying the exceptional at the expense of the common, the sudden call to face

None of us can quite get away from the pressure of custom; only when some startling break occurs in our intimate relationships does the opportunity come to escape into a larger world of thought and feeling, to realize our affinity with beings who share the same hourly risks, whose fellowship enhances the joys and assuages the pains which we cannot wisely bear in loneliness.

# WIDESPREAD

So general and widely distributed are the pangs of separation in these dreadful years that a new and enlarged vision of the elemental things which underlie our phenomenal existence from hour to hour is imperatively called for. Is it not evident that this dislocation of the framework within which our activities have been so long confined has brought about a striking alteration in the popular attitude towards unseen verities? Not that the change implies a return to traditional modes of conceiving the human calling; rather does it involve a radical transformation of spiritual values, though few may be able to formulate their new

Our virtues, such as they are, have been largely moulded in the furnace of trial. At every stage increments of mental and physical disturbance attest the law that every real gain has to be acquired through conflict, every advance made by sacrifice of the lower to the higher.

# CONSOLATION

Those whose interest rises or falls with the visible presence or absence of its object have yet to outgrow the alphabet of human intercourse ; distance and lapse of years cannot stated times, is itself beautiful. It vitally affect the bond which is made of finer strands than sight and hearing, hand-clasps and kisses can weave. Life's wonder and mystery spring from aims and ideals of which material evolution can give no satisfactory account. Our forbears used to reflect with a kind of fatalistic the trenches, as the result of their piety that "every bullet has its billet;" the present embroglio offers a variety of chances to the men who go out fearlessly to face fearful odds by sea and land, or in the air that knowledge of what their mothers at envelopes them. Alas, that a quick home are doing just then. They will envelopes them. Alas, that a quick imagination and sensitive soul should sharpen the pain of parting. that our heightened consciousness of the unseen that holds the secrets mother at home and that of the boy of impending doom should lay us open to attack in our tenderest part.

This saddening forecast of the God's love upon the hearts of both!

Why may not this custom be estabeffect of the holocaust upon the

found expression in so many popular Oh, yes, they will pray. But all the forms. The graveyard no longer mothers of all the boys, praying toforms. The graveyard no longer bounds the prospect, nor do the

Great emotions have swept aside with echoes of the Pauline tradition egoistic hopes and fears, flooding men's souls with a sense of the At the close of his address to the grandeur of a cause which blends Ephesian elders, the fearless apostle law and liberty, the cosmic and the bade them an affectionate farewell, spiritual in one synthesis. Death and then "they all wept sore and fell appears under a new aspect. A new courage, far surpassing the sensuous sorrowing most of all for the words rage of the warrior who fights for which he spake that they should see earthly predominance alone, infects his face no more." So the ship all who suffer vicariously in the consailed on that fateful voyage, as flict for freedom and progress. Marmany another has sailed since, but tyrdom becomes a fresh and living never so many as of late, bearing experience. Redemption by blood precious human lives to fields of ceases to be a hearsay doctrine and dangerous duty and scenes of tragic gives a larger interpretation to the happenings. Truly, the parting of ancient gospel. Humanity seems to friends and the sundering of the be in sight of the land of promise

What more can be usefully said on a theme that trenches on the unspeakable treasures of the heart? The new lives that are taking the places of the fallen will inherit a sweeter date agricultural education world; is not this the reward that so revolutionized rural Ireland many who have paid the price of victory over evil have looked forward the War. wounds or death in concrete form to? If only with this posthumous obscuring the ordinary risks of daily glory the personal vision be realized, believe then indeed would the cup of joy after sorrow be filled to overflowing; America, i. lights in the white radiance of that

> Think each in each, immediately wise; Learn all we lacked before; hear, know, and say What this tumultuous body now

apocalypse, whereby we should

denies : And feel, who have laid our groping hands away; And see, no longer blinded by our

# "THE MOTHERS" HOUR"

As another heart-offering, but also, we may be sure, as a solace for mothers' heartache, a beautiful cus-tom has developed in England as one of the concomitant effects of the War. It is a very simple and a very beauti ful one, and one which Catholics understandingly can appreciate. It is called "The Mothers' Hour."

The hour is 12 o'clock, and the m now is when, at that hour, the bells are pealing in towers of church or factory, for all mothers throughout the kingdom to drop their instant work and simultaneously The deeper sources and higher significance of pain have engaged the pens of all the great thinkers from the author of the Book of Job to the latest grappler with the mystery in prose or verse. No perfect solution has been or is likely to be found. merit that day as another vicarious sacrifice for the boys who are fight-

ing the fight for country. Catholics will find nothing new in either prayer or self-dedication. For the first is reminiscent of our own stated times during the day; while the second is none other than our own daily offering for a special intention of the day's works in union with

But that the mothers of England. var-taught, should find in the days of their stress, and their consequent absolute dependence on God alone for alleviation of their suffeiring, a vague knowledge of our beautiful Catholic custom of united prayer at may be that this sacrificial prayer of the Mothers' Hour may be the first step in the restoration to England of its rejected heritage; and thus be come one of the blessings that surely nust be, though now hidden amid

the black horrors of war. To the blessings that God will in His own way confer on the boys in mothers' prayers, is to be added another immediate one. The boys, too, hear the bells ringing at 12 o'clock in the countries of their present striv-ing, and are reminded with certain be buoyed up with new hope, new confidence, new courage. And they, too, will pray. Is this not a beauti in the trench, ascending at the sam time as the dew of sacrifice, will de-

scend again as the gentle rain of

general mind has happily not been tulfilled. The final separation is viewed under conditions that differ widely from the older one which will pray for their boys "over there."

lished here as a new Angelus for the poor of Dublin \* \* \* that the diet of many thousands in Dublin consists mainly of bread and tea, supplemented by potatoes and dripping when it can be got.

# IRELAND'S PROSPERITY

LORD ABERDEEN CONTRASTS CONDITIONS IN COUNTRY

AND CITIES To Editor of New York Times

I have noticed a number of articles in the public press recently describing in glowing terms the supposed state of prosperity now prevailing in Ire-land. If the writers of these articles had confined themselves to thus de-picting only the agricultural districts a truer estimate of the present conditions of the country as a whole might have been formed; for the farmers of Ireland undoubtedly share with the farmers of Great Britain, the farmers of America, the result of the present high prices for all agricultural products.

The change which has been brought about by the effect of the Land Purchase Acts, through which two thirds of the land in Ireland is now in the hands of the occupiers combined with the results of up-tohave made her one of the chief food suppliers to the Allies during

It is hard for people grory the personal vision be realized, believe that in normal times, who would grudge the devotion to a high sacrificial ideal involved? For exporting to Great Britian food to the same amount of value as that sent over by the United States of e., £33,000,000, Sinca all the heavens that have been that time that amount has been inimagined would pale their ineffectual | creased every year; last year 750,000 extra acres were brought under till-

age.

If the same attention had been given to the urban districts of Ireland in regard to housing, the fostering of suitable industries there would have been a different Ireland at the present day.

Some extracts from a report drawn up by a special committee submitting reasons to the Irish Food Control Committee why grants for the ad ministration expenses of cooked food depots should be continued, so as to meet the extreme distress in which many thousands of people in Dublin are living, may throw some light on the conditions which prevail in that city.

### ABERDEEN and TEMAIR. New York, May 7, 1918. (Inclosure.)

DUBLIN COOKED FOOD DEPOTS STATEMENT BY THE COMMITTEE OF

INVESTIGATION The reason why such grant should be necessary in Dublin, while it has not been required in Great Britain, depends on the conditions of the working classes in this roads were not allowed to transport city. These conditions differ in a wine for Sacramental purposes in very marked degree from those pre- that State. If the decision of the vailing in English cities.

The ordinary Dublin industries are necessarily hindered by miss a considerable proportion of their employees because of the shortand other causes.

In England industries have been interfered with as seriously, there has been no curtailment, but rather an increase, of employment because of the enormous demand for munition work and allied industries. Labor Gazette for January, 1918, gives the percentage of unem among trade unionists as .7 17, as compared with 3.3 in 1914. In Dublin there is very little munition work to take the place of the local industries which have suffered, and the demand for labor has in consequence fallen off. This demand for workers in England, as well as the power of English organized labor to secure increased pay to meet the increased cost of living, has brought about a very marked rise in wages; and the high wages paid to munition workers insure a high standard for all labor. In Dublin the rise in wages has been very much less, and is not commensurate with the rise in the cost of living.

There are in Dublin a considerable proportion of men whose weekly wage falls below \$6, and some whose wage is below \$5, while women's wages are mostly under \$4, and in many cases as low as \$1 weekly.

It is the unanimous opinion of the

The health of a community fed in this manner is of necessity low. If proof of this were necessary it could on, yes, one mothers of all the boys, praying tomothers of all the boys, praying together day by day — surely such
prayer must waft itself beyond the
skies to find a resting place in the
skies to find a resting place in the
hand of infant mortality in Dublin, the
number of deaths of children under
vear of age being 1,237 out of one year of age being 1,237 out of 7,657 born in1916. This high rate is unfortunately not only found in the war years; it shows rather that Dublin has suffered from bad conditions for many years, though they have become worse recently. The present abnormal distress and semi-starvation press more heavily on a popula-tion which was already living at or below the poverty line; and the future will show grave and awful results from the present disastrous lowering of standards already too

> It is necessary to point out that every effort at improved feeding will do something to mitigate these results. Already we have evidence of the marked improvement in the health of children of school age the Provision of School since Meals act was put into operation.
> And on a smaller scale those working at the Cooked Food Dapots have ticed the marked improvement in the appearance of men and women who have been using these depots for the past ten months, men and women whose former dinner of ead and tea has been replaced by the more balanced ration supplied them at the depots. There are nine depots working under our com-

mittee. We do not consider that our scheme can fully meet the needs of the city workers for better subsistence : but we think it has done much lessen the serious distress due to the conditions we have indicated. As far as we can see, such an alleviation will be even more necessary in the immediate future. The situation is abnormal, and demands special treatment. The methods of dealing with the food crisis in England, where the principal object is to economize food, are not sufficient here, where no improvement in the machinery of distribution would enable the poorly paid workers to obtain sufficient food for a minimum subsistence ration. None of the ordinary sources of public aid, no ordinary methods of administrative regulations seemed fitted to cope with the situation, the urgency of which is due to our failure to share in the vast industrial expan-sion in England, while we share to the full in the increased cost of

# ALTAR WINES ARE NOT PROHIBITED

SUPREME COURT OF OKLAHOMA THUS INTERPRETS DRASTIC BONE-DRY " LAW

The Supreme Court of Oklahon District Court had been sustained

having much less employment than shipped to that State for Sacramental purposes, and the further stand was taken that the law even forbade priests to have in their possession wine for the celebration of Divine Office. After the adoption of "bone-dry law" it became very age of material arising from this difficult for priests to obtain wine for the celebration of the Sacrifice of the Matters came to an issue when the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad refused to transport wine from Oklahoma City to Guthrie to be used at Divine Service

in the Catholic Church there. The Very Rev. Urban de Hasque, Chancellor of the Diocese of Okla homa, thereupon instituted suit against the railroad in the District Court of Oklahoma. The court sustained the contention of the railroad that it was not permitted to transport wine, inasmuch as the prohibi tion laws of the State did not permit the shipment of wine even for Sacramental purposes.

Father de Hasque determined to carry the case to the Supreme Court of Oklahoma, with the result that the highest tribunal in that State has now reversed the decision of the District Court and decided that wines for Sacramental purposes are excepted under the provisions of the "bone-dry act" and may be transported by the railroads through Oklahoma. It is said that this case of Sacramenta wine and the "bone dry law" wil be carried by the supporters of the latter movement to the Supreme Court of the United States, and that conditions in Oklahoma will furnish a test case. In any event, the de members of our committee, all of whom have direct knowledge of the conditions of different sections of a precedent and have an important cattle.

bearing upon the decision of any tribunal in the future, as regards such interpretations of prohibition laws in the obtaining of wine for

acramental purposes.
The Catholic authorities contended

that the laws, as interpreted by the lower courts, constituted a violation of the Constitution of the United which guarantees to all the right and liberty to States. worship God according to their own consciences. If upheld, the law would inevitably have resulted in preventing the celebration of Mass in Oklahoma, thereby depriving Catholics of their highest and most essential act of worship.—Buffalo

## HEAR THE OTHER SIDE

IRISH VIEW OF CONSCRIPTION IN IRELAND

"There is no doubt in my mind that a great blunder has been made in regard to conscripting the Irish. Of course no one believes an Irishman when he says that he feels that England has no more right to conscript him by brute force than Eng-land has a right to conscript Switzerland. Believe it or not, about 3,000,000 Irish feel this way and in their hearts completely and irresistibly resent their conqueror's con-scripting them. This is not a quali-fied truth. It is the truth. No Irish Nationalist feels that the Union is honest, or that representation under the union is binding representation. For over thirty years three quarters of the Irish people have carried on the old repeal agitation regarding the Union as government without the consent of the governed. They have unanimously pleaded for self-determination, these millions of Irish. Now Lloyd George says: "This war is your war. You may not think so, but it is. And whether you think so or not, we'll force you to fight for us. We'll force you, although the worst you have to fear from Prussianism is precisely

this kind of disregard of your liberty and private will, this use of force." Americans may feel that the end justifies the means, but many of them, adopting Machiavellian language, are tempted to say, "Yes, it is a blunder." An Irishman says, "You call it a blunder? Do you call the invasion of Belgium a blunder? You called that a crime. This is a crime and thousands of Irishmen are prepared to show it is a crime."

"President Wilson said the military nen are in power in Germany. think the military men are equally in power in England. Lloyd George has asked them, "Do you need the Irish?" And he has obeyed their answer, "Yes, you must conscript these Irish, they will make 100,000 fighting men. We can use them, and we need them badly." But these military men, supported by Milner and Curzon, do not realize, and never have realized, that morale is primarily important. Important to the Frenchman who makes a principle of the self-determination of Alsace-Lorraine, if not to the Russian and to the Balkans. How Germany must smile. If the Irish resist conscription, it is worth many divisions to

leave Ireland out of conscription up to the present? Because it was 'in did the President of the Privy Why was it inexpedient? Because the public opinion of Ireland so strongly opposed it. And why was the French Catholic Orders that had the opinion of Ireland opposed to it? Because Ireland has no stake in the war similar to England's stake in the war. Ireland quite clearly has not has to lose. England has failed to give Ireland the self government Why not forgive Germany's disregard for principles and consider this whole thing an imperial dogfight ?

"It is because of this preciousness of principle that the Allies must want self-determination to precede conscription in Ireland. It is not a question of the sacredness of human rights. The right not to be con scripted by a government that is a conqueror's government is a sacred The real issue is contained in that simple statement. You cannot disguise it.

'The Irish are not cowards or pacifists.

AND THE MILITARY SERVICE ACT OF ENGLAND

Misrepresentations have appeared in some of the newspapers as to the attitude of the Catholic Hierarchy in England and Wales regarding the Military Service Act, and Cardinal Bourne, in a statement in which he gives the lie to those false charges, says: It is quite in accordance with Catholic tradition, that in case of real need, priests should render non combatant service of a kind compati-ble with the priestly character and dress, especially by tending the wounded. The Bishops, therefore, at once signified their willingness to see who among their clergy could be set free for this purpose, pointing out at the same time that only the Bishops could accurately judge the circumstances, and that, in view of the heavy demands already made on their clergy, no large number could be available for other work. The Bishop of London (Anglican) has recently stated that his clergy

are 1,100 in number, and that 24 of them are acting as military chaplains. The active secular clergy of the diocese of Westminster are fewer than 300 in number, and 52 of them are serving as chaplains. This gives some idea of what the Catholic clergy in England are doing in this

respect.
Allusion has been made to the clergy undertaking even combatant service. It must not be forgotten that it is directly contrary to the Christian sentiment and to ancient Catholic tradition that those who are consecrated to the service of the Altar for the offering of the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass and the administration of the Sacraments should be called upon to take part in the shedding of

France alon mong the belligerent nations, impelled by anti-Christian principles and the hatred of re-ligion, has violated the tradition of centuries. God, indeed, has made use of the heroic patriotism of the French clergy to undo some of the consequences of this enactment; but those who remember that the laws of Christian tradition cannot be violated with impunity may surely find in this violation one of the causes why victory is so long delayed. The example of the anti-Christian Gov-ernment of France is not one to set before the people of Christian Eng-

# PROOF OR RETRACTION

MR. MCMASTER CHALLENGES

HON. MR. ROWELL

From Hansard, May 22nd McMaster.-That sort of thing (the appeal to religious prejudice) is just the very worst and most wicked thing that we could have in Canada, and that was spread abroad throughout Ontario in both Liberal and Conservative papers. I asked myself this question: Did the leader of the Unionist party in Ontario try to stop that sort of thing, or did he profit by it? Because if he profited by it, if he allowed that to go un-challenged, and if he did not do everything he could to stop that sort of thing he did wrong. I am willing to pause to find out from him now whether he tried to stop that sort of thing, because I do not want to accuse him unjustly and I await his

MR. BUREAU:-He will not reply. I do not want to say any-

"Let us call this thing by its thing that would not be fair proper name. Why did the English and right to the President of the What to the present? Because it was indid the President of the Privy Counexpedient to conscript the Irish, cil do in this campaign that was going on? He went up to North Bay and made a bitter attack upon

come to this country.
Now, Mr. Speaker, if his words were true. I would not have very the liberty to lose which England perhaps, to criticize the wisdom, in an election of this sort, of raising a personal attack upon those Orders of the war. The 'inexpediency,' in other words, turn on a question of justice and fair play. Now, the keynote of President Wilson's great policy is justice and fair play. English say, "Yet, but the Germans was incorrect. And although we are almost at Calais. Good God, have had a statement handed out to man, why quibble about politics the press, which is, possibly a new now?" All right. But Germany is way in which men belonging to this not secure either. Germany has to fear defeat and the crushing of the German Empire. Why quibble about Belgium and the Lusitania? the defeat days and come into the House to make their own de fence-eight weeks have passed without reply; and except for this statement handed out to the press, we have had no statement from the President of the Council either adducing the proof that he was right when he made those charges or that he withdraws them like a man.

The road of extravagance is the men must be turned in the direction Irish are not cowards or Neither are they slaves or Straint.—Rt. Rev. Msgr. S. Parkinson,

# CATHOLIC NOTES

Since the beginning of the War about \$2,000 trucks have been shipped from the United States to countries of Europe

Recently the five hundred students of the medical and dental depart-ments of St. Louis University, St. Louis, Mo., were sworn into the government service to be called as oon as they shall have been gradu-

A series of hitherto unknown sermons of St. Augustine have been discovered, German papers say, at Wolfenbuttel Brunswick by Father Germain Morin, a Belgian Benedictine monk. News of the discovery has been forwarded to this country from Amsterdam

The Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John in London have re-ceived from Sir John Arnott, a check for \$350,000, the one day contribution of the Irish provinces of Leinster Munster and Connaught, collected through the Irish Times.

Rome, May 21.—In the Sistine Chapel, yesterday morning, the Holy Father personally consecrated with the full Papal rite and ceremonial Cardinal Van Rossum as Prefect of the Sacred Congregation of the Pro paganda.

In regard to a mischievous letter, which has been published in an English paper, stating that Cardinal Gas-parri, the Papal Secretary of State, had publicly expressed his regret that the troops which are occupying Jerusalem, are not all Catholics, His Eminence in a letter to Cardinal Bourne of London, indignantly denies that he did anything of the

Rev. Brother Bernard, Director of De La Salle College, Aurora, Ont. has just been appointed Provincial of the Christian Brothers of Ontario in succession to Rev. Brother Edward whose term of office has expired. Brother Bernard is a native of Bromley, Renfrew Co., Ont., and a brother of Rev. Wm. P. Breen, Secretary of His Lordship the Bishop of Pem-

Archbishop John Ireland was elected Commander of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, Minnesota Commandery, at its annual meeting at the West Hotel, St. Paul, on Tuesday evening, May 14. It is the highest gift within the power of the Loyal Legion, a militant and progressive body com-posed exclusively of officers of the Civil War and officers' sons.

The Rev. Robert L. MacNeely of Santiago, Chile, says the Buffalo Union and Times, traveled 6,500 miles in order to offer his services as chaplain to the United States. taining a year's leave of absence from his diocese, Father MacNeely, who is now fifty-five years of age, left immediately for New York, which he reached on April 8th. He is the son of a veteran of the Civil War who went to death on the blood-stained

field of Getty-sburg. The statue of the Blessed Joan of Arc, the immortal Maid of Orleans, who was declared blessed among the holy virgins of the Church of God by the late Sovereign Pontiff, Pope Pius X., and who is now venerated upon our Catholic altars, was presented to the Louisiana Historical Society by the Museum of French Art on Wednesday, May 1. The presentation took place at the "Cabildo," the Government House of Spanish colonial days, now the Louisiana State Mu-

Among four priests ordained May at St. Joseph's Seminary, Dun-woodie, N. Y., was the Rev. Robert J. St. Joseph's Cairns from the Foreign Mission Seminary at Maryknoll. -Father Cairns is an alumnus of Holy Cross College and one of its most popular students. He is the fourth to be ordained for Maryknoll during the present scholastic year, and is the ifteenth priest now enrolled in that already vigorous young society.

It is reported that Alaska has a native Catholic population of 11,500, all of whom are converts or descendants of converts. Christianity was intro duced into the country one hundred years ago by traders from Russia. It was the faith of the Greek Orthodox or schismatic Church, but Catholic missionaries made their appearance most active of the orders on these Missions. There are now twenty-two priests and ten lay brothers of the society laboring there.

Some time ago the Chinese Gov ernment decided to open a large public hospital at Peking, furnished with the latest appliances and under the management of young Chinese physicians, who had graduated from American universities. Catholics will be gratified to learn that the administration of this notable institution has been placed in the hands of the Sisters of Charity. When it is taken into consideration that the Protestant missions are numerous and wealthy in the city, road to discontent, unhappiness and they fully expected and desired the social destruction. The steps of care of the hospital, the compliment care of the hospital, the compliment to the Catholics is more marked. Decidedly in the north as well as in the south of China, the Catholic Church is gaining a strong foothold.

TORONTO

### GERALD DE LACEY'S DAUGHTER

AN HISTORICAL ROMANCE OF COLONIAL DAYS

> BY ANNA T. SADLIER BOOK II CHAPTER X

A COUNTERPART The de Laceys reached the Colony of Maryland in safety. Had the pro-prietary government been still in the ascendant, with the Catholic freedom from every kind of intoler bers of the ancient faith might have settled down there in peace and security. But the Calverts, and the Catholic government they had found ed, were dispossessed. Persecution against dissenters, and of course against Catholics, was relentlessly enforced. Negotiations were continually in progress between the other colonies to restrict the liberties of Catholics, to render their position intolerable, and even to banish them entirely from the land. Intolerance like a fatal miasma had spread upwards from Virginia and downwards from New York and New wind of the War of Independence to

clear away this mist.

It was, therefore, deemed inadvisable that the fugitives should linger long in that congenial atmosphere where they were so cordially received. A plan was formulated by their friends in New York by which they were to be conveyed by the sloop "Anna Maria" to Sandy Hook, where they were to board the brigan. " Mermaid." of which the hon est seaman, Rogers, was captain. Once on board the brigantine, a safe the south was assured, where they might hope for at least a temporary security until a lull in the storm of persecution should enable them to

eturn to New York. Meanwhile, counterplotting had been going on in Manhattan Vries again appeared as the evil genius. The autumn winds were laying waste the garden which Evelyn had so carefully tended, and blighting with its chilly breath the of those splendid trees of Manhattan, when Captain Prosser Williams stood once more within the luxurious apartment which Vrow de Vries dominated from her chair. He vas walking up and down impatiently, glancing from the lean, dark igure of Mynheer Laurens, who had also been summoned to conference. to the living antithesis offered by

It irked Captain Williams much. in his present mood of fiery impaience, to have thus to propitiate his repulsive and uninteresting hostess. The latter watched him out of her dull eyes, in which smouldered a fire of resentment, as though she had been quick to read his thoughts. She purposely continued her conversation with her other guest until the young officer's imnatience had reached its limit And what," he said at last, " is

this notable intelligence which you so urgently invited me to hear?" "If you will but seat yourself," the woman said, "I will make known to you such late news as has reached

There was a hint of dryness in her tone, which served as a warning to her fellow-conspirator. He com-plied instantly with her request, and, seating himself ruthlessly upon one of the silver-laced chairs which were kept more for ornament than use, he prepared to listen. Vrow de Vries, slowly unfolding a letter, read it in a thick, guttural voice, which sounded as though her considerable apois impeded her utterance. The first part of that epistle proved a thorn in the flesh of Captain Williams. For it fitted in all too well with his own dark and brod thoughts, and forcibly reminded him w, in common with the good ople of Salem, he had been baffled fooled. For Goodman Cooke gave his sister a prolix account, em-bellished with many a flight of fancy in which superstition played its part, of the scene in the court-house at

Since no trace of Indians had been found in the town, and those in the nearest encampments were pursuing their ordinary avocations without any hostile intent whatever and professing utter ignorance of the late attempt, the believers in witchcraft, including a considerable number of the townspeople, were of opinion that the whole occurrence was an illusion of the senses, created by the evil power of the reputed witch and the spirits with whom presuma. bly she was familiar. A panic had ensued, it was believed, in the course of which the witch had transported herself far beyond the limits of the

town. Captain Prosser Williams, visibly ored and with a bitter smile upon his lips, sat back in his chair play vanished from his mind with his de-

but he answered defiantly :

shall say that the powers of hell may

recalled both men to the subject of the letter, the conclusion of which was of sufficient interest to arrest officer. For Goodman Cooke had heard a rumor that two people, cor-responding exactly to the description about that a young sailor, who had been employed by Captain
Jenkins of the sloop "Anna Maria,"
those present were quite aware of
had openly boasted in a tavern, when in his cups, that his master was a smile played over their faces as about to take to Sandy Hook, near the door opened to admit the partic-New York, two fugitive dissenters.

On being plied with questions he had disclosed the date upon which

As Captain Prosser Williams for a southerly port.

carelessly in her best silver-laced and exclaiming: chair. It gave Vrow de Vries singu- "Well, old se lar pleasure to be thus pulling strings of which her husband was tion within her to be even temporarily the association of men for whom her husband, in their public jealousy of her late neighbor, which had been fanned into a flame by her husband's praise. But whatever her sentiments or those of Henricus easy, but he had no choice but to the sentiments of the sentiments or those of Henricus easy, but he had no choice but to the sentiments of th at this important information and at the circumstance that the date mentioned still allowed time for action, they were mild in comparison with those of the chief conspirator. There was no lack of interest now in Cantain Williams' aspect. His by one including Mynheed de Vrice.

Captain Williams' aspect. His by one, including Mynheer de Vries, apathy had vanished as if by magic. who had suavely greeted the young For, just when he felt himself bailled at every point and the coveted prize unconscious of the new act in the seemed to have slipped from his grasp under circumstances most humiliating to his self-esteem, here was an opportunity offered to regain all that he had lost and to take a quite ignorant of recent developnotable revenge upon those who had outwitted him, while doing a service to Lord Bellomont and the State which should merit a rich reward.

Moreover, the hope of finally securities that the urbane and polished man of the world had pulled certain strings ing the person of Evelyn sprang which had brought to naught their again into life. For that ill-starred late machinations in Salem town. love of his had but increased with They little guessed that, as a result the obstacles by which it had been of his appeal, Lady Bellomont had confronted, and never had its ardor put Captain Ferrers upon the scent, been greater than when Evelyn had and had asked leave for that officer appeared pale, helpless and in bonds on a frivolous pretext, which the image rose before him as he had granted en it then, and filled him with an

two fugitives to justice. The pallor of Prosser Williams' face was heightened by two spots of dull, red color in either cheek. His eyes gleamed with a baleful fire, and his breath came short and sharp. He dared not trust himself to speak. The conflict of emotions was too strong, and he feared that it to the eyes that were watching him. He rallied sufficiently, however, to ricus Laurens was already putting, as to what should be done in the present emergency. The two men conversed together purposely in lov tones, which were not always audible to their singular hostess, observed them with a smile of pure content. For she knew she had set in motion whatever engines of de-struction they might choose to requisition, since Prosser Williams held him in the hollow of his hand. Just now when Lord Bellomone was making furious efforts for the suppression of illicit trading, it was wall of intolerance which it seemed impossible for the most aggressive manufacture overcome. piracy, was still at large simply be cause he was protected by an influential member of the Household, who also stood well with Lieutenant Nanfan and the other prominent

men of the extreme Protestant party. apparently taking Mynheer Laurens nto his confidence, concealed from him his ulterior plans for obtaining possession of Evelyn as his wife. If nis lips, sat back in his chair play.

In mis ulterior plans for obtaining like the dassel of his sword hilt. All disposition towards credulity had vanished from his mind with his departure from Salem, and he was interest and her father would still be spared all annoyances. If this from the "machinations of Rome," plan had failed, she must be seized little thinking that his existence was ing with the tassel of his sword hilt. possession of Evelyn as his wife. If All disposition towards credulity had Lacey's friends in Manhattan were at the bottom of the affair. He was curiously iritated, moreover, by the solemn interest with which Henricas Laurens listened to the recital. He could not refrain from saying, in an obviously sneering tone:

"Are you also, Mynheer, a believer leave with scant ceremony of Vrow plain, Chapman's best liked friend

who him there. As a sharp cutting wind may was blowing outside, the tavern appeared particularly inviting, and Prosser Williams laughed.

"Devilish they may be in their deeds, these Papists." he said, "but at least they have the wit to despise at least they have the wit to despise loosened, he was drinking, swearing and grumbling when the two young men entered the room. He no longer uttered public denunciations of His Excellency, since Prosser Williams had put him upon his guard. But, since grumbling was his favor-ite pastime, he usually found some pretext for its exercise, and just of the father and daughter, had arrived in Maryland, where they were known to consort with Jesuits sent out by the home government to and other Papists. Also it had been prey upon the colonies in general bruited about that a young sailor, and honest traders in particular.

the "Anna Maria" was to sail. He knew nothing further, save that the heat indoors, it was universally conpassengers were to be put aboard ceded that he merited the title some vessel sailing for overseas or His satin waistcoat was as gaudy in coloring as it was rich in material The fat woman's eyes sparked with triumph as she read, for well his curled and perfumed locks. She knew the delight with which she knew the delight with which cringing civility as the approaching cringing civility as the approaching created him with a careless Excellency's Household, who now sat nod, striking him on the shoulder

Well, old sea-dog, drinking the ocean dry as usual !"

tar pleasure to be thus pulling ocean dry, as usual!"

The two young men then seated gnorant, and having her part as he had his, in the movements of the whence the officer, leaning back in had his, in the movements of the day. It responded to a latent ambi-

"Remain here after these others or official capacity, had a profound have gone. Mynheer Laurens and I respect. Also, it gratified her idle have business of weight to discuss

Laurens who showed great pleasure obey, since he was far too deeply in the courtroom at Salem. Her Governor in a fit of good-humor had

Now Mynheer, as he sipped his almost intolerable longing to look upon her again and to hear her voice, even if it were in anger or contempt. He forgot Vrow de Vries, who was watching him curiously, and Herizage him than her word with the serving men might be planning; whether, they were simply passing an idle moment, or about to engage in some shady transaction with the and Henricus Laurens, who, how-ever, was chiefly concerned at the moment with the thought of what steps might be taken to bring these interested showed signs of stirring, he strolled out at the door with a would become too painfully evident mined to have a word with him and find out what was afoot. For he had noted Captain Williams' action reply to the questions which Hen. in leaning over to whisper to the smuggler, and had surmised what

TO BE CONTINUED

### THE SHORTEST WAY HOME

Chapman had most of the characteristics of the bigot. He was ready employ. It was agreed between the confederates that the services of Greatbatch should be called into resolutely shut his mind to the truth. The stale slanders against the Catholic Church found a ready lodgment in his mind, and he added to them

In his ordinary every day intercourse, John D. Chapman was all that any reasonable person could de-He was free and easy and anfan and the other prominent open handed, and had a personality that was at once agreeable and incaptain Prosser Williams, while gratiating. But the mention of the Catholic Church was always sufficient to transform the man. He saw red. Every aggressive instinct bristled

de Vries, the two hurried off towards was a man who differed from him in the tavern of Der Halle, where ut he answered defiantly:

de Vries, the two hurried off towards was a man who differed from him in the tavern of Der Halle, where Greatbatch was sure to be found one man to differ with another. Strange things occur which are whenever his vessel was in port. Lawrence Higgins was a ray of sun-

beyond our human judgment; and They were so fortunate as to find light. That, in itself, made him not attempt to answer his glittering gen- road official came along at this able. He was middle-aged, with a family; Chapman was in his late twenties; and in the enjoyment of She pursed her lips in an endeavor family; Chapman was in his late twenties; and in the enjoyment of single blessedness. Higgins was red-headed and hopeful; Chapman "Do you mean to say that it would do no good to prove to him that he's "For God's sake!" he cried, don't try to go in there. You can't possibly do him any good, and you're risking your own life."

The priest halted for a moment and

The men came into frequent con tact in a business way, and their dealings were always mutually satisfactory. Higgins never wanted the scratch of a pen from Chapman, and Chapman said he would willingly trust his life to Higgins. It was a source of wonder that two men so radically opposed to one another in so many things could get along so agreeably. Higgins explained this by saying it was a law of nature for opposites to agree, and that Chapman was sincere. Larry had a profound respect for sincerity. Chapman, on his side, was convinced that Higgins was honest, and said one could not ask for more than complete honesty.

In the course of time. Chapman came to break bread at the Higgins' home and while there met the various members of the family, including Agnes Higgins, the fair-haired daughter who was a replica of her father, with the added advantages of youth and a convent education. There was mutual admiration, be tween the young folks, but Agnes knew of Chapman's anti-Catholic tendencies and was disposed to look at him askance. The light of faith shone brightly in her blue eyes, and she was not the sort of person to permit the slightest reflection against her Church to go unchallenged. After dinner at that first visit came the inevitable clash between the girl and the young man. He had no thought of provoking a controversy. but the words persisted in coming

"I admire your father immensely. he said in a patronizing way, "in spite of his blind faith."

Evidently," she retorted calmly enough, but with flashing eyes, "you not know the meaning of the

word. Oh," he replied jauntily, "I think

"I'm sure you don't." she said Faith, as we understand it, is belief in revealed religion. We are confident that it is divine and, that being the case, nothing else matters. It is not easy to explain to the worldly minded. It is a gift—a gift from God. If you haven't it, nothing else in the world can take its place. If you have it you can afford to dispense with everything

'And you condemn those that have

Not at all," was the quick reply, "I only pity them from the bottom of my heart. The distribution of the faith is one of the mysteries that my poor mind can never fathom. I only know that it may often be withheld from the great ones of the world and the poor savage in the wilds of Africa.

But what good does it do?" All of the greatest and most unselfish deeds in this hard world come from faith. It is faith that enables priests and nuns to devote their whole lives to the good of mankind. What they do, they do without money and without price. There is no earthly incentive. They do not work for the applause of men.

But your people are priest-rid-That is the bigot's catch phrase. she replied, "and, like most catch

phrases, it is meaningless. No one has more personal liberty than mem bers of the Catholic Church. Their only check is their conscience. The Church, in the person of the priest, serves them from the cradle to the grave. It is their guide, their coun-selor, their consoler. They are often disobedient and ungrateful, and if they fail in the end, it is their own

He had a desire to prolong their conversation, but he looked at his watch and found it was time to leave. He looked at Agnes with a

"I admire your loyalty," he said, but I'm perfectly satisfied that you are wrong. I can put a dozen questions to you that I'm sure you won't be able to answer."

You can make it a hundred." she "and I'll answer them all. I'll guarantee that most of them are misrepresentations and slanders that were answered before either of us were born.

She said good-bye to him courte ously enough but within she was raging. His calm assumption of su-periority rankled in her breast and she was eager for the time when she could take up the cudgels in behalf of that which she held dearer than life itself. Her father, who had heard the last part of the conversation, turned to her indulgently:

Agnes, you talk like a theologian -you're a regular doctor of divin-

The girl shook her head protest-You know I'm nothing of the kind, but I'd be ashamed of myself if

faith that's in me."

tionately. your breath on Chapman."
She looked at her father in surprise. "You don't mean to say that you let his charges go unchal-You don't mean to say that

at the dark side of life. Higgins and a devout member of the Catholic Church; and Chapman had no form met men of his type before. He's intellectually vair, and if you were wrong, if welld to prove that he was wrong, it would imiliate him terribly."
She locked at him hopelessly.

Then he's a hopeless bigot. Is He's a bigot, but not hopeless.'

She gave a gesture of impatience. "Dad," she protested, "it's hard to understand you. How can you pretend to respect a man for his big-

Because it's honest bigotry," he smiled.

'The fellow has the courage of his convictions. He would be converted more easily than the chap who is indifferent, or the man who says that Also, he is quite different from the professional bigot—that is, the man who uses his bigotry as a means of money making.

e nodded her pretty head wisely. "I think I see what you mean. It makes me understand why you respect him. But isn't there some way of making him see the truth ?" Higgins smiled at the enthusiasm of the girl.

There are many ways, but as I've explained to you, controversy is the least desirable. It just has to come to him naturally as the sense of reason comes to a child. This may take a long while, but you know my dear, the longest way round is, after all, the shortest way home.'

'Dad," she cried impulsively, "I'm beginning to think you're a wise

He patted her on the head again Don't talk that way, or you'll spoil me entirely."

Chapman and Agnes met only at

rare intervals after that, but on these rare occasions he did not harp on his hobby, and she had nothing to say about religion. But each of them felt keenly interested in the other. Her loyalty to her faith had impressed him and caused him to admire her, but without changing his views of Catholicism. Agnes on her part, studied him carefully and came to feel with her father that, no matter how mistaken he might be, he had the virtue of honesty.

It was three months after the first discussion between Chapman and Agnes that the young man and Lawrence Higgins went on a business trip together. They sat in the smoking car of the express train and discussed a number of subjects in which they were mutually interest-

Suddenly, in the midst of their talk, there came a dreadful crash, and in the twinkling of an eye chaos reigned. Chapman found himself sprawling in the aisle, and when he looked up he discovered Higgins jammed between two seats. It was only a matter of a few moments to extricate him, and fortunately neither of them were injured beyond few scratches and bruises. The air was filled with dust and din : the car windows were broken, and they heard moans coming from a dis-

What is it?" asked Chapman, as oon as he was able to speak.
"Wreck! that's plain enough," re-

plied Higgins, "our car turned on its

we going to do about it?" dows. They had to move carefully outspoken way:

to avoid injury by glass and splinters "I'd like to meet Father Fisher. out eventually they managed to climb out into the daylight. Passengers were running in all directions, and help had already been summoned. First aid was given to the injured, many of whom

were lying on the damp grass in various stages of consciousness. Chapman and Higgins joined the to him. other volunteers in doing all they could for the afflicted ones. While thus engaged, they came in contact with a man wearing a Roman collar who seemed to be performing the

labors of three persons at once.
"Well, Father Fisher," exclaimed that style." Higgins extending his hand, "I never expected to see you here!"
"Larry my boy," retorted the

other, clasping the proffered palm in his own begrimed hand. "I'm glad to be able to see you walking about on two sound legs."

ing, and there's a man in the ruins calling for a priest!" Without a word, Father Fisher left

them and hastened in the direction

indicated. Instinctively, Chapman and Higgins followed. The first car, like the others, had been derailed and was on its side. The upper portion was in flames, and beneath the side any fault with you." next to the ground they could see the body of a stalwart man pinned down. subject to another. Chapman spoke couldn't give an account of the aith that's in me."

The possibility of saving his life was of the wreck, but before he could remote. It would take heavy machin-finish the praise he wished to give He patted her on the head affectory to move the obstruction, and bethe priest, the latter had taken the nately.

fore that could be obtained he would conversation in his own hands and die. The priest looked about for turned it into a denunciation of the

prise. "You don't mean to say that you let his charges go unchallenged?"

He smiled.

Oh, if he makes a specific misstatement I correct it, but I never which and which was now smoldering as if ready to burst into flames. Father Fisher got down on his hands and knees and began to crawl through the aperture. A rail-

The priest halted for a moment and looked at the other with perfect calm-'No earthly good," he said quietly,

but there's something else."
Before any one could interfere, he had gone all the way in and was by the side of the stricken man. Those on the outside witnessed a remark able cransformation. They saw the face of the man who was pinned be neath the weight of the debris. It had been distorted with pain, but the moment Father Fisher took his hand. the poor victim's countenance cleared assumed an expression of tran

quility. They saw the priest reach into his pocket and pull out a stole which he slipped about his neck. He bent his ear toward the victim, and his lips began to move. Everybody realized that the poor man wa making his confession. The moments seemed like minutes

to the awe-stricken onlookers. Presently the priest lifted his hand and made the sign of the cross over the prostrate one. All understood now that the last rites of the Church were being administered to the dying m Instinctively everybody—regardless of religious belief—lifted their hats and stood in reverent silence, until the ceremony was completed. Chapman watched the scene like fascinated. The poor fellow lifted his head by a supreme effort and, looking affectionately at the priest smiled contentedly. The next moment he fell back dead. Fisher closed the eyes of the corpse and crossed his arms reverently and then, and only then, began to craw

out from the dangerous position. Lawrence Higgins had moved closer to the burning car, and his lips were moving in prayer. The aperture through which the priest had entered get through alive? That was the question in every mind. He did, but his hair and his eyebrows were singed, and he was burned and bruised from the fire and falling timbers. It was Higgins who gave him a helping hand and pulled him to a place safety. Involuntarily burst into applause. Involuntarily, the But Father Fisher, if he heard, paid no attention to the demonstration.

Thank God, Larry," he said to his friend, "I got there in time.' 'I thought so, Father."

"Yes," added the priest, as much to himself as to the other, "the poor fellow got what he has prayed for all his life-a happy death. Chapman could restrain himself no

A happy death!" he ejaculated. A happy death in that inferno?"
The priest looked at the speaker

uriously. Yes," he said, simply, "that is one of the most consoling of all the consoling things about the Catholic Church. how to live but it teaches them how to die.'

Before anything more was said a messenger appeared to summon the priest elsewhere. Others needed his attention and ministrations. And for more than an hour he worked with amazing energy, giving spiritual help and consolation while the doctors, who had arrived, were caring for the physical needs of the victims. Wrecking crews came upon the scene, and before noon of that day all signs of The young man glanced about him the catastrophe had been removed, in a dazed way.

"I believe it has. But what are ness as usual. and the world went about its busi-

Three days after the train wreck As he spoke he noticed a means of Chapman called on Higgins at the escape by way of two broken win-

Would you mind taking me to see him some night?

Certainly not." replied the redhaired one, looking at his friend curiously. Chanman caught the look and said

Oh. I'm not going to talk religion Higgins laughed in his loud, hearty,

wholesome way.
"Sure, you don't suppose Father
Fisher would bother his head with talking religion to you, do you? He's too busy a man to waste his time in

And somehow Chapman Higgins was entirely candid in his statement. He had half hoped that there might be something controversial in their conversation, but he did

not want to be placed in the position of inviting it.

They found Father Fisher in his study, clad in a threadbare black Before there was a chance to say anything more, a woman came running up to the priest, wringing her caseock, smoking a strong cigar and reading a book. He greeted them cordially.

it easy for the night."

"In that event," suggested Chap-

man, "you may have no desire for The priest laughed.

'I'm glad to have you, and if you

The talk drifted easily from one some way of reaching the sufferer. railroad company for their failure to The only opening was by way of a provide proper safeguards for their window from which the sash had employees and for passengers.

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informed Father Fisher was concerning the affairs of the world. He exsacred calling, but he wondered how he found the time to learn so much about current analyses and he illuminated and clarified every subject he dis cussed. In the midst of their talk there was a call from the little office those sons. They are employing substitutes for coal and food so that their sons in faraway France, fighting for the boon of freedom and the rights, may the summons, and Chapman could not help but see and overhear. A young woman in black, with a shawl drawn over her head, was speak-

ing:
"Oh, Father," she said, "they've taken Ann to the Municipal Hospital and I don't know whether she'll ever come back. She cried to see you before she left, but they wouldn't On distant battlefields the greatest

What was the trouble?" ing, and no priest to console her!'

hore to himself than to the woman, but I know they'll let me in."

In five minutes he had excused himself to his callers, put on his hat and coat and left the house. At the dod of battles.—Boston Pilot. door he paused to speak a word of comfort to the woman in the shawl, and promised to let her know the condition of her child, Chapman and Higgins left the house at the same time and started homeward.
"Think of that man going to the

said Chapman, Why, ne's taking his life in his hands!" Higgins smiled.

"It's all in a day's work with Father Fisher—and with every other

Chapman was silent all the way home. He was thinking profoundly and when he said good night it was in an absent-minded way.

But in spite of the young man's alarm, the priest came out of the visitation unscathed, as he had so many times before. The child in the hospital recovered too, so the incident was not depressing by any

In the meantime Chapman absented himself from the Higgins' home. Agnes and her father wondered if they had unwittingly offended him.

Higgins.
"No," replied Agnes, with opened wonder. "I followed your advice evening.
and never touched on the subject At 5:30 o'clock our ears were de-

-after the first time."

which I think will please you."

She grasped both his hands impully, her eyes sparkling with joy.
You've surprised and made me very happy indeed."
"I thought I would, and now I

want you to make me very happy."

ow?" becoming my wife. Please say that you will.' could scarcely hear her reply, but he knew that it was the word he had hoped would come from her dear

ever brought you into the Catholic

He beamed on her. It wasn't argument at all-al- closed to them for tution. And my only wonder now is hurrying to the church door, but a

# MOTHERHOOD

No more deserved and touching tribute could be paid to any class of individuals than was paid to the mothers of the nation Sunday, May 12. In their hands is the construc-tion of our civilization. Their strength is the measure of the nation's strength, as their purity and integrity is the measure of the fidelity of the nation to the ideals of morality, justice and right.

Well might the country turn to them and do them honor at all times, but particularly now, when the world is passing through its Gethsemane and the sacrifices and deaths of their children are writ large on the pages of immortal history. To fight and die for one's country has always and in all lands been esteemed an honor. And in this glory the mother naturally shares. For the child is the parent's very own, and the honor that comes to him is reflected like wise on her.

The mother's part in the making of brave soldier lads is incalculable. Her courage and fortitude have

Chapman was surprised how well fought and fell at Vimy Ridge or in the whole congregation of soldiers.

sted him to be an authority in his great work of conservation. By sav-ored calling, but he wondered how ing food, fuel and all that the Government asks she is building mightiabout current affairs. He touched on many topics and he illuminated been said and truthfully that food and fuel will win this War. And the to begin. preservation of human rights, may not suffer from the severity of the elements or from lack of invigorating ood. Here the mothers are doing a high and noble duty, and with a light-

ness of heart and nobility of spirit that well become the best traditions otherhood.
On distant battlefields the greatest

safeguard to morals, outside religion, and the greatest spur to upright con-"Diphtheria, and in an advanced stage. She may not last until morning, and no priest to console her!" duct is the very thought of that mother at home, laboring, sacrificing, waiting. All untoward acts are Father Fisher pulled out his watch | nipped in the bud as the thought of and looked at it.

"It's past the usual hour," he said,
"It's past the usual hour," he said, mother and the honor of her family sire to do evil. Truly, God has blessed motherhood, and the honor men do to them will be reflected in

# ALTAR

TOLD BY LIEUT. MARCEL DUPONT, OF THE FRENCH CHASSEURS

Now one morning after countless shave, I was going, with brilliantly shining boots, down the steep foot-path which led to the little house of our good Monsieur Cheveret, when my attention was drawn to a small, white notice posted on the door of the church. It ran :

"This evening at six o'clock Benediction of the Most Holy Sacrament."

It occurred to me at once that this happy idea had been conceived by the chaplain of the ambulance, for until then the church had been kept locked, as the young parish priest had been called up by the "You havn't quarreled with him about religion have you?" asked Higgins.
"Doblization. I made haste to tell our captain and my comrades the good news, and we all determined to be present at the Benediction that

lighted by music such as we had not At the end of six months Chapman been accustomed to hear for a very appeared, bringing a great bunch of long time. In the deepening twiroses to Agnes. She was glad to see light some invisible hand was chim-- more so than she cared to ing the bells of the little church. How deliciously restful they were Agnes," he said, and the sound of r Christian name from his lips was ry musical indeed, "I've some news sich I think will please you."

"What, for instance?"

"I've been received into the Cathic Church."

The harmonium gave the first and I braced myself to endure the dreadful discords I expected from this crowd of soldiers—mostly tears to the eyes, like some of Chopin's music. Those bells seemed to a consisting the 'O Salutaris.'"

The harmonium gave the first and future, of the Pope, which are notes, and I braced myself to endure the dreadful discords I expected from this crowd of soldiers—mostly tears to the eyes, like some of Chopin's music. Those bells seemed to overline the evening mainly out of the dest and plans, past, present and future, of the Pope, which are notes, and I braced myself to endure the dreadful discords I expected from this crowd of soldiers—mostly tears to the eyes, like some of Chopin's music. Those bells seemed to our longity. Agnes." he said, and the sound of after the loud roar of the cannon her Christian name from his lips was and the rattle of the machine guns! very musical indeed, "I've some news Who would have thought that such

hoped would come from her dear care in strong the setting sun. After some moments she looked shyly.

John—what sort of argument brought you into the Catholic care in strong the care in were the good old women of the district who had come to pray in this little church which had remained closed to them for nearly two out of tune, to spoil its perfect har-

notes, and seemed to be calling others to come, too; and I should

who had come long before the appointed hour as soon as they heard the bells begin. And now that I have no fears about the church being empty, I wondered how I was

be considered, for for several days past no candle or taper was to be had for money. And no doubt the kindness of a motorist of the Red Cross had been appealed to for the supply of all the candles which lit the ceremony might not lack its accustomed pomp. When the singing had ceased the chaplain went up to the holy table. Rumania, Russia and Italy; from In a voice full of feeling he tried to express his gratitude and happiness to all those brave fellows: I should Russia; from the former, concessions and the product of the resulting the resulting the product of the resulting the product of the resulting the product of the resulting the resulting

hind his spectacles. He appeared to be supremely happy,

"This way, Monsieur l'Officier, this way. I have thought of everything. You must have the seat of honor. Follow me."
I followed the holy man, who

elbowed a way for me up the crowded aisle. He had reserved all the choir stalls for the officers. Before tween an artillery lieutenant and a surgeon-major.

and a very unexpected procession appeared. In front of a bearded priest walked four artillery men in uniform. One of them carried a censer, and another the incense box. The other two walked in front of them, arms crossed and eyes front. The whole procession knelt before the altar with perfect precision, and I saw beneath the priest's vestments muddy gaiters of the same kind as

those worn by the gunners.
At the same time we heard, quite close to us, strains of music which seemed to us celestial. In the dim light I had noticed the harmonium, but now I could distinguish the the last vestige of it has beer artist who was enchanting us by his grave these many decades. skill in drawing sweet sounds from a poor worn instrument. At once all eyes were turned toward him;

thrown into strong relief: a fore-head broad and refined, an aristocra-

appeared the little church, with the strong of the strong background made by the setting sun. these men joined in singing the Some dark human forms were mov- hymn, and not one of them seemed question of the Pope?

notes, and seemed to be calling others to come, too; and I should have have been glad if their voices had been heard, for I was afraid the chaplain's appeal would hardly be heeded and that the benches of the little church would be three-parts empty.

But only gently pushing the door open, I found at once that my fears were baseless. The church was in fact too small to hold all the soldiers who had come long before the appointed hour as soon as they heard have liked to see a Monsieur Homals hidden away in some corner of the Pope and those insisted on by the

heing empty, I wondered how I was going to find a place myself. I stood on the doorstep, undecided, on tip-toe, looking over the heads of all those standing men to see whether there was any corner, uncounted the converse of thirty-five in uniform; at the converse it was any corner, uncounted the converse it was any corner and the converse it was any convergence.

President was openly proclaimed. No chicanery can call the Pope's proceding at the altar. At any other outstigmatizing the President was openly proclaimed. No chicanery can call the Pope's proceding at the altar. At any other outstigmatizing the President was openly proclaimed. No chicanery can call the Pope's proceding at the altar. At any other time we might have smiled at the observation of the converse in the those standing men to see whether choristers of thirty five in uniform; there was any corner unoccupied at the cermony it was inexpressibly

the War they had been occupied, at High Mass by the clergy, the choir, and the principal members of the congregation. He proudly showed me into one of them, and I felt rather embarrassed at finding myself suddenly in a blaze of light, between an artillery lightment and Some spiritual power was brooding over the assemblage and bowing all those heads in token of submission The low vestry door now opened and hope. Good, brave soldiers of ad a very unexpected procession France, how we love and honor you at such moments, and what your chiefs must feel when

# ANOTHER DRIVE ON THE POPE

One of the distressing by-products of the War has been a violent out-break of anti-clerical, sectarian and Protestant hatred against the Pope. Wild talk has been revived concerning the temporal power, although the last vestige of it has been in its we were all enraptured. None of us the immense spiritual authority eviddared to hope that we should lift enced by the lonely prisoner in Rome, our voices in the hymns.

The organist seemed unconscious of his surroundings. The candle placed near the keyboard cast a strange light upon the most expressions and bigotry and strange light upon the most expressions. sive of heads. Against the dark hatred have had an ugly recrudes background of the church the strik-cence. All of which, apart from the ing features of a noble face were indignation it has caused millions of Catholics, is seriously hurting the common cause. It is incredibly shortsighted, to say the least, now beneath contempt.—America. tic nose, a fair moustache turned up at the ends, and, notably, two fine blue eyes, which, without a glance assured by long-hoped for unity of at the fingers on the keys, were fixed military command, to raise the cry on the vaulted roof as though seek of "No Popery!" and to try to effect

ing inspiration there.

The chaplain turning to the congregation, then said: "My friends, we will all join in singing the 'O Salntaria'"

What lies behind the wide publicity given to false statements and wholly unfounded rumors concerning the acts and plans, past, present and future of the Pope, which are speak to us; they seemed to call us to prayer and preach courage and virtue to us.

At the end of the shady walk I was passing down — whose trees formed a rustling wall on either side — appeared the little church, with its slender steeple. It stood out in the shady will say then that a word derogatory to the Jews is sufficient to put a man in prison, whereas the floats over a little bread, and trembles around a chalice, and the priest bows down his head of the chaplain's. But after a minute take a fling at him, no matter how poisoned it may be with falsehood? How is to possible that the very possible. Who will say then that a word derogatory to the Jews is sufficient to put a man in prison, whereas the floats over a little bread, and trembles around a chalice, and the priest bows down his head o'er a sign of write on the altar— poisoned it may be with falsehood? In the cup o'er a sign of red.

As red as the red of roses,

"It wasn't argument at all—although during my period of probation, I've satisfied my reason perfectly—but action. I've watched Father Fisher in his work, day by day, and I am fully convinced that the Church which can produce men of that kind must be a divine institution. I was mistaken. It was not aged and pious women who were like the church door, but a loss of them from hearly two months. I fancied I could distinguish mony.

Who can believe that men, many of the more than thirty years old, would remember all the words unless the voice of them one which had been discarded. Would remember all the words unless the projectives has revived peace activities from a new angle, or rather from one which had been discarded. Would remember all the words unless the voice from one which had been discarded. Would remember all the words unless the projective has revived peace activities from a new angle, or rather from one which had been discarded. Would remember all the words unless the many of its objectives has revived peace activities from a new angle, or rather from one which had been discarded. Would remember all the words unless they are the split of a Host uplifted! The sight of a Host uplifted! The sight of a Host uplifted! The sight of a boll! The sight of a boll its objectives has revived peace activities from a new angle, or rather from one which had been discarded. Would remember all the words unless the projectives has revived peace activities from a new angle, or rather from one which had been discarded. Would remember all the words unless the projectives has revived peace activities from a new angle, or rather from one which had been discarded. Would remember all the words unless the pope activities from a new angle or rather from one which had been discarded. Would remember all the words unless the pope activities from a new angle or rather from one which had been discarded. Would remember all the words unless the pope activities from a new angle or rather from one which had been discarded. Would remember al its objectives has revived peace In the hand of the priest at th another attempt of the kind about the middle of this month. If this is the been blind to the truth ong."—George Barton, in the mificat.

The bells shook out their solemn notes, and seemed to be calling pressed irony or even indifference.

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President was openly proclaimed.

there was any corner unoccupied where I could enjoy the beauty of the unexpected sight in peace.

at the cermony it was inexpressibly one nor the other was in any sense touching and attractive, and it was pro-German. By what stretch of especially delightful to see how care-imagination can the Pope's proposals where I could enjoy the beauty of the unexpected sight in peace.

The nave was almost dark. The expense of lighting had no doubt to be considered, for for several days

touching and attractive, and it was especially delightful to see how care imagination can the Pope's proposals be called a German peace, seeing this functions that the ceremony are they would exact from Austria-Humber considered, for for several days brave soldier lads is incalculable. Her courage and fortitude have nerved them to the performance of the mightiest deeds. Her example has been a tower of strength to her sons when the heat of battle has brought exhaustion and life seemed not worth the living. The thought of home and mother, of the day when all will be united in the happiness of unending peace now stimulates the soldier at Picardy and Seicheprey, as it did those who stimulates the soldier at Picardy and Seicheprey, as it did those who standing and looking toward the still and looking toward the slight of the candles which lit up the altar. This was indeed respleated to do time standing him to be a brilliant be a brilliant be a brilliant be a brave fellows: I should not imagine him to be a brilliant speaking provinces along the Adriatic, and from the latter a just settlement of the worthy man was splendid aureole of light. All this increased the touching impression I felt on entering.

Against the brilliant background of the choir stood out the black forms of several hundred of men standing and looking toward the altar. Absolute silence reigned over signed over sign of relief:

Supply of all the candles which lit up the altar. This was indeed respleated respleation to time into time speaker at the best of times, but on that occasion the worthy man was splendid aureole of light. All this increased the touching impression in the matter of the Italian speaking provinces along the Adriatic, and from the latter a just settlement of the vexed question of Alsace Lorrative in the vexed question of Alsace Lorrative in the vexed question of Alsace Lorrative in the words he splended aureole of light. All this increased the touching impression in the matter of the Italian speaking provinces along the Adriatic, and from the latter a just settlement of the words he splended on the occasion the worthy man was state without contradiction in English and all the candles which it to all those brove tellows: I should not imprise to the toter of the Italian speaking.

the whole congregation of soldiers.
And yet no discipline was enforced; there was no superior present to impose a show of devotion. Left to themselves, they all understood what they had to do. They crowded to themselves, they all understood what they had to do. They crowded to the subject of the ceremony to begin.

Suddenly a white figure came to wards me through the crowded at ranks of soldiers. He extended his at once recognized the chaplain in his surplice. His face was beaming with pleasure, and his eyes shone be hind his spectacles. He appeared to g a be supremely happy.

"This way, Monsieur l'Officier, in Him Who was present before in the cater. The kingdom of Bell with the chets. The kingdom of Bell with "And now we will tell twenty tion about the Pope's attitude to-

in Him Who was present before them on the altar, and also to promite self-sacrifice and devotion to appeared in the New York Times, that other sacred thing, their country.

Then after the Tantum Ergo had

Th

been sung with vigor, the priest held up the monstrance, and I saw all those soldiers with one accord kneel down on the stone floor and bow him from me that it is nonsense. The Irish Bishops have received no instructions and no suggestions from the Vatican, about their attitude seen such devotion in any church, toward conscription. If they had, it is surely myself who would know, and I do not know anything of the kind. But everybody knows that the Catholic Church has sons on both sides in this horrible War, and everybody ought to know that so far as the Vatican is concerned, it has been neutral throughout. The Vatican could have been no other."

Why did the Wall Street Journal

ignore this statement?
The Italian calumny, which the same editorial repeats, was chal-lenged by the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster as soon as it appeared in the London Morning Post, and its author, so far from substantiating it, Pope. failed to produce proof and was com-con- pelled to lapse into inglorious silence. Cardinal Gasparri at once contradicted it and characterized it grave these many decades. Deep as "an atrocious calumny;" his seated antipathy has taken alarm at statement has not been disproved. the prestige of the Vatican and has The Italian Government, which was protested in surprised indignation at most concerned, so far from asserting the odious charge, went out of its way to pay a high compliment to the loyalty of the Italian clergy and Hierarchy

The writer, therefore, in the Wall Street Journal is confronted by an awkward dilemma. Either he was not acquainted with the facts, in which case his ignorance is inexcu able; or he was acquainted with

# FEAST OF THE SACRED HEART

Two snowy cloths for a Feast; Two vases of dying roses;
The morning comes from the east, With a gleam for the folds of the vestments And a grace for the face of the

The sound of a low, sweet whisper And trembles around a chalice, And the priest bows down his head

As red as the red of roses. As white as the white of snows! But the red is a red of a surface Beneath which a God's blood flows; And the white is the white of a sun

His Heart finds a home each day. The silver-sound of a bell! The gleam of a golden chalice If this is He made, and He keeps love's promise.

With thee all days to dwell. From his hand to his lips that

From his lips to his heart a thrill. Goes the little Host on its love-path, Still doing the Father's will;

With the waves of a wondrous grace; For the Heart that bled on Calvary Still beats in the holy place,

The priest comes down to the railing Where brows are bowed in prayer: In the tender clasp of his fingers A Host lies pure and fair, And the hearts of Christ and the Meet there-and only there !

Oh! love that is deep and deathless! Oh! faith that is strong and grand Oh! hope that will shine forever, O'er the wastes of a weary land !

Christ's Heart finds an earthly heaven In the palm of the priest's pure -REV. ABRAM J. RYAN

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LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1918

ANOTHER ANACHRONISM

In the Saturday Evening Post an article by Carl W. Ackerman on the Omnipotent Five in Germany opens with a reference to a proclamation by which Grand Duke Frederick took over the government of Mecklenburg - Strelitz on the suicide of the heir to the latter principality. From this medieval document the writer quotes in wonderment at the survival in Germany of ancient and outworn forms of government even unto this age of democracy. We subjoin an excerpt from the article :-

The proclamation was duly signed and posted in true feudal fashion, for even in time of war the ancient custom of a great house of German rulers could not and should not be n! Everything was done as it had been centuries ago when there were no direct descendants of a deceased prince. Except for the signature, the proclamation of 1918 might been an original of the year 1518, or 1218, or even centuries before that.

One paragraph especially which stamped the proclamation with this characteristic read as follows:
"In which We Graciously give

Notice to all Subjects that the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg Strelitz will be administered by Us; to Officials and Vassals of Whatever Rank and Station they may be, that You serve the Administrator in inviolable Faith and unresisting Obedience and act at all Times as is fitting for true Subjects and Servants to act towards the Rulers of the Land.'

duke of Germany on February 27, Throughout the proclamation the people, the inhabitants of Meck lenburg Strelitz, are referred to as "servants" and "vassals." After more than three years of war with three fourths of the world it is still posssible for a German ruler to address the people as "vassals."

The astonishing document and the wonder and democratic indignation excited by it struck us as serving admirably to point a moral and adorn a tale—a tale told over and over again so that it no longer excites were told of autocratic Germany : but familarity with the oft-told story detracts nothing from its truth.

Quite recently there was appointed to Ireland a Lord Lieutenant with high and mighty powers. Over this appointment the Irish people had as little control as the people of the German principality over their new

appointee varies, but nothing else.

"WE GIVE likewise to the said John Campbell, Earl of Aberdeen, Our Governor General, power and authorto give such Orders and directions to the Commander of Our Forces for the time being within Ireland as he our Governor General may judge necessary for the support of the Civil Authority, the collection of Our Revenue, the protection of our loving subjects and the defence and security of Ireland, and for the suppression of tumults and insurctions and of all traitorous and rebellious practices within the same, and by these Presents. We give him power and authority using and exercising within Ireland if need shall be martial law in cases where by the Laws of Ireland it may be exercised.

'AND ALSO substituting, assigning and appointing under him within Ireland by our letters patent to be made under our great seal of Ireland such and so many Marshalls, Com-missaries and other officers to exer-Governor General shall from time to time deem expedient to exercise, exedoing and performing by himself or other persons all other things which

Of this "astonishing document" may we not also say, "except for the signature, the proclamation of 1918 year 1518 or 1218 or even centuries before that."

It is true that the Lord Lieutenant does not usually exercise his powers to appoint "such and so many Marshalls, Commissaries and other Officers to exercise and to execute Martial Law." But in Ireland there are no democratic safeguards that he Life of our Europe as developed may not and does not set aside at then, its chivalries, courtesies, will. The ancient liberties secured humors, ambitions, what practical by Habeas Corpus and Trial by Jury
way of thinking, acting, looking
the world, men then had. As are not part of the fundamental law Homer we may still construe Old in Ireland. There is an "Irish" Greece Habeas Corpus Act (21 and 22 George Dante, after thousands of years, what III) which practically suspends this ancient right and substitutes the and Practice, will still be legible. ancient right and substitutes the Dante has given us the Faith or soul; will of the Lord Lieutenant. Then Shakespeare, in a not less noble there is a Crimes Act (1887) which has given us the Practice or body. puts Trial by Jury into cold storage chooses to exercise his more than as the chooses to exercise his more than as the Sun, the upper light of the royal powers over "subjects and world. Italy produced the one worldservants and vassals" who have fought an honorable and open battle for the principles of modern democratic government

tutional Law, University College immediately self-evident, becomes in-London, writes:

"The Lord Lieutenant has statutory powers under the Irish Habeas large enough in all conscience, and he also can and does make use of a Statute of Edward the Third, now practically obsolete in England but, as Lord Crewe with some naiveté has remarked, 'familiar to everyone in Ireland,' a statute which enables a magistrate sitting anywhere and by himself to bind over any person by sureties to be of good behaviour without giving him the power of call ing witnesses or having an appeal."

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain in 1885 thus summed up the Irish situation so far as democracy is concerned:

"I do not believe that the great majority of Englishmen have the slightest conception of the system under which this free nation attempts to rule the sister country. It is a system which is founded on the bayonets of 30,000 soldiers encamped permanently as in a hostile country. It is a system as completely centralized and bureaucratic as that with which Russia governs Poland, or as that which prevailed in Venice under the Austrian rule. An Irishman at Nature at her own time, with Cathothis moment cannot move a stepcan not lift a finger in any parochial, municipal, or educational work with out being confronted with, fered with, controlled by, an English official, appointed by a foreign Gov

So we see that it is not in Ger-This astonishing document was many alone that there are astonishwritten and signed by a ruling grand | ing documents and forms of government much less democratic than could be found in full working order | was inspired by the religious unrest centuries before men began to boast of the time and may well have been of democracy.

It is important to bear something of all this in mind if we are to judge tion. intelligently and fairly of the Irish refusal to be forced to fight for those liberties which are obstinately debureaucracy.

SHAKESPEARE THE CATHOLIC existence. But, as applied to the practised the Catholic Faith during Testament (and we are not left in his life or whether he conformed to doubt as to the Presbyterian's mean-Now let us quote a paragraph or the new religion imposed by the ing)—the Church of which Christ appointing him. The name of the troversy. The importance of the which he promised not only continquestion can very easily be overrated. For whether Shakespeare was or was not a Catholic, Shakespeare's ity to every assault of evil, then the immortal plays are unquestionably Catholic in their inspiration, their sources, and in the life they interpret. The new religion just initiated Church cannot be separated from had no more to do with them than the steam engine or the aeroplane.

on Dante the Poet and Spokesman of solemn word of her Lord. the Religion of the Middle Ages. The Sage of Chelsea notes the tremendous progress from the great | did in the sixteenth century, and the and immortal literature of Paganism.

Paganism we recognized as the veracious expression of the earnest awe struck feeling of man towards the universe; veracious, true once, intentionally, admits this in saying and still not without worth for us. But mark here the difference of Paganism and Christianism; one great difference. Paganism blemed chiefly the Operations of Nature; the destinies, efforts, comcise and execute Martial Law as our binations, vicissitudes of things and time deem deep deem content and use the said laws as often as need or necessity shall require and of administering an oath and of less utterance of the first thought of the part of the sensuous nature; a rude, help the reason why Germany was about every wind of doctrine." They must to perpetrate against Europe, and further realize that having by calmen,—the chief recognized virtue. Courage, Superiority to Fear. The ny manner appertain to the other was not for the sensuous nature,

might have been an original of the of the Middle Ages, so Shakespeare its worst, its shameless and sharp- empires of the East are still pagan, of which this religion was the inspiration and the soul.

" As Dante, the Italian man, was sent into our world to embody musi-cally the Religion of the Middle Ages, the Religion of our Modern Europe its Inner Life; so Shakespeare, we may say, embodies for us the Outer puts Trial by Jury into cold storage whenever the alien appointee shows to express his appointee Shakespeare, wide, placid, far-seeing voice; we English had the honor of producing the other."

We do not urge the authority of Carlyle, but the lucidly expressed J. H. Morgan, Professor of Consti- truth of his criticism which, if not escapably so on consideration.

Whatever the personal religion of the man Shakespeare, Shakespeare ments and from Church. Franz of Mecklenburg · Schwerin Corpus Act and the Crimes Act which | the playwright was the interpreter of the unquestionably Catholic life of the unquestionably Catholic life of the ages when the undivided Church the Reformation, but the Reformation, but the Reformation, but the Reformation to the Reformat held supreme sway over life and tion must be held responsible for the thought, ethical ideals and their wars of modern times." practical application to all human

of Dante's Song, had produced this Practical Life which Shakespeare was to sing. For Religion then, as it now and always is, was the soul of Practice; the primary vital fact in men's life. And remark here, as rather curious, that Middle-Age Catholicism was abolished, as far as Acts of Parliament could abolish it, before Shakespeare, the noblest product of it, made his appearance. He make his appearance nevertheless. licism or what else might be neces sary, sent him forth; taking small thought of Acts of Parliament.'

If there is in the whole range of the dramas of Shakespeare - or Bacon or whom you will-one which is tinctured with the principles of the religious revolt it is Hamlet. The hesitating, doubting, vacillating Prince of Denmark very probably intended to typify the state of mind induced by the so-called Reforma-

# NOTES AND COMMENTS

"THAT THE Church has failed is a nied to Irishmen themselves by a trite but true saying, but that the privileged minority and an alien Christ has failed is a falsehood." Such is the maxim laid down with-To say, as some do when discuss- out apparent shadow of misgiving ing the subject, that Ireland is gov- by a contributor to The Presbyterwhich she is over represented, is to the hybrid nondescript which Progreat and pressing political problem. "the Church," it is undoubtedly true, if that can be said to have Whether Shakespeare believed and institution described in the New uous existence to the end of time, but immutability, and impregnabilwords quoted constitute not a falsehood alone, but one reeking with blasphemy into the bargain. The Christ: she is His Spouse, and to say that she has failed is to spurn A few weeks ago we quoted Carlyle the promise and to impugn the

> THAT IS WHAT the "Reformers" resultant evil is what is afflicting as he proceeds to do: "Why

And Caryle points out that just as there. Hostile higher criticism in and made Christianity a bye word and cut off, and in view of that postallow that for all those over fifty one Dante was the Voice of the Religion an enfeebled state church had done among the heathen. Hence the great portrayed the actual living practice ened blade had already struck at the and, as Germany, the "kultured" very vitals of Christianity."

> Since the outbreak of the present War there has been a great searching of hearts among many earnest Protestants as to the real character and ambitions of Luther, and the soundness of the principles which lay at the bottom of the great upheaval identified with his name. Rev. A. C. McGiffert, acting president of the Union Theological Seminary, New York, is one of these. In an address delivered within the past few months to the Twentieth Century Club, Boston, he affirmed that he was not a "thick and thin supporter of the Protestant Reformation," and that Luther's primary desire was not to save the world but to save himself. But let Mr. McGiffert speak for himself:

> "He did not leave the Catholic Church because of intellectual differences. He was no modern man. He did not go because of any moral cor ruption. He left because he wanted freedom. In many of his relations he was the most intolerant man that ever lived, after he had freedom from fear, from self, from law, from Sacraormation which he helped to start made it possible for nations to de-

There you have the genesis, the

consequent religious restraint was lost to the people, and passions of a selfish nationalism and military aggrandizement were left to work their worst upon a witless, helpless humanity.

And not only in Germany, but elsewhere, was faith lost. For to change the figure, the epidemic was universal. Scientific thought held civilized man in its embrace, the Divinity of Faith was forgotten. Church's vitality was paralyzed by doubt produced by a vain search for first causes. The miracle was eliminated, and Christ, the greatest miracle of all, was denied.

If this writer could but straighten out the kinks in his reasoning it taking part in the rearguard actions, would soon become clear to him that it is not to "the Church" he should attribute moral paralysis, but to the human institutions which, owing asset, are a liability.-Globe, June 1. their existence to the perverted ingenuity of man, have now for nearly four centuries usurped her most sacred functions.

THERE IS a striking passage in Balmes which epitomizes the results of the Lutheran revolt and traces is recognized as a deadly menace, them back to their source. It must calling for the exertion of the utmost be noted that the nations of Europe strength of the Allies to stay the erned by the British Parliament in | ian and Westmirster. As applied to | having shaken off the shackles of barbarism, were developing along the betray an amazing ignorance of a testants ordinarily mean by the term right lines before the Reformation, stormed the strong defensive posiand that when that movement broke the unity of Christendom it introfailed which has never had any real duced discord into the existing civilization, weakened the moral action which it exercised on the rest of the world, and impeded its universal progress. Henceforth, as Balmes observes. the intellectual, moral and physical two from this medieval proclamation | State has long been a subject of con. | Himself is the Founder, and to powers of man were condemned to be employed in a struggle which put brother in arms against brother; the nations which had preserved the Faith were compelled to concentrate all their resources against the attacks made upon them by heresy; the nations wherein the new doctrines had taken hold came to consider one enterprise only worthy of their efforts -the destruction of "Rome;" and the immense field which had been thrown open to noble ambition by the discovery of new worlds no longer the defenders. Under these circummerited attention.

PROTESTANTISM THEN, as Balmes the world today. The writer re- further observes, may boast of havferred to bluntly, though (such is his ing undermined the spiritual power confusion of thought) possibly not of the Pope by withdrawing multiprostituting the written Word to undid we not at the time [the worthy uses to have given a new beginning of the War discover the direction to civilization, but it bereal and underlying reasons why came every day more patent to Protestant Germany, which had thoughtful Protestants themselves given us the Reformation and many that Christian unity is not to be other invaluable blessings, I say found among them, and that without to perpetrate against Europe, and further realize that having by calthe world, the most dastardly series umny and misrepresentation comof crimes ever enacted? I answer, pelled the One Church to adopt an but for the moral. What progress is we were blind. Blind to the fact attitude of defence, they have placed

here, if in that one respect only !--" that faith was already shipwrecked obstacles in the way of true progress of troops in Rheims. Any garrison one to five or six in the total populanation-the mother of Protestantism has made manifest during this War. the barbarian is still at our gates.

IF THEN, as our Presbyterian contemporary avers, religious faith and restraint are lost to the people in other nations as well as in Germany, them not lay the blame upon Christianity or "the Church," but upon the vicious principles which one Doctor Martin Luther let loose upon the world. Let those who, when the War broke out, asserted that it indicated the failure of Christianity as a civilizing influence reflect that it is civilization itself that has apostatized from Christian principles. Or, as Gilbert Chesterton succinctly expresses it: "We have tried everything else to stop the War: let us now try Christianity."

THE PRINCIPAL developments of the day were the extension of the enemy activity to the Champagne front, east of Rheims-doubtless with of a new drive between Soissons and the Oise on the Ailette front. The French fell back there to new positions which preserve the alignment in motor transport, for the enemy has badly crippled their railway systems during the past few days. The enemy advance toward the Capital will now proceed until it is stayed along the road, rail and water routes in the Oise and Marne Valleys.

BERLIN continues to send out bul letins calculated to set the bells ringing in Germany. One issued yester day states that the prisoners now number over 45,000, that the guns captured are "far in excess" of four hundred, and that thousands of ma chine guns have been taken. should be remembered that the Germans do not distinguish between wounded and unwounded prisoners. The bulk of the prisoners in this case are wounded men who were and who when wounded could not be carried back by the retreating army. The enemy is hampered by these prisoners, who, instead of being an

PREMIER CLEMENCEAU'S paper, The Freeman, in a statement which may be regarded as expressing the view of the French Government, admits the gravity of the situation, but expresses the utmost confidence in the final result.

THE GERMAN advance toward Paris is no longer regarded as a feint. It enemy's rusb. In two days of incessant and sanguinary fighting the armies of the Crown Prince have tions of the Ailette, occupied the Chemin des Dames, captured the Heights of the Aisne on a front of almost twenty miles east of Fort de secured the bridge-heads along the river, crossed the plateau between the Aisne and the Vesle, and, according to the latest French report, have crossed the Vesle at two points, Bazoches and Fismes, and by doing so have cut the railway from Rheims to Soissons, which is of the greatest importance in the French greatest importance in the transportation system along the transportation of the Crown Aisne. The troops of the Crown Prince have advanced fully twelve miles at the point of greatest pene-tration, and have covered almost half the distance from Laon to the

IN THE OPENING PHASE of the attle the French and British troops holding the line were outnumbered all along the front. greatly places the Germans actually engaged in the attack numbered ten to one of stances it is manifest that the leaders of the Allied armies did not expect the enemy's greatest stroke on the part of the front upon which the storm burst. Had they expected it enlisted gives a total of available man the line would have been more strongly held. The initial success of the enemy

as followed up with the utmost

There is no attempt on the part of the military writers of the French press to minimize the danger. -Globe, May 29.

RHEIMS IS in dauger at the extreme east of the battlefront. The troops covering the city have been withdrawn, after heavy fighting, to a line behind the Aisne Canal, northwest of the town. Rheims is of no military value, and General Foch, with his urgent need for men to interpose between the Germans and Paris, can hardly tie up a large body one years.

sibility sentiment must not be permitted to govern the actions of the Commander in Chief.

THE GERMAN official reports now claim twenty five thousand prisoners. The majority of them, of course, are French and British wounded, who because of the rapidity of the retire-ment could not be removed from the battlefield. It is claimed also by the Germans that the attack on the Ailette on Monday morning was a and a selfish nationalism and military of the defending force having been aggrandizement are left to work their smothered by artillery fire, the the same. Ireland had 292,080 worst upon helpless humanity, let German infantry casualties in the available out of 645,447—45 per cent assault were extremely light. That may have fighting now going on. The defence millions, or from now should have distinctly the best 000 men available. of it in the matter of casualties. BERLIN RECOMES jubilant. detailed report as to the result of the

35,000 prisoners and booty in artillery and war material, including depots of revisions and munitions, railway trains, hospital establishments, including medical stores of which the enemy is in dire need-an aerodrome with machines ready to start, and railway guns of ON THE BATTLE LINE nothing in the telling, but even discounted liberally it proves that the element of surprise had much to do with the initial success of the attack. Air-planes, and guns mounted on railway trucks, are kept well back from the object of hastening the evacua-tion of that city— and the opening airplanes in a condition parmitting airplanes in a condition permitting their use by the enemy proves that the retirement was an extremely relations.

This Carlyle recognizes:

"In some sense it may be said that this glorious Elizabeth Era with its Shakespeare, as the outcome and Shakespeare, as hasty one. The loss of munitio the Marne the Paris Verdun line is already in the enemy's hands. It is the defenders of Braine and Fismes. fortunate that the French are strong in motor transport, for the enemy takes time to destroy huge quantities of projectiles, and that time the French were not able to secure because of the pressure on their rear

# IRELAND'S PART IN THE WAR

guards.-Globe, May 31.

By one bit of publicity or another the impression has been conveyed to American readers that Ireland exempted from conscription, has not properly supported the cause of the Allies by contributhe armed forces. contributions of men to

Many obstacles were thrown in the way of recruiting of Nationalists in Ireland. Applicants for enlistments were often rejected for trivial easons, or sent to distant points without funds to be enrolled. Sir Hedley Le Bas in a report of the War Office, which the late John E. Redmond stated in the House of Commons that he himself had seen, wrote that various recruiting and other officers had told him they 'didn't want too many Nationalist

recruits."

But Ireland's contribution may be best grasped by an American reader, if compared with what the United States would have to do in this War to equal Ireland's supply of man

Before the War, by the census of 1911, Ireland had 4,381,000 population. Every year from 1840 to 1916 Ireland had steadily lost population In 1914, therefore, her population was below the figure of is well known as to Ireland that she has a smaller percentage of men in the vigorous ages than either Eng-Scotland or Wales. This is due to the emigration of her men between the ages of eighteen and fifty years. Yet Sir A. Geddes, speaking officially for the British Ministry, gives

Ireland's contribution of men as of January, 1918, to be 170,000. Although there are other figures, which make the contribution larger, let this official figure be taken as a basis for comparison. In October, 1916, the figures of the military Ireland were published by the War Office. These figures were gathered as a basis for conscription if it were sought to be then applied. The military census showed that Ireland had 645,447 men between the ages of eighteen and fifty one years. Of these 245,875 were engaged in "indispensable" occupations: were physically unfit: 130,841 had en listed for the War, and 161,239 were available for military service. Adding the 161,289, available, but

not enlisted, to the 130,841 already power of 292,080. Sir A. Geddes officially credits Ireland with 170,000 by January, 1918, showing that 40,000 of the 161,239 had joined the colors after October, 1916. This leaves but 121,000, now available in Ireland. Out of a total man power of 291,000, Ireland has sent forward vol-unteers 170,000—about 58.1 per cent.

The United States has 108,000,000 population, of whom nearly 10,000,000 by registration last June were found to be between twenty one and thirty-one years. It is fair to assume that there are between 17,000,000 and 20,000,000 men in this country between the ages of eighteen and fifty

years, an equal number would found who are between eighteen and twenty-one years, then the men of the military age, eighteen to fifty-one years, would be, as stated above, between 17,000,000 and 20,000,000.

Assume that the proportion of those engaged in "indispensable" occupa-tions, shipbuilding, munitions, food production and the like, would be the same as in Ireland; proportion of physically u unfit would be the same, and that the propor-tion of available men would be the same. Ireland had 292,080 of all her men of military y have been true on the first
y have been true on the first
Then the United States would have
ack; is assuredly not true of the
thing now going on. The defence millions, or from 7,750,000 to 9,000,

Ireland has produced up to Jan In a uary, 1918, by the British War Office records, 170,000, out of battle up till Wednesday night, the 292,080 available men, or 58.1 per German War Department claims cent. The United States would have to produce out of her 7,750,000 or 9,000,000 men, from 4,579,250 to 5,819 000 soldiers, every one of whom would have to be a "Volunteer."

The ordinary citizen of the United believes, that it will not be necessary to supply from 4,500,000 to 5,800,000 soldiers to end the War victoriously. But until the United States of America does produce that number of soldiers our country will not have equalled Ireland's contributionthen the result would not be quite the same, for up to the present every soldier and sailor enlisted from Ireland is a volunteer in the cause of the Allies .- N. Y. Catholic

### THE TEN COMMANDMENTS AND A COURT-HOUSE

A CATHOLIC CUSTOM REVIVED IN THE STATES

On April 8 a bronze tablet of the Ten Commandments, 50x40 inches, which had been attached to the Allegheny County court-house, Pitts-burg, was formally presented with appropriate addresses. It is the gift of Pittsburg members of the International Reform Bureau and other citizens, Hebrew, Catholic, and Pro-testant. Dr. Wilbur F. Crafts, superintendent of the Reform Bureau, in his brief address as presiding officer, said: "This is the first instance, so far as we know, that a court-house has displayed its real corner-stone, laid by Moses twentyfive hundred years ago, and again laid twelve hundred years ago when Justinian began the first code modern civilization with the Commandments and other related passages from Exodus. Never so much as in this War, in which one side, has torn laws in pieces law as the alternate of war before our people. Napoleon said in sub-stance, 'Morale is three times as important as munitions in war.' And plies, it is an outgrowth of 'the courage of an army and a people that believe this world is not flying unguided in space, but is God's world, controlled by a wise and lov ing providence, who overrules the plots of bad men for the good of the

# FORWARD, WITH THE MAID!

French veterans from many a glor ous battlefield, French mothers and maids gathered a few days ago in Orleans to celebrate the anniversary of the day when Joan of Arc wrested that fair city on the Loire from the grasp of its foes. The old medieval town into which the Maid of France rode in triumph with her captains and men at arms and her chaplains singing their Te Deums, has never forgotten her deliverer. Year after year the arches of the Cathedral of Orleans have re echoed her praises, and the most eloquent voices in a land of eloquent men have told the descendants of the burghers who welcomed her as an angel of deliverance of the tragedy and the triumph of the Maid of Domremy. Never since the hour when the victorious heroine of Bean gency and Patay flashed like the vision of some pure and dauntless archangel through their gates was Joan the Maid so near them as now. For every French heart knows and feels that the Virgin Warrior of the Tourelles and Reims is fighting with them and leading their hosts to The men of the Argonne and Roclincourt, of les Eparges and the the line before Amiens and the bloody slones of Mount Kemmel know that in the trench, to guide them to victory, to cheer them in defeat, ever to lead them on the sacred path of honor and duty. In her heart the maid of France

wore the lily of purity, whiter than the snowy fleece of the lamb she tended in pastoral Lorraine. In her hand she the sword of knighthood as she dash ed to the onset, more reckless of danger than D'Alencon, or Dunois, or battle-scarred La Hire, who galloped at her side. On her virgin brow rests the crown of martyrdom forged in the fires of Rouen. Virgin, war-ior, martyr! The world can give her no fairer title, the Church of God no Virgin, warnobler name. The men of France

her martial story. She teaches that the battle is to the clean and the pure, was pierced by the spear, it had been that the pure are the strong, that victory cannot be won without suffering, that those who would be faithful to duty, to country and to God must, by some mysterious decree, be purified by suffering, and tried as by fire.

Joan the Warrior Maid, passed through the fiery furnace of tribulation after she had felt the thrill of finite tenderness. The love that runs so sweetly through all the years of His sorrowful life and that finally the field of glory where her banner had gleamed in the forefront of the fray. Yet we love her more amid the billowing flames of Rouen than in the midst of the coronation glorious

and the jubilant anthems of Reims.
While her countrymen were singing her praises at Orleans a few days ago, the children of New were crowning her statue on River side Drive with flowers. They were laying the homage of the great Re public of the West at her feet. For the Maid of Domremy, they know, represents the ideals for which their fathers and their brothers are now fighting with her countrymen. As they looked up to the Virgin of Arc sturdily yet gracefully poised on her charger, her sword drawn in her superb gesture of leadership and command, their hearts prayed that she might go with those they love to fight for them for the liberty of the From her pedestal the Maid sees a ceaseless tide of humanity at her feet. Before her stretches the fair river whose waters. as they broaden into the ocean, bear the ships that are carrying the soldiers of the New World to help in the redemption of the Old. As with the passing throng we see the image of the Blessed Maid poised there, harnessed for the battle task, we dream at times that horse and war rior have sprung to life again, leaped from the pedestal and are riding through the fields of France in the vanguard of the fight for justice and freedom. It is not all a eam, for we know that the spirit and the soul of the Maid are with us in the fight. If the soldiers of America have her faith, her purity, her unswerving loyalty to country and to God, they will surely conquer.

## CLEMENCEAU UNBENDS

THE "WHITE BISHOP" FROM AFRICA

(Catholic Press Association

Paris, May 2.-A remarkable en-Tiger." who was once such a viru. the Civil War. President Lincoln's lent persecutor of the Church, and a words were as follows: representative of that Church. Cletive troops employed by the French who have responded so magnificently to the call of the country of their adoption. He finds that they labor under many disadvantages, cannot communicate with their families communicate with their families best, is by its greater numbers the and have many special wants of their most important of all. It is no fault own which, owing to their slight acquaintance with the French language

Hearing that one of the White Fathers, a Bishop of the Soudan, was in Paris, the president of the council sent for him and asked his advice giveth us the Churches.' and help for the black troops. Msgr. Lemaitre and the "Tiger" were muhis eyes to the Bishop's tales of the ent war, which, of course, I did not generosity of these "savages," who refused money for their sons' serv-

The Bishop is at present at Ferins. where he journeys daily in the general's auto to the various camps in the vicinity of the Cote d'Azur. There the "White Bishop," as he is called by reason of his garb, converses with the men in their own language, pagan as well as Christian. Already these visits have resulted in several reforms, for Mons. Clemenceau is no sticker. The natives are allowed to discard their which irk them, in hours of leisure, and to dance occasionally the "ham boula," which delights them greatly.

# THE SACRED HEART

Golden June is again upon us and with it the tender devotion to the Sacred Heart. At a time when the whole world is plunged in the madness of racial hatred, when the nights days are gloomed by its smoke, how soling it is to turn to our Lord and lay our bewildered head upon His breast. How many a mother's heart is aching to-day for the son that was torn from her bosom : how many a soldier's heart " over there is actually bleeding in the cause of Freedom or figuratively bleeding for the home he has left! These are truly days of fell affliction; the voracious maw of Moloch is still demandhis red victims with insatiate

What a relief to turn in those tur. bulent times to the Sacred Heart of them; He understands the heart of

greater inspiration than the epic of Heart suffered beyond the sufferings rent by anguish. That Sacred Heart, symbolizing the love of God for us, tells us again and again of the outrages heaped upon it by the guilty hands of men.

And it should be remembered that

brought Him to the gibbet of Calvary was imprisoned, as it were, in that Sacred Heart, to overflow in mercies on us. The love of God is there—that is enough. The sad heart of humanity can turn to Him to-day and find rest from turmoil and solace for affliction. - Catholic Union and

## CHURCH SHOWING IN THE WAR

One must accept with great re serve many of the statements on all manner of subjects made in newspapers nowadays. Not long a brief report of an address by Secre tary of the Navy Daniels appeared in the daily press throughout the country. Here is what Mr. Daniels was

represented as having said : God bless the Methodist Church. I will say here, not to the discredit of any other church, the Methodists have sent more men into the army more nurses to the front and more prayers ascend to heaven from its

worshippers than any other."

We do not desire to minimize the part our Methodist friends are taking as sturdy Americans in our country's fight today. We believe that, as the most numerous body among the Protestant Churches, Methodists are largely represented among Sam's soldiers and sailors. very But we do not believe the Methodists under arms outnumber the Catholics, and we confess we were surprised to read that Secretary Daniels said they do. But investigation shows that Mr. Daniels said nothing of the kind. In a letter to one who inquired as to the basis for the statement attributed to him, and which letter we find published in Our Sunday Visitor, the Secretary of the Navy says:

"I have received your letter of April 8, and in reply I am writing to say that I made no statement what-BECOMES VERY FRIENDLY WITH

step of the part which the Methodists had taken in the War. I merely quoted from Lincoln, who made the following statement to a committee of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in tente has been established in France between Mons. Clemenceau, the which the Methodists had taken in

'Nobly sustained as the governenceau is anxious to assist the na. ment has been by all Churches, I would utter nothing which might in the least appear invidious against any. Yet, without this, it may fairly be said that the Methodist Episcopal Church, not less devoted than the in others that the Methodist Church sends more soldiers to the field, more it is impossible for them to make nurses to the hospitals, and more prayers to heaven than any other. Bless the Methodist Church. God bless all the churches, and blessed be Who in this our great trial

"I am sorry that the newspaper reports made it appear that I had tually delighted with each other. made this statement on my own Clemenceau listened with tears in authority with reference to the pres-

ices when the War called them to dists were more numerous in our France's aid. He rushed from the country than Catholics, and it was French government to visit all the here than Methodists, and no one native camps in France and Africa says American Catholics are holding and ascertain the reforms needed to back when the nation calls. Naturaid the morale of the soldiers and reward their fidelity.

ally, then, we expect to find more Catholics than Methodists in our fighting forces. But Methodists or Catholics or Baptists or Presby-terians, we're all one as thorough Americans, and when any of us raises the question as to which Church is most largely represented in our army and navy we do so in a friendly spirit. We Catholics are friendly spirit. recognize the fact that the Catholic Church is more numerously repreis more numerously represented than any other Church now in our armed forces.—N. Y. News.

# MOTHERS TO MOTHERS

TOUCHING LETTER SENT BY MME, JOFFRE AND MME. POINCARE

A tribute from the mothers of France to mothers of the United States—and especially those whos sons are fighting alongside the French and British armies overseas and with the allied naval forces-has been received from Mme. Joffre, wife of the famous commander, and Mme. Poincare, wife of the president of France, by Miss Anna Jarvis, founder of Mother's day, which was celebrated May 12.

"Our hearts are with yours, American mothers, in this day set apart to consecrate motherly love and this sweet name of 'Mother,'" says Mme. Joffre's letter, which also assures the mothers of this country He knows the miseries of that "our maternal hearts beat in unison with yours notwithstanding the distance

'At the moment when the says: United States, true to their very touching custom, are about to celebrate Mother's day, allow me to say, in the name of the three societies of the French Red Cross, how earnestly we wish to share in this demonstra-tion of gratitude toward the valiant dren of noble America, and how deeply our sentiments are in unison with theirs on this holy occasion. From the very beginning of the War the American mothers with tender care sent us our own sons in that forth for her the last measure of country. Then they themselves came among us and enlisted, and now they see their husbands, brothers and sons cross the ocean to France in order to fight under the Star-Spangled Banner. In spite of and the same patriotic aspiration."

### FORTY THOUSAND AT MILITARY MASS

MOST IMPRESSIVE SPECTACLE WITNESSED OUT-OF-DOORS IN NEW ENGLAND

Boston Pilot High Military Mass in the Fenway Park, Boston, at which His Eminence, Cardinal O'Connell, presided, was a veritable storming of the Gates of Heaven in propitiation for the souls of the brave soldiers and sailors who

to add impressiveness to the solemn majesty of the sacred ceremony was Humanity assembled in numbers aggregating nearly forty thousand in this vast amphitheatre, about every seat of which in the boxes and on the stands was occupied, while those who comprised the significant military procession were grouped by s of platoons forming a tremendous hollow square in which the

beautiful altar was the central point. A sea of faces greeted one in whatever direction one might look. Then art and nature were in evident competition to fascinate the ship of state the man whom we deem senses and take the minds of the best fitted for that exalted position, thousands present from earthly things to those of the spiritual realm. the helm it is our sacred duty before The presence of God, the great Crea- God to submit to his authority and almost felt so potent was His handi- soul the spoken word of the preacher, and above all and beyond all by the mystery of the unbloody sacrifice of The man whose citizenship is based Calvary.

of the heart, as this most awe inspiring ceremonial advanced from its "Introibo ad altare Dei" to the "Ite through a sense of duty, stands upon wonders of His firmament and of His | patriot.

and Communion; the mystery of the Advent, "the moving of the water," the Mass for the intention for which it was offered to the Most High God, with such a wealth of beauty of environment, such a sublimity of sweet harmonies of hymns of praise and prayer by vested choir, such an assemblage of Church and State dignitaries and such a multitude of souls of every race and color and sex, all in sympathetic union with the thought and spirit of the cele-

brant of the Mass.
Sense was lost in mystery and from countless lips came the suppli-cation: "O Lord Have Mercy on the bore. Souls of the Brave Soldiers and Sailors who Have Lost Their Lives This War; may perpetual light shine upon them" and "grant peace and consolation to their sorely bereaved relatives and friends.

many were privileged to witness and to participate in were beautifully epitomized by His Eminence, when at the close of the Mass with his uplifted to Heaven he invoked God and making the sign of the cross in Papal Benediction, used these words:

"May the holy sacrifice of the Mass offered up here today for the glory of God and eternal peace, and may it enlarge in the hearts of everyone throughout the nation, the love, the sanctified love of God and country. May the blessing of God the Father, Son and Holy Ghost rest upon us all and abide with us forever.'

SERMON BY FATHER HAYES

At the end of the First Gospel, the Hayes, C. SS. R., rector of the Church of Our Lady of Perpetual Help (the Mission Church of Roxbury) advanced to the head of the steps and preached an eloquent sermon on "Patriotism."

Father Hayes spoke as follows: tional crisis, such as the present, it that they act as if there was nothing these fine qualities to adorn your What means this wondrous out becomes a ruling passion. It halts at else to be done for the dead. If they own life.—Rev. Joseph Farrell. "What means this wondrous out-burst of enthusiasm, these countless no obstacle, brooks no opposition." throngs, these martial strains, these It is stronger than death. It imparts | would know that these external of men in khaki, blue and white? means these gorgeous vestments, this fragrant incense, these solemn tones tion of gratitude toward the valiant of priest and people? Ah, you know mothers who have reared the chilits meaning well. It is the grateful outburst of a loving mother's heart for her loyal children; it is the priceless tribute of a mighty country to those who in the day of trial stood by her valiantly, and cheerfully poured

CHAMPIONS OF LIBERTY

"It is a nation's grateful remem brance of those men and women, through whose heroic sacrifices she distance, French women will hence. stands today the peerless queen of forth feel that they are near to American womer. For both are closely united in the same duties and independence! Hail mighty heroes, defenders of our nation and our flag! We salute you today; and though your bodies are sleeping in death, we pray the great God of Nations to take your generous souls to His bosom, to grant you the the wreath of unfading glory, the emblem of which we place

upon your graves.
"Well indeed it is for us to gather here and learn the lesson which these heroic souls have faught, and still are teaching from out their The celebration of the Solemn silent graves. And what is that lesigh Military Mass in the Fenway son? It is a lesson of obedience, a lesson of generosity, a lesson of sacrifice, a lesson of true patriotism. Patriotism! Oh, beautiful virtue which welds the minds the hearts, the hopes, the lives of countless have offered the supreme sacrifice on the altar of their country.

Make no mistake; patriotthe altar of their country.

It was the most sublimely inspiring spectacle of any sort that has ever been witnessed out of doors in waving flags or impassioned speech. It is a virtue, as truly a virtue as is About all that finite man could do | the love of God, Our Father in Heav en. And hence, like every other virtue, it cannot be acquired in a day or a week; it must be the result repeated acts of devotion to atry, which in the aggregate are called patriotism.

FOUNDATION OF PATRIOTISM

"The very foundation of true patriotism is submission to lawfully constituted authority. There can be no peace, no security in the land who rule the nation. In our own glorious Republic we have it in our power to place at the helm of our all things beautiful, was to obey his commands. 'Let every almost felt so potent was His handi-work of light, color, movement, sound, powers; for there is no power One might sing out of the fulness who does right because it is right Missa Est," that the Heavens were telling of the glory of God and of the

infinite love and mercy.

The senses were enchained at the awful minute of the Consecration, when the coming of the Son of Man was announced by the three sharp reports of the rifles of the firing deny to our rulers the confidence which is their due. But in such trysquad and by the wonderful harmonies of the bugler as he sounded "taps," which echoed and reechoed ber that the voice of Congress and of in its sad consoling sweetness, its the President is for us the voice of message of the life eternal beyond the grave.

"Kyrie Eleison," "Credo," "Gloria" several enactments let us not forget that their horizon is all the more expansive by reason of their exalted position. Our own divine master has given us a sublime example of interview direct to the president of only natural that they should have a in supplication, in propitiation with the republic, and as a result the Bishop of Sitifi is commissioned by the But now there are more Catholics the efficacy of this Holy Sacrifice of that are Casar's and to God the things that are God's. let us learn that lesson of obedience which these heroic souls are teaching from their graves, let us stand by our President and our Congress d give to them our whole-hearted, undivided support.

'This is not the time for hitter criticism, party strife or personal interests. The crisis demands the union of head and heart and hand of every citizen in support of him upon whose shoulders rests the heaviest burden that human shoulders ever

'The man who loves his country is ever ready to give of his best to his nation and his flag, and to give it with wholehearted generosity fishness can find no lodgment in the The whole spirit and intention of the wonderful ceremony which so heart of a true patriot. His country and opportunity unequalled in any other clime, and to protect that like erty, he is ready to make any sacri-He would be indeed an unna upon her when she sought his assist-

LOVE OF COUNTRY

"Oh, Christian men and women God bring to the souls of those who have died for their country, rest in let us all learn this grand lesson of graves, and then they are forgotten A man's thoughts, springing from generosity from the heroes whose memory we are celebrating to-day. And you civilians, look out over this And you civilans, look out over this or the dead tody.

vast assembly of men in uniform and learn the lesson which they too are teaching. They have left home and friends, generously sacrificing the fields of the dead to this pagan system. Yet often, he can suppress them some times thoughts are more in a man's thoughts are more in a m friends, generously sacrificing the comfort of life and at the first call of preacher of the day, Very Rev. James their very heart's blood, in her de-

patriot to deeds of noble sacrifice. It breaks forth into acts of the most sublime heroism. In a time of nature of the most sublime heroism. In a time of nature of the most sublime heroism. In a time of nature of the most sublime heroism. In a time of nature of the most sublime heroism. In a time of nature of the most sublime heroism. In a time of nature of the most sublime heroism. In a time of nature of the most sublime heroism.

What to the patriot's soul a courage and ts, this tones are of no avail to the dead ts, this to the patriot's soul a courage and triumphant over every little Hail Mary would know that those external observances are of no avail to the dead whom they still really love. One little Hail Mary would know that those external observances are of no avail to the dead whom they still really love. One little Hail Mary would know that those external observances are of no avail to the dead whom they still really love. One little Hail Mary would know that those external observances are of no avail to the dead whom they still really love. One little Hail Mary would know that those external observances are of no avail to the dead whom they still really love. One little Hail Mary would know that those external observances are of no avail to the dead whom they still really love. One little Hail Mary would know that those external observances are of no avail to the dead whom they still really love. One little Hail Mary would know that those external observances are of no avail to the dead whom they still really love. One little Hail Mary would know that those external observances are of no avail to the dead whom they still really love. One little Hail Mary would know that those external observances are of no avail to the dead whom they still really love. One little Hail Mary would know that those external observances are of no avail to the dead whom they still really love. soldiers who defended with their lives the narrow pass of Thermopylae. With a part of his sword one of them wrote on the face of the rock, 'Ye that pass by, go and tell Sparta that bouquet with them. Have Masses we died for her sake.' Think you, in we died for her sake. Think you, in this day of test, this hour of sacrifice to Holy Communion for them. This our nation shall fail? Think you year the Feast of Corpus Christifalls the flames of devotion and loyalty burn lower in our breasts than in The Blessed Sacrament is God's those of other lands? Let history give the answer.

HISTORY WILL ANSWER

" Summon the spirits of those who have gone before us, who bled for hearth and home. Do they not give the lie to such base suspicion? Our land has ever been the home of patriotism. Our past triumphs are glorious to recall. Please God, the inspiration of to day's grand spectacle shall not be lost on us. Please God, the red blood of true patriotism, of obedience, generosity and willing sacrifices courses strongly as ever through our veins. Ye that pass by, go tell the world, we cherish our untry, we love our flag. On and sea we are ready to defend it with our heart's best blood. America is ready, her great and her lowly, her soldiers and her sailors at home and abroad, one and all, we stand united, undivided with brain and brawn to strive and struggle till

victory crowns our arms. Eternal God of Heaven, look down with favor upon our nation. Grant courage to our hearts and strength to our arms.'

# CORPUS CHRISTI

THE LITTLE FLOWER STREWERS Dear children, kiss your flowers, and

fling them at His feet: He comes, the Lord of flowers, of all things fair and sweet.

the circumstances singularly direct. This point we denote the mentality insist and reconstruct the mentality our devotions. Masses and prayers of many of its children.

One heart's fond sigh is sweeter than rose's perfumed breath;

I may be accurally to friends on earth, appeals strongly to non-Catholic soldiers. Thirdly, with More sweet than sweetest incense

every flower you throw. Yes, let your flowers be emblems of holy thoughts and prayers That from your hearts are springing —for hearts alone He cares, may your hearts before Him

with loving worship glow, While thus you throw your flowers and kiss them as you throw Ah! soon the rose leaves wither— we, too, like flowers must die,

But in the heavenly springtime shall om again on high, That God unveiled beholding whom

'neath these veils we know, And at whose feet, dear children, our flowers, our hearts, we

# THE CATHOLIC WAY

Decoration Day is not a day of spe cial religious observance. With the Catholic the true memorial day of the dead is All Souls' Day. But there is no reason why this holiday which has been set apart in order to do honor to those who fought for their country should not be sanctified and made a Catholic day as much as pos-

Remembrance of the dead is one of our most sacred duties. By justice and by charity we owe them much. How is this obligation fulfilled? The Catholic knows how to answer that question. All he has to do is think of the Church's manner of remember-ing the dead. She does not adorn her altars with flowers, she does not indulge in panegyrics, she does build lifeless monuments on which to inscribe the names of the dead. In stead she resorts to prayer. Hers is a love of pity. She knows that nothing defiled can enter Heaven, that the soul must be purified wholly before coming into the presence of God. Thus she is always praying for the souls in Purgatory, and urging us to do likewise. Hence the Catholic knows very

well just what memorials he must pay to his dead. That knowledge is a very part of him; he has been familiar with it from childhood. He can-not excuse himself if he fails to do his duty. He cannot point to the manner in which those outside the Church remember their dead, imitate them, and then declare that he has done his duty to the souls. Outside the Church there are no prayers for the dead. The doctrine of the exist-ence in Purgatory has been derided. When men die nice things are said of as far as any real help to them is con-Such memorials are memcerned. orials of the dead body. They do not | character of intenser shade.

there are all too many Catholics who times, he can always modify them

It halts at else to be done for the dead. If they opposition. had the real Catholic spirit, they

The true way then for the Catholic to keep Memorial Day is to make it a said for the dead, pray for them, go greatest memorial to us. What bet way to keep the day, sanctifying the Feast and at the same time helping the dead, than by receiving Holy Communion, for the poor souls?— Boston Pilot.

# CATHOLIC INFLUENCES

REASONS WHY PRIEST SWAYS

HEARTS AND MINDS OF ALL Father Martindale contributes an interesting paper to the London Tablet in which he reviews the chief means through which the influence of the Catholic Church is brought to bear on non-Catholics at the front. He suggests that the War, ploughing down to the elemental passions of manhood, also leaves exposed the more emotional part of the soul and disposes men to receive new influ ences. In this way a religious fact will be able to penetrate into the depths of a heart that at ordinary times it could never have touched.

The influences that may have such effects are chiefly the following: First, on the Western Front the men are in contact with a Catholic people and Catholic habits and practices are revealed to them in a new light. The wayside shrines, the crucifixes, are for the first time intelligible to else besides yourself is entirely formen to whom their message is under gotten by the majority. Just on the circumstances singularly direct. His glory all is bidden, but who He is you know:

The dead become significant for them, and the doctrine of Purgatory is you know:
Then throw your flowers before Him, and kiss them as you throw. Yet envy not the flowers that die so sweet a death—

That the companies which there are not only in Pargatory, but there may be actually helped by their may be actually helped by their the tears of love that flow,
The thrill of faith that mingles with extraordinary eagerness non Catholics ask for medals and pictures of Many, too, have insisted on having with them Catholic men and officers merely because they are Catholics. Fourthly, the example of our chaplains appeals to the men in favor of the Catholic religion.

The man who is free from the ties Earth.

f wife and children is far more To a front line he is a Roman Catholic padre. One has only to go through a hospital among the returned men to ascertain their views on this point. Other chaplains find themselves reduced to the role of good fellowship, presiding at canteens, distributing cigarettes, writing letters, organizing concerts; in a word, they cheer the living but are able to do little for should be addressed:

the dying.
On the other hand our priests stand frankly for the supernatural: "I have known conversions entirely due to a comparison between the clergyman who, before an attack, went among the men giving out tobacco, and the priest who, to the Thanksgiving, Vinton, Que. Absolution; between the Presbyter ian who cheered his men to courage by the jest that 'even if they didn't all come back-well, Glasgow was overcrowded,' and the Catholic priest who could make his men exult even in the prospect of dying now that Thanksgiver, Paris..... they carried Christ within them. In a word, the men now recognize

that the Catholic Church is a "going concern," a "working proposition It is surely a cause of joy to our brave chaplains that their heroism has had such a reward as this. Those who mourn for dead friends among the soldier priests have their consolation. The harvest is great; how great we shall not know yet. But who can doubt that its greatness -all that has already been reaped, and all that the future will bring— is in a very full measure due to the heroic devotion to their duty which was so conspicuous in our padres as to win them the admiration of men who were trained from their youth to hate the Catholic Church. Do we not already see some signs that others besides ourselves are beginning to awaken to the fact that after the War the Catholic Church will be a danger, not to civilization, not to truth, not to religion, but precisely to those whose cardinal doctrine is to be anti-Catholic?—St. Paul Bulletin.

Be careful what you say, but be his present character, and reacting upon it, prepare for him a future their country came forth and offered in the matter of death act like pagans. Faith in man is a great natural gift, to her their talent, their energy, yes, They are careful to have the finest and, like other of God's gifts, it eir very heart's blood, in her de-nce.

"Love of country prompts the true can afford; they do not let a Decoration of nobility, and worth, and lofty pursuch belief is an indispensable con-

### THE CATHOLIC CHURCH EXTENSION SOCIETY OF CANADA

SELFISH CATHOLICITY

We have placed these two words Selfish Catholicity" side by side so that their relation to each other may be realized more clearly. Our inten tion is not at all to make you think that there is a species of Catholicity named selfish, but, rather to emphasize the fact, that CATHOLICITY and SELFISHNESS are contradictory terms.

Selfishness is a vice against which Selfishness is a vice against which Catholicity strives. Catholicity tries to destroy it with the arm of Charity. Very often success crowns the effort. But from very many Catholics the virtues, unselfishness and self-denial, receive little attention and cultivation.

tion and cultivation. Consider the attitude of the every-day Catholic. How many of them think, besides going to Mass and their "Duty" and giving to the support of the parish in proportion to their fellowmen, that they have other very serious obligations to meet in

their religious life ? Very few, in our In return for the support they give to religion they expect a comfortable church and good service. Their aim seems to be to get something neces-sary for life and Eternity and to give nothing except a little money, the amount of which will depend largely on the value they place upon what

they consider they get. The idea far too prevalent is, that the church is a place for services of various kinds, long and short. You go there for Mass, for the ments, etc., but that you go there as to a power-house where you are to be electrified to do good to someone this point we think Catholicity must

Our Catholic people, religious minded as they are, must be The to a realization of the Great Truth that they are not mere receptacles into which so much grace is to be poured in order that they be saved. It must be brought home to them that they are rather channels through which the Grace of God flows purifying and is brought to bear upon the

lives of others. Catholicity and "going to Church" are not synonymous terms. The test of a man's Catholicity must be, not how many times he goes to Church for his own good, but how much his "going to Church" makes him do for the Kingdom of God upon

To sum up. A good Catholic is often in the fore front of danger. In not one who merely goes to Mass, ninety-nine cases out of every hundred when a chaplain is found in the generously on Sundays, but one front line he is a Roman Catholic whose Catholicity is a blessing to others, and whose life is, in so far as be can make it, an imitation of Jesus Christ Who went about doing good.

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

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### FATHER FRASER'S CHINESE MISSION

For souls of Father and

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

Yours faithfully in Jesus and Mary J. M. Fraser. Previously acknowledged... 12,848 08

. O'Neil, St. John's, Nf.d... Reader of RECORD, Bay de Verde..... A Friend ... 10 00 Friend, Pakenham. Georgetown, P. E. I..... 7 00

Cardinal Newman once declared: 'I say deliberately, and have means of knowing what I say, having once been a Protestant, and being now a Catholic . . . that no con able absurdities can surpass that no conceiv absurdities which are firmly of Catholics by sensible, kind-hearted

# FIVE MINUTE SERMON

REV. F. P. HICKEY, O. S. B. THIRD SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST

HOLY MASS

"In every place there is sacrifice, and there is offered to My Name a clean oblation." (Mal. i. 11.)

The Holy Eucharist is not only a Sacrament, but also a Sacrifice. And we are bound to believe that the Sacrifice of the New Law is the Holy Mass, which is the Sacrifice of the Body and Blood of Jesus Christ, really present on the Altar, under the appearances of bread and wine, and offered to God for the living and

This is the incomparable Sacrifice —God offering himself to God. Its value, then, is supreme. "If all the prayers and worship of men and and even Mary's devotion were offered in one act of praise and adoration, they would not even approach in efficacy the infinite worth of a single Mass. God alone

And this Holy Mass is given to the Church; priests are ordained to offer It, sinners are welcome to It, to and we are compelled to attend, that we may give glory to God and save our souls. We are bound to hear and attend Mass to show we are God's creatures. For the Mass is not a prayer, a devotion merely, but it is a Sacrifice, and "a Sacrifice is the offering of a Victim by a priest to God alone, in testimony of His being the sovereign Lord of all things." To neglect this Sacrifice is withdrawing our allegiance from Almighty God; is disputing His sovereignty: is setting ourselves up as self-existing, self-sufficient-is denial that we are God's creatures.

"Moreover, the Holy Mass is one and the same Sacrifice with that of the cross, inasmuch as Christ, Who offered Himself a bleeding Victim on the cross, continues to offer Himself in an unbloody manner on the altar, through the ministration of His Therefore we are bound to priests. Therefore we are bound to hear Mass to acknowledge our Redeemer and to obey his words, "Do this in commemoration of Me." (Luke xxii. 19.) We are bound to hear Mass, that the Redemption may be applied to our souls. Repeated falls into sin necessitate repeated altar. And His complaint to so many is: "You will not come to Me, that you? may have life." (John v. 40.) It is as great a sin to neglect a Mass of Obligation as it was for the Jews The staying away and despising Holy Mass, Catholics, who know what it is, wilfully deny their Redeemer. "I wilfully deny their Redeemer. "I have spread forth My hands all the their own thoughts: a people who continually provoke Me to anger before My face." (Isaias lxv. 2, 3.)

Mass is offered up for our "innumerable sins, and offences, and negli-To despise the Mass is to reject the means for these sins and shortcomings to be forgiven.

Thus, then, it is imperative on all Catholics, who are not lawfully prevented, to hear Mass on Sundays and festivals of Obligation to show that they are God's creatures, to acknowledge the Redemption of Jesus Christ, to obtain God's mercy and forgiveness. Thus far duty and the law.

But oh! my brethren, do we require to be driven to Holy Mass? Are we denying its efficacy? Have we given ear to those who blaspheme it? Oh no! To a good Catholic, Mass army and the navy, he stands aghast to the home-makers, those who actis the joy and glory of his life. "It is the last invention of the Creator's those of every other religious body. When one realizes that there are at dressed: "Home is the place is the last invention of the Creator's into a true paradise.' require a Chrysostom or a St. Bernard to tell you of the joys, the fervour, the enthusiasm, that devotion to Holy Mass can kindle in the hearts of men. It will be a wonder—an incomprehensible wonder—for all eternity to the saints of God how men could be found who were not one fifth or one half of the saints of the saints of God how men could be found who were not one fifth or one half of the saints of God how men could be found who were not one fifth or one half of the saints o men could be found who were not anxious to attend Holy Mass! Yea, it is a mystery even to the evil spirits how men, Catholics, knowing what the Holy Mass is, could neglect and

Let us ask God to illuminate our souls to understand and appreciate the Holy Sacrifice, for the best of us think little of it, to what we should. think little of it, to what we should. For it is the Sacrifice in which we poor sinners, through Jesus Christ our Lord, can approach the Almighty, Sovereign Lord of all things, not with empty hands, but with that which can pay Him all, and which is the full price of all that we need and pray for. Jesus Christ gives Him-self to us and for us in the Mass. United to Him, we pay the Almighty honour, and glory, and obedience. We render Him thanks—full and complete thanks—for all his mercies and graces. The Father looks down upon us, and is pleased that He has created us and that His Son re-

And then, in the Mass, we do not supplicate, as beggars and outcasts, for what we need. We can pay for all we need. We have the priceless treasure of the Blood of Jesus Christ. That Blood was shed for the remis-sion of sin, and that is our first petition-forgiveness. We ask for the remission of sin and of the punishment due to our sins, and that same relief for the souls in Purgatory.

price for a thousand worlds' Redempon and all the graces they could ant. We obtain little because we ask for little. "Ask and you shall receive, that your joy may be full." (John xvi. 24.)

We cannot always kneel around the Altar, safe near our Lord. We have to go forth and battle with the world, and work for our living, and be distracted, and worried, and annoyed, and tempted. Before you go, get strength from the Holy Mass. The Holy Eucharist is the food and life of our souls. So Sunday's Mass is the time to obtain the graces that we need to battle through the coming week. See where you have previously failed, ask specially for the grace and strength you require. Pray for a good will to put Jesus and His interests first and foremost, for loyalty, fidelity, loving acceptance of the Holy Will of God, for perseverance and a holy death

To believe in the Mass, to hear It as often as may be, this is a Catho lic's privilege and joy. It is our strength and our glory. By the Mass we can honor God, glorify our Redeemer, receive a pledge of the forgiveness of our size and he envished. giveness of our sins, and be enriched with all the graces and blessings to guard us and guide us safe. "The mercies of the Lord new every morning: great is Thy faithfulness." (Lam. iii. 22, 23.)

# PATRIOTISM OF CATHOLICS

The present terrible conflict has brought to the fore the patriotism of Catholics throughout the world. In the past when peace blessed the nations, there was little opportunity to gauge the patriotism of any particu-lar religious body. There were wordy protestations on the part of many that they alone stood unflinchingly by the nation. There were also ac cusations launched especially against Catholics that they stood aloof from the country's interests and could not be counted upon for energetic and wholesouled defence of the nation's ideals.

The conditions of the times were such that a comparison was hard if not impossible. But now all is not impossible. But now all is ism: "We may embrace in love of changed. War has settled over the country a love of kindred and race, falls into sin necessitate repeated falls into sin necessitate repeated forgiveness. Christ died once, but continues to offer Himself on the sent forth its call and the response heart exalts one chosen from the sent forth its call and the response must be generous and the native spirit of America's sons must express itself. And what has been the re-

There is no one who does not know to deride the Crucified Saviour. By that the Church has risen mightily to the occasion. She has forged to the forefront with numbers far beyond those of any other religious have spread forth My hands all the day to an unbelieving people, who walk in a way that is not good, after body in this country. The Catholic day to an unbelieving people, who walk in a way that is not good, after rengious body in this country. The Catholic day to an unbelieving people, who walk in a way that is not good, after rengious body in this country. The Catholic day to an unbelieving people, who walk in a way that is not good, after rengious body in this country. The Catholic day to an unbelieving people, who

In proportion to the estimated pop ulation this per cent far exceeds what might have been expected. Accord-Thirdly, we are bound to come to Mass for our own souls' sake, to obtain God's mercy and forgiveness. olic population of this country is

According to the fullest Catholic of Catholics in the United States. If, therefore, Catholics were represented by twenty per cent of the national

the most twenty millions of Catholics in the country and that our Catholic soldiers constitute over fifty per cent that is.

The faith would have died out in that point, but not until it had passed did the men who were hit have a word to say, and when the country and that is. It would the most twenty millions of Catholics

the Church in America. In every one of the allied belligerent countries the same story is told of Catholic devotion to country. In France, in England, in Italy Catholics are fighting for the preservation of national ideals and a fostering of the liberties to which the human family is entitled by every right. Devotion to God has made them prompt in the sit and learn the principles and poliperformance of their duties to their

respective countries.

This war has brought to light many things. It has unmasked the hideous spectre of autocracy and held it up to the world's derision. It has demonstrated the futility of Lutheran belief and the sad consequences that have befallen a nation whose only moral standard was has grown in beauty and power quences that have befallen a nation whose only moral standard was might. And it has brought to their knees the cowardly critics of the Church who in fairer times launched know, appeal to our sympathy, and Church who in fairer times launched broadsides of abuse, misrepresentation and slander at Catholics. They were once bold and defiant. Our protestations of loyalty were in vain. But now the scenes are shifted. The critic scurries to cover. His petty criticisms are no longer taken at face value, for the world sees the truth of the Church's position. It sees, too, that they who were loudest in denunciation of Catholics, who protested most eloquently their parts of the parts of the garner on high. Lack Then we ask for the graces and avours we need, and which our triotism are not found fighting for of appreciation or positive neglect of

pages of history. Her fidelity to the observance of Christian ethics will be proclaimed wherever man is found ence.—Union and Times. and no longer will the world believe those who seek to rob her of her glory, but will hail her as the most beneficent guardian of human lib-erties and bless her for her munificence to struggling humanity.-Bos

THE BEST OF SCHOOLS

LESSONS LEARNED AT MOTHER'S KNEE-THEY REMAIN THROUGH LIFE

A lecturer in Dublin recently re-marked that "the best of all Irish schools was that directed beside an Irish mother's knee."

It was a high, but not undeserved tribute to the power of maternal influence the world over. There is no teacher like a parent, no school like a home, no influences, next to relig-ion, and side by side with patriot-ism, like those of domestic ones. A character moulded by these three influences, a career carved out under these three inspirations, must be an

St. Louis, monarch of France, that Sales, who has been called "the sweetest saint in the calendar," says in one of his beautiful discourses "We owe ourselves to God, to our country, our relations, our friends."

Now what does all this lead to? Simply that the highest natures and best intellects of the world are agreed that each individual should have three objects on which he shall expend all the devotion of his heart and soul-religion, patriotism and home ties-the last named being ented by one figure in particu lar standing out from all others and shining as a star. As a conten ary writer says treating of patriot is ism: ranks of its own people to symbolize and share with country the intense devotion of all its being and soul." Woman, in the character of either other, sister, or wife can alone fulfill this role. She alone can "symbolize and share with country (and religion) the intense devotion of his being and soul." Hers is a great privilege and an unusually great responsibility. She is born to a great

destiny and she has a weighty duty

to discharge. We come back to the proposition with which we started: of all schools—a mother's knee." ing to Protestant statistics the Catning to Protestant statistics the Catning of this country is about 14,000,000. If therefore, the Catholics had numbered 14% of the Statistics of Stat would have been expressed over their that the greatest of woman's work is generous response to the nation's home-making. Women who are happy enough to possess homes of their own are privileged and blessed beyond words in having such a sphere of influence in which to work. Many women have no homes of their ed by twenty per cent of the national army we would be justly praised for our patriotism and public spirited de otherwise for them. To such coun-It has been ordained votion to our country's cause.

But when one glances over the record of Catholics actually in the servithem other words must be addressed

of the national army, then all past critism is relegated to mythology and cur critics should hang then heads to months at a time the people first man spoke all he said was: n shame.
But such is the case. Numbering mentifth of the population, we form one half of America's valiant army.
This is a record that every Catholic should be proud of.

It is a priest, if Irish mothers had not taught their children their prayers. "Our hope is in the youth of the country." Let this fact never be lost sight of, and let the supplementary truth be borne in mind with aqual clearness that the trainsplacement of the country. The prayers is not the power forget that piece of calm Irish grit—wonderful. That fellow was painfully wounded, but he never sound. You will be glad to know he will recover.—Catholic Columbian. with equal clearness that the training of the youth lies almost entirely in the hands of the women.-Catho lic Union and Times.

# SYMPATHY FOR THE AGED

cies that enable us to make the most of life like we can at the feet of the aged. Other things being equal, they are our wisest folk. The heads whose gray hairs are crowns of parents, children, or friends for the country's noble traditions and whom we pray, may need. And the price is there upon the Altar! The vigils where formerly air bombs and atype of heathen heartlessness.

were thrown from front line trenches of bigotry.

The Church will arise from the ruins of war more glorious than ever before. Her motto of God and country will be writ large in the process of history. Her fidelity to the process of history. Her fidelity to the process of history.

# HOW NEW YORK IRISH FIGHT

Capt. James A. McKenna, Jr., of the 69th Regiment, New York, writes to his father from France of the snappy work of the Americans under fire. McKenna is a lawyer and a former Harvard oarsman. His brother, William, is adjutant of the same regiment. On Good Friday Captain McKenna wrote:

Dear Pop :- To begin with you will be pleased to know that my company was the first in this organization to go into the trenches. We had a little scrap and two wounded before the rest of the companies followed. That is not a very important matter, but it gave me a great deal of satisfaction to be sent in first and I know it will please you. Since the first teaparty we have had many little arguments, and although I can not say that any of us love the music of the shells, I can assure you that we are always ready for more. I can "king among saints and saint among kings," used to say that his motto was, "God, France and Margaret" (his wife's name.) St. Francis de many twelve men have been awarded truly say that all my men are veter pany twelve men have been awarded the French War-Cross for conspicuny twelve men have been awarded ous bravery in action, and I am absolutely sure that the only reason every man is not wearing the cross is be se not every one gets the chance to do the heroic.

And then, too, some of the finest eeds pass unnoticed. One of my Lieutenants, for instance, did as fine a bit of work as I have ever seen but I could not ask for the cross for him, because I'd have to ask for it for every man I have. This Lieu-tenant took a lot of men through a terrible shell-fire without any one getting a scratch and without over-ooking a single part of the job I sent him out on. It was a rare exhibi-tion of steel nerve, with shells crash ing all around, but it was just such a thing as we see every day. We all look upon the decorations as fine things, but every one knows that although it takes a good man to get one, it also takes a lot of luck, and many of the men who deserve the cross are hidden away among their fellows-but their turn will co

One of my men who got the cross did a fine piece of work. During some night-fighting he carried in from No Man's Land a wounded French soldier at the risk of his own life. His work was particularly good because he need not have taken the chance, and when he did go out he went into a stretch of territory which was being swept by machine guns, grenades and artillery.

Many of our men have rescued wounded French. One big red-haired fellow named Ryan brought in three—two Americans and a Frenchman.

Some of our Irish friends in New York will be glad to know that although we have our share of killed and wounded, we have more than our share of crosses for bravery in action. My company has twelve and in the regiment to date there are sixty-eight. The Colonel was given one, and when I asked him why, he replied: "That is because I have such a good regiment." The old outfit is beating its Civil War record. You know what that means, and you may pass the good word to the

re ad-place at a The explosion was like all the rest, but not g size of conference.

# TRUE CIVILIZATION-

IT WAS APTLY DEFINED BY A GREAT CATHOLIC JURIST

The late Lord Russell of Killowen lord chief justice of England and one of the most renowned Catholics of the British Empire, in a speech delivered in Saratoga in 1896, before the American Bar Association gave ization:

What, indeed, is true civilization? By its fruits you shall know it. It is not dominion, wealth, material

luxury; nay, not even a great liter ature and education widespread, good though these may be. Civilization is not a veneer; it must penetrate to the very heart and core of the socie-

Its true signs are thought for the poor and suffering, chivalrous regard and respect for women, the frank recognition of human brotherhood, irrespective of race or color or nation or religion, the narrowing of the domain of mere force as a governing factor in the world, abhorrence of what is mean and cruel and vile, ceaseless devotion to the claims of justice.—Sacred Heart Review.

### FRUIT OF CATHOLIC TRAINING

BELGIUM'S HEROIC VIRTUE HAS WON THE ADMIRATION

OF THE WORLD Belgium has won and received the admiration of the world for her share in defending the cause of humanity, says The Visitor, Providence. According to one of her distinguished sonr, the sure explanation of his country's heroic virtue is "that the niversity of Louvain has given the Catholic body not only great leaders
—statesmen of European reputation
—but it has filled every district of the country with capable and educat ed men, men who understand Catho lic principles and know how to de nd them.

Louvain was the first place in the world to found a school at the com-mand of Pope Leo XIII., in which the course would be devoted fully and oyally to the philosophy of Saint Thomas. This was the institute which came to au end when Prussian kultur burned the library of the place and the home of the philosophy of the Angel of the Schools

By their fruits you shall know them. Louvain produced no Kant, Nietsche nor Bernhardi, because she loved the truth and had respect for the best traditions of the centuries. It was Plato and Aristotle, arrayed in Christian dress by Aquinas and Augustine and Albertus Magnus, that engaged the minds of the students of the institute, and the deluge of Ger man materialism that had been pour ing over Europe since Kant, never flooded those schools set apart to preserve to their students the mind of Saint Thomas

### A QUESTION AND ITS ANSWER

We have the assurance of a Pro testant observer of affairs in our con centration camps, that thousands of Protestant soldiers are joining with their Catholic fellows in hearing Mass Professor Shaw, who fills the chair of theology in Taylor University, In diana, is authority for the statement, and the professor answers his own question as to why this unwonted condition of things exist. "It is," he says, "because they feel that this Mass stands for an atonement of their sins. It furnishes them with the desired confessional that they cannot find in their own religion. was brought up a Scotch Convenanter, my very soul crying out against this thing, and yet I find that it is the one exigent way of getting rid of that awful thought of dying with sin.

The soldier must have it. wants to purge away the guilt of his soul. He must tell his sins to someone else. Yes, it is fast coming into evidence that it is essential that we must have a good open confession It has been our habit for the last century to deny sin. Since this War, however, there has been a wholesome demand of the need of Jesus Christ.' Many of your co-religionists will say "Pshaw!" as they learn of your views, professor. But you are started on the right track! The more you investigate, the greater will be your conviction that the Catholic Church has at her children's disposal everthing essential to this satisfying this "wholesome demand of the need of Jesus Christ.

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other solaces as well, which strangers to her fold realize "they cannot find in their own religion.—Catholic Transcript

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# How You Can Get More Money For Your WOOL

When I discovered many years ago the great difference between the amount of money the Farmer usually received from the peddler or small dealer for his wool, and the price at which the

peddler or dealer sold the wool to us; I was amazed. Of course nearly all the wool eventually comes to ourselves and a few large dealers—but the greater number of hands thro' which it has to travel the smaller the price the farmer receives as

each one has to have a profit. Consequently it seemed to me good business to deal directly with the farmer and pay him the much higher prices which we used to pay to the ddlers and middlemen-thus eliminating the peddler and middleman to a

By shipping direct to us the Farmer secures a very much higher price for his wool which in a good many cases means a profit instead of a loss to him.

The satisfaction expressed by the many Farmers who shipped their wool direct to us for many years is so great that I am encouraged to continue the same policy to a greater extent this year.

For over 30 years I have been buying wool and know the market from A to Z.

Before selling your wool this season don't fail to write me first for prices, stating the number and breed of sheep you have.

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## CHATS WITH YOUNG MEN

I could say nice things about him; I could praise him if I would; I could tell about his kindness, For he's always doing good. I could boost him as he journeys

O'er the road of life today But I let him pass in silence And I've not a word to say For I am one of those now wa Ere a word of praise is said, Or a word of comfort uttered-Till the friend we love lies dead.

I could speak of yonder brother' As a man it's good to know;
And perhaps he'd like to hear it,
As he journeys here below.
I could tell the world about him

And his virtues all recall, But at present he is living, And it wouldn't do at all So I'm waiting, yes, I'm waiting Till the spark of life is fled;

Ere I raise my voice to praise him I must know that he is dead. I appreciate the kindness That he's often shown to me. And it will not be forgotten

When I speak his eulogy I should like to stand in public
And proclaim him "friend of mine." But that isn't customary So I give the world no sign Of my love for yonder brother,

Who has often helped me here; am waiting, ere I praise him, Till I stand before his bier.

CHANCE FOR SUCCESS

It is said that a man named Smith

who had several times failed in busi ness, but who knew and appreciated the saying that "our glory consists not in having failed, but in rising every time we fall," became a resint of a certain small village.

He was a man of undoubted capacity, courage, and great energy. Finding himself in the midst of that rude community,—almost wilderness, as it then was,—he became a purchaser of timber lands, and a cutter of timber, a manufacturer of boards, planks and so on: and thus he went on through the twelve or fifteen years that followed, continually inreasing in wealth, and also incr ing the activity and prosperity of the nmunity around him. He built the whole township almost in a state of industrial activity, depending solely on that one guiding, controlling, impelling brain. He died, and from that day the township has steadily receded in population. There has been no such house built since as his, and that has almost fallen into ruin. There is no such activity and industry as he intro-duced there: and today that township has some fewer people than it had the day he died, and his activity died with him.

Such men are needed everywhere today, and will be after the War. Our forests are filled with timber, our mines with minerals, the former to be manufactured and the latter extracted from the earth. The opportunities to become rich offer themselves emselves on every hand to the man who has the courage and the energy to take hold of them. It is not so much a matter of capital as it is the intelligent mind to set the business in motion. There are too many men in the cities, and not enough in the workshops and the field. The professions are overcrowded and unremunerative, except

changed. The unpretentions dry goods store, which one hundred years ago was thought sufficient to supply ing offence to his people made him the needs of its customers, has be come a palace, richly and handsomely decorated, with a multitude of departments in charge of well-educated and courteous employers. The merchant who does a business of a mil-lion a year excites no surprise, where a few years since a business of one hundred thousand would have been ligious foundations, he built in Paris

essential to success one hundred years ago are essential now. The only difference is that there must be an adaptation of means to ends, and a conformity to the new order of eastern parts of France, Clodomir

There is no lack of work for those intelligent enough to seek it in the right place; and while great wealth brings with it many obligations and whole monarchy was reunited under much trouble and vexation, still, Clotaire, the youngest of these within reasonable limits it is necessary that every man should accumulate a competency, in order that he may enjoy the independence so essential to complete happiness.

YOU OWE IT TO YOUR MOTHER

To lift all the burdens you can she had been queen or that her sons from shoulders that have grown sat on the throne. Eternity filled stooped in waiting upon and working her heart and employed all her for you.

To seek her comfort and pleasure thirty days before it happened. On all things before your own. To seek her comfort and property in all things before your own.

Never to intimate by word or deed that your world and hers are different that your world and hers are different that you feel in any way that you feel in any way in 545.

ever interests or amuses her.

To make her a partner, so far as

To introduce all your young friends to her and to enlist her sympathies in youthful projects, hopes and plans, so that she may carry youth into old

To defer to her opinions and treat them with respect even if they seem antiquated to you in all the smart up-to-dateness of your college educa-

To talk to her about your work, your studies, your friends, your amusements, the books you read, the places you visit, for everything that concerns you is of interest to her.

To treat her with the unvarying courtesy and deference you accord to those who are above you in rank

To bear patiently with all her peculiarities or infirmities of temper or disposition, which may be the result of a life of care and toil. Not to shock or pain her by making

fun of her religious prejudices if they happen to be at variance with yours, or if they seem narrow to your ad-To study her tastes and habits, her

likes and dislikes and cater to them as far as possible in an unobtrusive To remember that she is still a girl at heart so far as delicate little

attentions are concerned. To give her flowers during her life-time and not wait to heap them on her casket.

To make her frequent, simple presents and to be sure that they are appropriate and tasseful.

To write to her and visit her.

To do your best to keep her youth. ful in appearance, as well as in spirit, by helping her to take pains with her dress and the little accessries and details of her toilet If she is no longer able to take her accustomed part in the household duties, not to let her feel that she

is superannuated or has lost any of her importance as the central factor in the family. Not to forget to show your appre-

ciation of all her years of self-sacri-

of your success. To be generous in keeping her supplied with money, so that she will not have to ask for it, or feel like a mendicant seeking your bounty.—Catholic Columbian.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

SHORT SKETCH OF LIVES OF

SAINTS OF THE WEEK

JUNE 3.—ST. CLOTILDA, QUEEN St. Clotilda was daughter of Chileric, younger brother to Gondebald, the tyrannical King of Burgundy, who put him and his wife, and his other brothers, except one, to death, in order to usurp their dominions. Clotilda was brought up in her uncle's court, and, by a singular providence, was instructed in the Catholic religion, though she was

educated in the midst of Arians. Her wit, beauty, meekness, modesty, and piety made her the adoration of all the neighboring kingdoms, and Clovis I., surnamed the Great, the victorious king of the Franks, demanded and obtained her in mar-riage. She honored her royal husband, studied to sweeten his warlike temper by Christian meekness, con-formed herself to his humor in things that were indifferent, and, the better to gain his affections, made those things the subject of her discourse and praises in which she the conditions of trade have tress of his heart, she did not deter delay his conversion. His miracu-lous victory over the Alemanni, and his entire conversion in 496, were at the divine honor; among other reat her request, about the year 511, Notwithstanding the changes in the methods of doing business, the same personal qualities which were This great prince died on the 27th of reigned at Orleans, Childebert at Paris, and Clotaire I. at Soissone.

family contributed more perfectly to

wean Clotilda's heart from the world. She spent the remaining part of her

life in exercises of prayer, alms-deeds, watching, fasting, and pen-

ance, seeming totally to forget that

JUNE 4.—ST. FRANCIS CARACCTOLO

To manifest an interest in what-

Francis was born in the kingdom your different ages will permit, in all your pleasures and recreations.

To remember that her life is monotonous compared with yours, and to take her to some suitable the Blessed Sacrament and to distinct the Blessed Sacrament and the Ble place of amusement, or for a trip to tribute his food to the poor. An the country, or to, the city if your home is in the country, as frequently as possible.

The Biessed Sacrament and to distribute his food to the poor. An attack of leprosy taught him the vileness of the human body and the vanity of the world. Almost mir-

only twenty five, to found an Order of Clerks Regular, whose rule was that each day one father fasted on while they always watched by turns in perpetual adoration before the Blessed Sacrament. They took the usual vows, adding a fourth, and there, at the risk of his life, he zealously carried on his work of reform, and died, worn out with toil, at the age of fifty-three.

JUNE 8.—ST. VENUE A.—ST. VENUE A.—S desire dignities. To establish his Order, Francis undertook many journeys through Italy and Spain, on foot and without money, content with the shelter and crusts given him in charity. Being elected gen-eral, he redoubled his austerities, and devoted seven hours daily to meditation on the Passion, besides

passing most of the night praying before the Blessed Sacrament. Francis was commonly called the Preacher of Divine Love. But it was before the Blessed Sacrament that his ardent devotion was most clearly perceptible. In presence of his divine Lord his face usually emitted brilliant rays of light; and he often bathed the ground with his tears when he prayed, according to his custom, prostrate on his face be-fore the tabernacle, and constantly repeating, as one devoured by in-ternal fire, "The zeal of Thy house hath eaten me up." He died of fever, aged forty four, on the eve of Corpus Christi, 1608, saying, "Let us go, let us go to heaven!" When

eaten me up." JUNE 5 .- ST. BONIFACE, BISHOP,

his body was opened after death, his heart was found as it were burnt up,

MARTYR St. Boniface was born at Crediton in Devonshire, England, in the year Some missionaries staving at there trained for his apostolic work. His first attempt to convert the pagans in Holland having failed, he went to Rome to obtain the Pope's blessing on his mission, and returned with authority to preach to the German tribes. Our Saint, having completed this great work in Flanders returned to It was a slow and dangerous task; dried while his flock was often reduced to sick, and soon rested from his labors abject poverty by the wandering robber bands. Yet his courage never whole kingdom lamented his death ber bands. Yet his courage never whole kingdom lamented his death flagged. He began with Bavaria and as the loss of their common father Thuringia, next visited Friesland, then passed on to Hesse and Saxony, everywhere destroying the idol miracles wrought at his tomb so temples and raising churches on their site. He endeavored, as far as lated the precious remains to Soispossible, to make every object of idolatry contribute in some way to the glory of God; on one occasion having cut down an immense oak which was consecrated to Jupiter, he used the tree in building a church, which he dedicated to the Prince of the Apostles. He was now recalled to Rome, consecrated Bishop by the Pope, and returned to extend and organize the rising German Church. With diligent care he reformed abuses among the existing clergy, and established religious houses throughout the land. At length, feeling his infirmities increase, and fearful of losing his martyr's crown, Boniface appointed a successor to his monastery, and set out to convert a fresh pagan tribe. While St. Boniface We cannot conceive of being faithful fresh pagan tribe. While St. Bonitace was waiting to administer Confirmation to some newly-baptized Christians, a troop of pagans arrived, armed mith swords and spears. His attendament of which we have need, we full the confirmation to some newly-baptized Christians, a troop of pagans arrived, armed praises, by thanking Him for those benefits, or by asking Him for those confirmation. with swords and spears. His attendants would have opposed them, but the Saint said to his followers: "My children, cease your resistance; the long expected day is come at last. Scripture forbids us to resist evil. Let us put our hope in God: He will Scarcely had he when the barsave our souls." ceased speaking, when the bar-barians fell upon him and slew him

JUNE 6 .- ST. NORBERT, BISHOP Of noble rank and rare talents, Norbert passed a most pious youth, and entered the ecclesiastical state. By a strange contradiction, his conduct now became a scandal to his and on recovering his senses, reobtained the Pope's sanction and preached penance to listening crowds in France and the Netherlands. In the wild vale of Prémontré he gave to some trained disciples the rule of tial to our salvation is prayer. St. Austin, and a white habit to de. note the angelic purity proper to the priesthood. The Canons Regular, or Premonstratensians, as they were

with all his attendants, to the

number of fifty-two.

Blessed Sacrament in unfrequented bore them back in triumph to the churches. God called him, when tabernacle. Hence he is generally tabernacle. Hence he is generally painted with the monstrance in his Hence he is generally hand. In 1126 Norbert found him-self appointed Bishop of Magdeburg;

St. Medard, one of the most illustrious prelates of the Church of France in the sixth century, was born of a pious and noble family, at Salency, about the year 457. From his childhood he evinced the most tender compassion for the poor. On one occasion he gave his coat to a destitute blind man, and when asked why he had done so, he answered that the misery of a fellow member in Christ so affected him that he could not help giving him part of his own clothes. Being promoted to the priesthood in the thirty-third year of his age, he became a bright orna-ment of that sacred order. He preached the word of God with an unction that touched the hearts of the most hardened; and the influence of his example, by which he enforced the precepts which he delivered from the pulpit, seemed irresistible. In 530, Alomer, the thirteenth bishop of that country, dying, St. Medard was unanimously chosen to fulfil the see, and was consecrated by St. Remigius, who had baptized King Clovis in 496, and was then exceeding old. Our Saint's new dignity did not make him abate anything of his austerities, and, though and these words imprinted around it: "Zelus domus Tuæ comedit me"—"The zeal of Thy house hath at that time seventy two years old he thought himself obliged to redouble his labors. Though his diocese was very wide, it seemed not to suffice for his zeal, which could not be confined: wherever he saw the opportunity of advancing the honor of God, and of abolishing the remains of idolatry, he overcame all obstacles, and by his zealous labors his father's house spoke to him of heavenly things, and inspired him with a wish to devote himself, as they did, to God. He entered the monastery of Exminster, and was

sons.

and protector. His body was buried in his own cathedral, but the many

PRAYER God's creatures exercise the virtue of religion when they lift up their hearts and minds to Him. And this they do when they pray. In fact, prayer is the chief exercise of the virtue of religon, for, in a certain and very true sense, the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, the greatest and most sublime act by which men are united with God, is itself a prayer,—the prayer in action of the Son of God to ing ourselves with the Divine perfec tions, or by furthering our own spirit-

ual or temporal welfare. AN OBVIOUS NECESSITY

It requires but very little reflection to make us realize the necessity of prayer. We are of the earth earthy. Our very nature attracts our interest and our activities to the things of earth, to the affairs of this life. But we were not created for this end. We are intended for eternal happiness: are born to serve God here, and to be sharers in His duct now became a scandal to his sacred calling, and at the court of the Emparor Henry IV. he led, like many clerics of that age, a life of dissipation and luxury. One day, when he was thirty years of age, he was thrown half dead from his horse, and on recovering his sangagers, and on recovering his sangagers. constant attacks of our spiritual solved upon a new life. After a severe and searching preparation, he was ordained priest, and began to expose the abuses of his Order.

Silenced at first by a local council, he of God, but, without prayer, we are of God, but, without prayer, we are moreover unworthy of receiving any assistance of grace from Him. The ordinary means which God has ap-pointed for obtaining the helps essen-

WHEN PRAYER IS NEGLECTED No one who is negligent of so im-Premonstratensians, as they were portant duty as prayer can be excused called, were to unite the active work of carelessness in the all important of the country clergy with the obligations of the monastic life. Their fervor renewed the spirit of the priesthood, quickened the faith of the people, and drove out heresy. A suite heavily h vile heretic, named Tankelin, appear- should have no time for anything ed at Antwerp, in the time of St. else: all other duties are of secondary Norbert, and denied the reality of importance. Neither is want of place Norbert, and denied the reality of the priesthood, and especially blasphemed the Blessed Eucharist. The Saint was sent for to drive out the pest. By his burning words he exposed the imposter and rekindled the faith in the Blessed Sacrament. Many of the apostates had proved their contempt for the Blessed Sacrament.

aculously cured, he renounced his ment by burying it in filthy places. cast. Or one may claim that he home to study for the priesthood at Norbert bade them search for the knows not how to pray. This is be-Naples, where he spent his leisure Sacred Hosts. They found them en-hours in the prisons or visiting the tire and uninjured, and the Saint prayer is; God desires no multiplicity of words, nor elaboration of thoughts He requires only the desire of our hearts, and it is a recognized fact that the poor and illiterate are frequently more successful in fulfilling this requirement than some who are profound in learning and wise in worldly ways. -

ITS DIFFICULTY

It is not to be denied that there is difficulty in prayer. And this diffi-culty in prayer. And this diffi-culty in prayer. And this difficulty comes, perhaps, not so much from ourselves as from the very nature of prayer. Let us quote a paragraph or two from the writing of a noted English canon in this regard. thing that is out of the ordinary is difficult. Ask a laborer to sign his name on a post-office deposit book, or to write down his own address. At school he learnt to write but he has hardly written since. See him seize the pen ruefully, look it up and down, change his holding of it, take ink two or three times, and generally work himself up before he can do this unaccustomed thing. You have taken more out of him than half a day's ploughing would do. If prayer is difficult, it may be because it is something out of the ordinary and not through any fault of ours. It is no easy thing to gird up the powers of soul and body required for prayer. The truth is, the chief difficulty in prayer comes from the fact that prayer is something out of the ordinarg, something essentially super-natural, something above the powers of nature, and that therefore we need continual effort to sustain ourselves in prayer."

IN ANOTHER ELEMENT

For a metaphor, let me say that a man in prayer is a man out of his natural element; it is not natural, it is supernatural for him to Take me out of my natural ele and put me in another element which is not natural, not congenial and at once what happens? The bare keeping alive or existence which before was an unconscious process becomes in this unnatural or supernatural element a continual struggle, a visi-ble effort. In prayer it is our busi ness to lift ourselves right out of this air, which is the natural element not of this life, but of the next." If we are obliged to confess that we find it impossible to place ourselves for a few here below, it may profit us to reflect that we are destined to commune with God for time without end in the life to come. Our manifest duty then, is to learn how to pray now, even though it does require an effort.

VARIETIES OF PRAYER

There are different kinds of prayer Meditation is one kind, and it is of the higher type. It is also called mental prayer, because it is a prayerful pondering over religious truths within the mind without verbal utterance. Not all, it goes without saving, are capable of this form. The more familiar kind of prayer is vocal prayer—the recital aloud, or in secret, of set forms of prayer which we have learned by heart or which we read from a prayer book. And there are combinations of both types. When we properly recite the Rosary, for instance, we combine both mental and vocal prayer, for we meditate on the respective mysteries of the suc ceeding decades, the while we give utterance to the set prayers that make them up. Even purely vocal prayer must have behind it the attention of the mind, for if we neither attend to the words we are saying, or follow their significance, or the end and the object we have in pray ing, then it is apparent that we are not really praying: prayer is the lifting up of our hearts and minds to God, and in the foregoing action we are merely uttering words, as a machine or a trained bird would do.

OUR OBLIGATION

The words of our Divine Lord leave us in no doubt as to our bounden obligation of praying. He has said "that we ought always to pray, and not to fail." This does not mean, of course, that we should spend twenty-four hours each day in actually reciting prayers, any more than a physician's advice to a man who neglected his regular meals, that "he must eat always," would mean that he should never leave the table. As to when we should actually pray there enters into consideration not only the question of avoiding sin by neglecting them, but also the matter of satisfying our spiritual need. One would scarcely be guilty of sin who, now or then, failed to say a prayer in the morning, or at night: if, however, he never lends himself to prayer either at these times, or throughout the day or the week, it is difficult to see how he can reconcile his con science in the sight of God .- Catho

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# PROHIBITION

THE ANTI-CATHOLIC TREND OF THE MOVEMENT

@ For the past two years, anti-Catho lic forces have set up their citadel in Maryland, lavishing alike their funds and their venom on the Catholic Church. Unmindful or ignorant of the fact that Catholic Maryland gave to America its first taste of religious liberty, these bigots have established headquarters in the city of Baltimore, whence is issued a paper that vies with the Menace for indecency and for its venomous attacks upon the Catholic Church. Each issue is full of malice, and advertises lewd books and cartoons. The band of fanatics at the head of this anti-Catholic movement, if not in the actual employ of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at least are aided and abetted by that institution. Meetings and initiations have been held in the Methodist churches of Baltimore, and, on the eve of a recent election, an "anti-Catholic parade" was planned for the city.

Men were candidates for the Legis-lature and were elected as was Governor Catts of Florida, on an anti-Catholic platform, making their campaign exclusively on the issue of intolerance. At least sixteen mem-bers of the House of Delegates of Maryland owe their election to this issue, and the State is now reaping the fruit of the seed sown by the Methodist Episcopal Church. So many anti-Catholic measures are before the Legislature of Maryland. that it would be idle to recount them. The first measure brought out was the amendment to the Constitution. and this was speedily followed, as has been the case in other States under similar circumstances, by bills providing for the reading of the Bible in public schools, cutting off all revenue from Catholic institutions, practically legislating such recognized institutions as the House of the Good Shepherd and the various asylums and industrial

When it seemed clear that the National Prohibition amendment was in danger of being ratified, Cardinal Gibbons sent out the alarm, in a statement issued on February 6 pointing out the dangers of the amendment, as well as its folly, and asking for sane consideration of so important a question. The following day, the Maryland Legislature passed the bill, ratifying the National Prohibition amendment, as a slap at the Cardinal and as a call to arms for those behind the anti-Catholic measures. A statement from Cardinal Gibbons, to the people of Maryland, is always received with the respect and consideration it deserves. and would have a telling effect with the people at the rolls. Those behind the Prohibition movement rea-lized this, and dared not trust the question to a vote of the residents of that State. So they railroaded their

bill through with the aid of an anti-

schools, out of existence.

Catholic legislature.

The Prohibition amendment out of the way, the spirit of intolerance broke out in new channels. One after another the anti-Catholic bills were brought up for discussion. One of the first measures to be shown in the light of day was the so-called Bible reading bill. Intoxicated with the success of the Prohibition measure, George Waldron, national organizer for the Methodist intolerants, appeared at the State House of Mary-land to plead for his bill. But inbe delivered a bitter attack on the Catholic Church, referring to the Catholic Cardinal repeatedly, leavtime for a discussion of the measure before the House. Waldron had carefully planned his attack upon the Church, and had packed the house with his followers, two car-loads of people coming from Baltimore, to be ready with the applause at the given signal. Without exception, the newspapers of Baltimore excoriated Waldron for his action, and declared that it was high time that the decent Protestants of the State rise as one and crush the intolerance before it had brought more shame to the Verses of Francis P. Donnelly, Pub-State. But the Methodist organiza- lished by P. J. Kenedy & Sons. tion, overloyed at its success in Price 75 cents. obtaining the floor of the House for "The Ways obtaining the floor of the House for its harangue, proceeded to print the unprintable attack on the Catholics, and to advertise its sale throughout Methodist circles.

"The Ways of War." By Professor T. M. Kettle, Lieut. 2nd Dublin our heartfelt sympathy. Fusiliers. Published by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. Price Methodist circles.

Waldron had made the statement that he expects "the streets of Baltimore to run with blood," after the National Prohibition amendment \$1.00. is in force, "and the Catholics cannot wine for this Mass-business." He had also declared that the organ ization of which he is a leading light "has powerful influences at work," to prevent the shipment of wineto the nt, or in or near the army or navy training stations, so that the Catholi chaplains may not celebrate Mass. It is interesting to note in this con-nection that the Methodists have nection that the Methodists have sent a Methodist preacher, an Anti-salcon League employee, to "investigate" conditions abroad, in order to stop, if pessible shipments of wine Miltary Service Bill which relates to the conscription of the Clergy. Mgr. Howlett, Administrator of West-with the Methodists have a state of the part of Catholics, it has been decided to drop that portion of the new Military Service Bill which relates the total conscription of the Clergy. Mgr. Howlett, Administrator of West-with the Methodists have a state of the part of Catholics, it has been decided to drop that portion of the new Military Service Bill which relates the the part of Catholics, it has been decided to drop that portion of the new Military Service Bill which relates to the conscription of the clergy. Mgr. Howlett, Administrator of West-with the Methodists have a state of the part of Catholics, it has been decided to drop that portion of the new Military Service Bill which relates to the conscription of the Clergy.

the anti-Catholic tendencies of the Prohibition movement need but remember that the Anti-Saloon League is a Methodist Church institution, its head a Methodist Delay. The anti-Catholic forces in Baltimore were companied in the Methodist Enisco. organized in the Methodist Episco-pal churches of that city, and in New York State the same forces are

The Maryland bigots are publishing cartoons showing priests and digni-taries of the Catholic Church tapping whiskey barrels and drinking to "Politics and Religion" and "Rum and Temperance." The readers of the paper are told that the Pope, the Cardinals, the priests, and the devil are against Prohibition, so the Methodists are determined to make this a bone dry nation!

William H. Anderson, State Super-intendent of the Anti-Saloon League of New York, is a member of the Board of Temperance of the Metho-dist Episcopal Church, which publishes the Voice, a Prohibition paper of Washington, D. C. A recent issue of the journal boasts of the fact the Methodists had a substanial lead in the House of Representatives," and prints a list showing the religion of the members of the Senate, the claim being made that the Senate is 12.48 per cent. Methodist and 3.12 per cent. Catholic! The paper says that "The Roman Catholics have established outstanding institutions which make them, today, by far the most prominent and influencial Church in the city," so the Voice is raising funds to build a mammoth Methodist structure to face the Senate buildings, and Methodists are called upon to subscribe to this building, as a "thank offering" for the National Prohibition amendment having been passed by the present

While the Methodists are thus publicly lining up the United States Senate and House Representatives, on a religious basis, they call loudly for the heads of Catholics in office. The Maryland branch is at present deeply concerned because a Catholic is at the head of Red Cross work in Italy, even though he is a descendant of the illustrious Charles Carroll of Carrolton, Maryland's signer of the Declaration of Independence. For Captain John Carroll of Carrolton, working in Italy for the Red Cross, is one of the founders of the American Ambulance Corps in Paris, and has

a son in the navy.

The lesson from Maryland is a call The lesson from Maryland is a call to Catholics everywhere to keep a keen eye on the Methodist Church, the Anti-Saloon League, and the Prohibition measure. They represent a trinity of tyranny and the Prohibition and the Prohibition of the Research of the Prohibition amendment once out of the way the allied anti-Catholic measures quickly see the light of day. This was the case in Maryland, as in every State where the Methodists have gained control.—Ismena T. Martin in America

# GRAND CHARITY BAZAAR

The drawing for the prizes offered at the Grand Charity Bazaar, held recently under the auspices of St. Mary's Church, Woodstock, Ont., took place a few days ago. The delay was altogether due to the fact that the returns were not made in time to hold it sooner. The prizes were Ten Dollar Gold Pieces and the following on the prize in the following on the prize in the the following are the prize winners;

- 1. Stephen Bouchie, Dover Bay,
- Helen Jordan, Merritton, Ont. A. H. Tobey, Sudbury, Ont. William E. Taylor, Toronto, Ont.
- Ernest Desourdy, Sudbury, Ont. 5. Mrs. M. Sutherland, Sydney Mines N S
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- 9. H. N. McDonald, Toronto.

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all those who so generously assisted in making the Bazaar a success.

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for the service of Ministers of religion at the present time, and the results in men which the measure ar plied would give, it had been decided to leave the Clergy of all denomina-tions exempt for the present.

Mgr. Howlett insisted the priest-

hood is a class set apart, and it is not fitting theoretically that they should take up arms, while, practi-cally, it would have left a large ma-jority of the Catholic population without the Sacraments. The Government acknowledges that where spiritual assistance has been withdrawn from a district the results have not been happy.—St. Paul Bul letin.

# OBITUARY

THE REV. JAMES A M'CARTHY, S. J.

With deep sorrow many readers of the RECORD will learn of the death, May 23, of the late Father James Mc-Carthy, S. J., of St. Ignatius College,

Born at Norwood in 1865, when the present four parishes were attended by the zealous and scholarly Father John Quirk, Father McCarthy came from a parish which has given many priests and religious to the service of God. And if his native parish has an enviable record in this respect, his own family has one still more remarkable: a brother, Father Joseph McCarthy, S. J., is a Professor in Loyola College, Montreal, a sister, Sister Mary Theresa, is a member of the St. Joseph's Community of Toronto, a nephew, the Rev. Dr. Murray, is a secular priest, in the Diocese of Chicago.

In the deeply spiritual atmosphere of such a thoroughly Catholic home, Father James as a strong, clean young man developed a vocation for the religious life and joined the Jesuit order in the States. There years in various capacities he spent himself in earnest, zealous

Entirely resigned to God's will he "Shepherd My Thoughts." The Verses of Francis P. Donnelly. Published by P. J. Kenedy & Sons. Sons. Sons. in religion. To both and to Father McCarthy's many friends we extend

# CONCERNING OUR READING

The Catholic press is not likely to allow the edifying instructions of the Bishop of Harrisburg, set forth in a recent pastoral to the faithful of his diocese to be of profit only to those to whom the letter was originally directed. Bishop McDevitt's message is one of moment to Catholic readers everywhere. He outlines "The Responsibility of the Faithful for the Support of Catholic Litera ture," and lays down in detail, the following summary of the duties of

"1. In every Catholic family there should be a plentiful supply of wholesome reading matter. The existence of good books in a house hold implies an effective embargo against books that are dangerous to faith and morality. 2. This whole-some literature should include the Bible—at least the New Testament, a Catholic paper and a Catholic magazine. 3. To render fruitful New York State the same forces are at work, again with a Methodist bishop at the helm, Bishop Burt, a former resident European bishop for the Methodist Episcopal Church. Since the Methodist Episcopal Church how best to apply the new regulation. But Sir George Cave said that, having regard to the need that the Government proposed the possession of these treasures, the practice of family reading is highly advisable. 4. A most important duty on the part of Catholics in regard to good literature is the sup-

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port of the Catholic press." His Lordship of Harrisburg, it may be noted, is not making suggestions. He is pointing out responsibilities. And they are responsibilities which noted, is not making suggestions. He is pointing out responsibilities. And they are responsibilities which earnest-minded Catholics will not shirk.—Catholic Transcript.

Mainville.—At her home, 51 Fifth Ave., Ottawa, on May 24, 1918, Sarah O'Malley, beloved wife of Alfred Mainville. May her soul rest in peace.

GRAUL.-At her late residence, 103 Rose street, Galt, on May 23, 1918, Mary, beloved wife of William Graul, in her eightieth year. May her soul rest in peace.

LEDDY.-On April 22, 1918, at St. Joseph's Hospital, Sudbury (as the result of a trainwreck) Ranselm H. Leddy, aged twenty-nine years, son of Mr. John Leddy, St. Augustine, Ontario. May his soul rest in peace.

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