# The Catholic Record

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WITHIN THE LAW

Who does not realise that, besides law and who when found out are their transactions keep within the bounds of the law, but yet cannot be called honest, though it might be libellous to say they are positively but the honesty that wins it. dishonest? What about the money lenders and the gambling experts who operate just within the law and transfer money from the pockets of verge on what is "shady."

If we let our thoughts travel been heard against it from any from the material aspects of this quarter. negative honesty, sheltering within the law, and consider the similar spirit in the region of opinion, do villainy, we cannot know him personspirit in the region of opinion, do we not find many people who are too we not find many people who are too accommodating or too astute, as they of our self-respect; and just in the think, to be really honest? They same way Germany as a national will convince themselves that it is entity is an outcast among the unwise to speak plainly what they nations, and must remain so until in solving the difficult problem of she sees the enormity of her guilt. ly lest their thought should offend All humanity has to vindicate itself some one else. So they become against her. Her people as individopportunists, facing both ways, or many ways, bypocritical, and would in its organised form until they rebe deceitful were it not that they are too weak to leave a strong impression on any body. These are the kind of folk who are feebly hon. kind is forgiveness promised without firm and an abidi g faith in the perest for the coldly calculated reason repentance, for such forgiveness petuity of the nation. She has that "honesty is the best policy" would amount to complicity in the successfully weathered many a But how different is their tepid char. offence. acter from that of the honest man who, as Pope, writing with the pithiness and assurance of his age, asserted was "the noblest work of

Let us turn to that man from the valueless dishonest, and from the colourless semi-honest time-server and admire his contrasted qualities. First, in his treatment of others in alings he would not take a mean advantage of weakness, or of ignorance, or of well-fitted rivalry. His strength is in his integrity, fairness, sincerity, not in "slimness" or subterfuge; and the confidence he inspires is a valuable "good-will" for his business. The man who creates the impression of a positive and unfaltering honesty, which enters into all his doings, stands among men like the oak among the less sturdy trees. It is the same with the nation that spreads throughout the world the most general feeling that it is sound, upright, and sincere in its dealings. Cunning is but a misty wraith that vanishes before the sun of honesty.

In the realm of mind it is the honest man, frank, open, unafraid, following truth, daring to appear exactly what he is, who alone can play a positive part and help the world along into new and better ways, while holding fast by what is tried and good. He only is the man of courage who goes where his most genuine thought leads him, fearless of change when it is needed, and unmoved by the temporary sensations and clamours that excite the thoughtless. Even when he is wrong in judgment the completely honest man is respected, for the foundation of his character is felt to be sound, though the superstructure of his opinion may be less substantial.

Such honesty springs from a strong desire to be real, to make no false appearances, neither to create nor to take advantage of any misunderstandings, but to play the man, not over every human power. brusquely, but modestly yet firmly, chief, triumphed over Nero; Paul, unfalteringly, truthfully, sincerely, her philosopher, triumphed over De Lai, Cardinal Pompili, Cardinal

Wherever such manhood is found the Seneca. She assisted at the fall of Bisleti, Cardinal Van Rossum, Car- work in these important and difficult slaughter, which has converted so onlookers sooner or later realise that it is a pearl of great price and may not inaptly be called "the noblest" the Church who formed these. To not inaptly be called "the noblest work of God." Without it reputation will suffer constant erosion, for there can be no permanent trust in the predatory people who break the a character that is not centred on honesty. It is the granitic element punished, there are many who in in man's moral constitution. Shakes of the child, respect for women, and peare said that a good name is the most immediate jewel of man's soul, but the real jewel is not mere repute,

### TO BE REMEMBERED

Think what the world has to for other people to their own pockets in give Germany for! She has lowered amounts that are utterly unjustified the standard of international moralby any service they have rendered? ity below anything that had been Are there not professional men who, thought possible. She has asserted the bystanders know well, will pluck that right has no place in the orderwell-nigh every feather from any ing of the world's affairs if might can client who falls into their hands, be effectively brought to bear against and do it all within the bounds of the law? Are there not tricks in grossest ambition and aggression. many trades which ensure unjust She has planned the carrying out of profits that a scrupulous man would her schemes with deliberate cruelty not seek. The sharp-dealing that as one of her chief weapons. The gets all it can at other people's use of terror, through the slaying of expense and is content to say that the innocent - peaceable citizens, it is their fault if they do not look unconcerned travelers, women and after themselves, occupies the border- children-has been adopted by her land between honesty and dishon- as a deliberate national policy, and, Your judgment of the Administration further appeal to armed force, with esty, and gives no thought to that as far as the world can judge, this ideal honesty which is founded on awful return to the most relentless strict justice. It shirks a close test savagery has had the approval not of its own practices, and is satisfied to only of her military advisers but of to command; it is ours to obey. do as others do and to rest content her Kaiser and political rulers, her with business customs, even if they men of mind, and her people as a whole, for no word of protest has

> In social life, when we know villain to remain steeped deep in his uals are as blood-guilty as the nation nounce the wrong and accept the moral code of the rest of the world. In no form of religion known to man-

the warped mind of Germany return- assail her. ing to a state of moral sanity except through the material punishment of the nation. The moral salvation of the country depends upon her defeat. the wisdom of our laws, and the Spentaneously she will never see the patriotism of our people. If she is wrong she has done the world. It to endure, she must stand on the must be proved to her first by showtice and righteousness. ing conclusively that international rest on a devout recognition of an crime does not answer. Failure would make her question herself. created all things by His power, Success would be taken by her as Whose guiding hand directs the Success would be taken by her as Heaven's approval of her hideous methods, and she would seek to establish firmly among mankind the theory of unrestrained and uncontrolled brute force which all that is best in modern humanity has been seeking for generations to combat and discredit.

But no amount of German military nations of the world in accepting the demoralised German race as moral equals. It will have to regenerate its character before it can be regarded with a modified toleration by peoples who have not lost their sense of honor, of humanity and of chivalry. And that will be a long pro-Many a year will pass before a German ceases to be looked at askance. That is a just Nemesis Inferiority will be the badge of all that tribe in the minds of men of other nations. Their "kultur" will be countered by scorn and loathing. How long that feeling will last will depend upon the length of time it takes the German race to realise that they cannot outrage the conscience of the world and be forgiven until they have repented bitterly and brought forth fruits of humanity meet for repentance.

### THE CHURCH THE HEART OF THE WORLD

Without any human strength, without riches, without science, without arms, the early Church triumphed

barbarian people she taught letters, culture, and agriculture; she preserved and guarded for later days the literary treasures and the artistic antiquity. architecture of changed the heart of rulers and the compassion for the unhappy. She abolished slavery. She inspired monarchy, feudality, and the collection of Christian states which we term Christianity. For every need she supplies relief. Truly, indeed, is the Catholic Church the heart of the world."-Abbe Rouzic.

## BE SLOW TO CRITICIZE

REPUBLIC MUST STAND ON TRUTH AND JUSTICE, SAYS CARDINAL GIBBONS

Our hope for the future welfare of the country must rest on down Gibbons in the course of a sermon preached at the Baltimore Cathedral

Be slow to criticize," he said. Remember that you view the situation from one angle; your rulers contemplate it from various angles. They have lights and sources of information that are closed to you. and your criticism of their official acts should always be subordinated human race, is illicit, if the restorato a generous and whole souled sub. tion of violated right can be com

And in manifesting your loyalty to your country, you will be pursuing a sacred and honorable course and you will be following the in-

country where liberty is granted duties of his Catholic subjects: without license and authority is exaegis of its protection without interfering with the God given rights of the Divine Redeemer, the Prince of

individual freedom. We have no union between Church and State. But this does not imply any antagon ism between the two powers. Church and State amicably move in parallel lines helping one another in their respective fields of labor.

The question is often asked Will the republic endure? I have a tumultuous tempest in the past, and with God's help, she will triumphant-There can of course be no hope of ly ride over the storms that now

"But if our country with her glor ious institutions is to survive, her survival must rest on a stronger basis than on the genius of our statesmen, eternal principles of truth and jus-She must Who has affairs of nations and of men without Whom not even a bird can fall to the ground."-Buffalo Echo.

# NEW RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT

OPENS STATE'S DOORS TO FREE PRACTICE OF FAITH

Rome, October 23, 1917.-M. Lissokovsky, the Russian minister to success would ever justify the free the Holy See, has communicated to the Papal Secretary of State the text of the new Russian law regarding the Catholic Church to which he recently referred on presenting his credential letters to Pope Benedict. In refer ence to ecclesiastical jurisdiction and such affairs as the erection and division of dioceses, appointments of Bishops, of chapters, rectors, professors in seminaries and other clerical officials, and the building of churches the Church authorities enjoy full liberty, the only obligation resting upon them being that of informing government representatives of such transactions. The Holy See is to appoint archbishops and bishops by agreement with the government. Church enjoys the right to estab lish its own schools, to ensure the teaching of the Catechism and to appoint teachers in the civil schools. Full freedom is granted to religious associations and monastic orders, including the Jesuits.

The last two paragraphs of the law explicitly state that liberty of conscience having been established by a special law, no obstacle now exists to Church, and that all restrictive measures enforced by the late government, such as the prevention of free communication with Rome, the censuring of the "Acta Apostolicae Sedis," and the difficulties placed in suring of the the way of recruiting the clergy, are trouble about, but when considera-Peter, her now definitely abolished.

the canon law.

### CARDINAL ANDRIEU'S LETTER

In France as elsewhere the enen ies of the Papacy have tried to make capital out of the Pope's peace note. With a view to discrediting the Holy Father, they have characterized his action in addressing the belligerents as an unwarranted assumption of authority and as a claim to a right not possessed by him. The Arch-bishop of Bordeaux, Cardinal Andrieu, has answered this charge in a letter recently communicated to his diocese, in which he shows that the Pope never assumed the role of judge or arbitrator, but acted solely from the desire of so far conciliating the belligerents as to pave the way for peace discussions, without however contemplating an immediate cessa-tion of hostilities. He points out that the Holy Father was well within his rights in lifting his voice on a moral problem, the solution of which must depend on the eternal law of which he is the interpreter and the guardian. Not only was the Pope justified in pleading for peace, he maintains, but he was under an obligation, as the father of all Christians, to remind the world that its disastrous consequences to the passed by other means. As for his silence with regard to the crimes committed by certain of the belligerents, the Cardinal points out that the Pope is the father of the entire variable traditions of your fathers from the foundation of the republic.

The condition of the republic for reticence. The Cardinal ends his pastoral by enlarging on the condition of his Catholic subjects:

"The Sovereign Pontiff places his efforts, which have for their single source of inspiration the dictates of his conscience, under the auspices of Peace, and he again recommends to us prayer and penance. It is this counsel of the Papal note which it is most important to bear in mind. Nor should we be content to have recourse to prayer and reparation on our own account alone. Judith de-livered the city of Bethelia after the people and its leaders had implored the Divine mercy by prayer and penance. Esther suggested the same means to ber people and obtained the revocation of the sentence of death to which they had been condemned at Susa and throughout the Empire. Let us endeavor to obtain by our supplications and our expiation that France, instead of declaring herself opposed to religion, may fall on her knees and strike her breast and say with Saul on the road to Damascus: 'Lord, what wouldst Thou have me to do?

The Cardinal closes his exhorta tion with the hope that the Sacred Heart of Jesus which from the beginning of the War has miraculously saved France, may be waiting only for this act of repentance and love to make her triumph over her wn heresy and infidelity and then to send her to the extremities of the earth to preach, "not the man-made god of rationalism, but the God made man of Christianity,"-America

# ALLEGED INTERVIEW WITH POPE EXPOSED

(C. P. A. Service)

Rome.—It becomes necessary once again to remind Catholics to beware frequently touched upon by the late of taking as literally true all the interviews and conversations reported from Rome. The occasion for the re-issue of the warning-with all apologies to those to whom the warnunnecessary-is an amazing so called interview with the Holy Father published in the London Daily News of the 7th inst.

No one here is able to guess who the multicolored individual is who claims to be a diplomat, but the matter he put forward as issuing from the lips of the Holy Father is so unlike anything His Holiness could have said that there was hardly

need for the Osservatore Romano's: The Daily News publishes a pretended interview reproduced by several evening papers in Italy claimed to have been had with the Holy Father by an Allied diplomat long resident in Rome, who says that he has known His Holiness for many years and has seen him frequently both before and after his election to the throne.' We are authorized to say in the most formal and absolute manner that the pretended interview never took place and that it is nothing conversions to the Roman Catholic but a tissue of lies: Really it is sur-Church, and that all restrictive prising that the journalists should not have seen that by just reading it."

That is a very formal denial made necessary by the political sentiments attributed to His Holiness. Personal attacks, however vulgar, he does not tions about international politics are the Prince of Peace should be called attributed to him in a way to do harm, if not contradicted, to his great in the terrible work of bloodshed and

times, then an absolute contradiction becomes necessary. Wiegand, Latapie and nowthis unknown "diplomat"
—there is one satisfactory point about it—these are not Roman cor-respondents. Indeed, if the files of these latter's cables were looked up some very fine "truth-telling" work would be found to their credit. After the publication of the Papal note, for instance, and for only just one instance, it is to the credit of the United Press to have dissipated in an interview granted by Cardinal Gasparri and, of course, faithfully transmitted, much of the doubt that had ariseu and was expressed in certain holy office.
papers, about the origin of the note "sy acci and His Holiness' intentions in issu-

ing it. Catholics hardly need reminding that the Holy Father speaks in encyclicals, verbal pronouncements as in Consistory and to the Sacred College, letters, epistles, and other official way which are all officially reproduced in the Acta Apostolicae Sedis. Beyond this nothing is the opinion of most men, religion has a heady-tally colleged by the selection of the people, with the result that, in the opinion of most men, religion has a heady-tally colleged by the people of t absolutely official. But also the Cardinal Secretary of State will often issue a statement, the Osservatore Romano will publish a notice, which the world knows is authoritative and a similar result all over the world, as reliable as if official. But beyond that, nothing. Accounts given private conversations with His Holiness can never be taken authoritatively authoritatively representing the views of the Holy See.

### PRAISES POPE'S APPEAL

SWISS PRESIDENT PAYS EULOGY TO HOLY FATHER IN PRACE EFFORT

Monsieur Motta, a former President of the Swiss Republic, in the course of a very eloquent address delivered to a society of Catholic students in Switzerland recently, referred to the Holy Father's peace note as follows: " I have just quoted the words ad-

dressed by Benedict XV. in his letter of August 1st to the heads of the belligerent nations. It does not belong to me to give an appreciation on the immediate result of this act. The problem of peace is the most grave and delicate question of the present day, and I know too well the possible repeating of my words to depart from the reserve that my official position imposes upon me. But that cannot, nevertheless, prevent me stating that the Papacy affirms itself once again by this note as the highest moral force in the world. It has no particular political aim; it accomplishes the national/law of charity and its mission of peacemaker. It proclaims the idea of disarmament and that of obligatory arbitration. It declares that the fate of the States must be ruled by keeping in mind the aspirations of the people, by this it fixes for humanity its general orientation and traces out plans for the future. As regards myself, I am persuaded that when the War will be over and the eyes of men no longer blinded by the smoke of battle, the Papal note of August 1, 1917, will become one of the grandest facts of history. The Swiss have, moreover, one reason the more to be grateful to Benedict XV., because His Holiness has been, with the Federal Council, the founder ne of the most beneficial works which flourish with "us-the internment and the exchange of prisoners of war.

# REVIVAL OF RELIGION

WITNESSED BY THE LATE MAJOR REDMOND

The solace and comfort which the Irish soldier gathers from his religion is one of the phases of frontline life Major William Redmond in his letters home, some of which Mrs. Redmond has collected into a memorial volume. In one of these, given to Irish leader wrote shortly before his

"The fortitude the men seem to draw from their faith is great and marked. The man who has been with his chaplain, and who has prepared bimself by the sacraments, is ready for any fate, and shows it in his very demeanor. Often the writer has heard officers declare their pleasure at the devotion of the men to their religion, and frequently those officers have been of other religions themselves.'

In another letter Major Redmond writes of the work of the French

"With all the evil that has followed It has led to the revival of religion in a most remarkable way.

"As to this, practically every one kissed the feet of Christ. is agreed and it is apparent in a As the man watched her the hundred directions. Perhaps this doubt faded from his soul. revival is most marked of all in France and there it is attributable in army.

"To many people it seemed a wrong thing that the ministers of

large a portion of Europe into a veritable shambles. What seemed wrong and what from some points of view was wrong, no doubt, has in the result turned out a blessing.

The spectacle of thousands of priests marching and fighting for the country and the flag has touched deeply the heart of France, and many man who was, perhaps, ready enough to proclaim himself an anticleric will never so describe himself any more. The bravery of the French priests in battle — 2,000 of them have been killed-has been only equaled by their devotion to their

"sy accident or design—one must decide according to the measure of one's charity—the Germans have destroyed many churches and shrines and convents in the War. They present a sad spectacle, but it seem that, in proportion to the ruin of the people, with the result that, in been, perhaps, the one thing in all the world, so far, strengthened and built up afresh amid the horrible ravages of war. That there has been and away from the actual scene of war, is the testimony of unbiased observers.

The fact is that the ruin and carnage have been so stupendous, the sacrifices have been so great, the horrors have been so widespread and have so penetrated into almost every family circle, that almost every human being in the world has been affected and has turned to look for hope and comfort beyond the grave."

### KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS

La Croix announces that the Knights of Columbus have estab-lished headquarters in Paris, and that within a short time a series of well being of their coreligionists are to be provided for. The magnitude of the work may be estimated from the fact that Catholics, according to La Croix, form forty per cent. of the American armies and sixty per cent. of the navy. Bureaus of informa tion and hotels are to be provided, arrangements are to be made for the welcome of Catholics into Catholic families, and convalescent homes are to be maintained in the vicinity of Lourdes and elsewhere. La Croix calls attention to the fact that over and beyond the chaplains, commissioned by the Government at Wash ington, the Knights intend to mainsoldiers with the opportunity to hear religious instruction, and attend the Holy Sacrifice. The article pays a high tribute to the zeal of the Knights and recommends to the French Government that it has an object lesson of prudence and broadmindedness in the official sanction given to their labors by the American Government. -America.

# INSPIRED BY A CHILD

A SIMPLE ACT WHICH IMPRILED A MAN TO EMBRACE THE FAITH

It was the hope and intention of a certain man to become a clergy man in the Church of England but God willed otherwise, says The Missionary Gazette. The man's father died and certain family matters so happened that he was prevented from going to college, and he abandoned the idea of becoming a

clergyman Some little time afterwards the claims of the Catholic Church came before this man, and he made up his mind to study the subject. After Associated Press, the popular much prayer and thought, all the mists seemed to clear away. He realized what this step of becoming Catholic would mean to his

worldly prospects. He acknowledged the Church's teaching, he could face the sacrifice which this change would make in his position, yet he hesitated some thing was wanting, some vital spark, some definite sign to force him

make his submission to the Church. One day, having a little time spare on his way from business, he knelt there, thinking and praying the door was pushed open and a tiny child entered. She went straight to a life-sized crucifix which hung near in its train, it is good to find at least, the door, and she tried to kiss the the beneficial re-ult from the War. across the church, she dragged a chair to the crucifix, clambered up and

As the man watched her the last religion, he thought, but the Catholic religion, could train a child to act no little degree to the splendid like that. The man at once put record of the French priests in the himself under instruction and was received into the Church.

> Cunning is a short blanket-if you pull it over your face, you expose

### CATHOLIC NOTES

In the English Catholic Who's Who for 1917 are recorded 702 Catholie officers who have given their lives for their country during this War.

The Knights of the Blessed Sacrament are spreading in England and Ireland and at present number about 20,000 members in the two countries

Rev. Robert McNamara, one of the most eminent and most widely known missionaries of the Passionist Order died in St. Michael's monastery in West Hoboken, N. J., Sunday even-ing, October 7, after a brief illness.

Bagdad, in Mesopotamia, where the great scriptural rivers the Tigris and the Euphrates come almost together, and where the Garden of Paradise is supposed to have been, is now quite a commercial city of about 140,000 souls, with railroads, etc.

Right Rev. D. M. Lowney, D. D., V. G., was consecrated as Auxiliary to the Bishop of Providence in the Cathedral, Providence, Oct. 23. The consecrating prelate was Right Rev. Matthew Harkins, D. D., Bishop of Providence. The sermon was given by Rev. John E. Finan, D. D.

The University of Bologna was founded by Theodosius II. in 433. Today it comprises the faculties of Philosophy, Letters, Mathematics, Science, Law, Medicine, and Pharmacy, Agriculture and Engineering, with 190 professors and about 1,800 students. It is a Catholic university.

As a sign of the times and of changing conditions in St. Louis says the Catholic Sun, a few days ago a Methodist minister was the principal speaker at a meeting of workers for the K. C. war fund. He gave \$50 and paid a beautiful tribute to the noble, patriotic work the order is doing for the army.

The Pope has conferred the Cross Pro Ecclesia et Pontifice, on Dr. W. H. Grattan Flood, K. S. G., organist clubrooms with facilities for reading, and choir director of the Cathedral, writing, recreation and religious Enniscorthy, Ireland. This is in services for the use of Catholic recognition of his service to Catholic soldiers and sailors will be organized literature, history and music, and throughout the American camps in especially of his "History of the Diocese of Ferns," a special copy of which was recently presented to His Holiness.

> Suffern, N. Y., Oct. 18.-Mrs. Thomas Fortune Ryan, whose death at her country home near here was announced early today, was perhaps one of the most generous benefactors of Catholic philanthropies in America. It is estimated by close friends that she had given \$20,000,000 to various objects connected with the Catholic Church. Becaue of her benefactions Mrs. Ryan was made a Papal Countess in 1907 by Pope Pius X.

The Ancient Order of Hibernians are standing sponsor for a plan by tain at their own expense other chaplains who will provide the modest weather beaten little frame Church of St. Mary in Mobile, Ala., with a \$100,000 stone structure. This will be a memorial to the late Father Abram Ryan, "Poet-Priest" of Civil War days, with whose name St. Mary's is inseparably connected.

A biography of Very Rev. Canon P. A biography of the School of Coneraile, Ire., Sheehan, D. D., of Doneraile, Ire., famous author of "My New the famous author of "My New Curate," "Luke Delmege" and other charming Catholic novels, has been written by Rev. Herman J. Hueser, D. D., editor of the American Ecclesi astical Review and an intimate friend of the brilliant Irish writer. It was in that magazine, under the editor ship of Father Hueser, that "My New Curate" was first given to the public.

News has been received from Madrid that a determined attempt was made recently to assassinate the Bishop of Vich at the moment the prelate left the Church of Hypolyto in that city. A man whose name is unknown sprang upon the Bishop and attempted to murder him with a The Bishop's attendants dagger. succeeded in turning aside the attempt, and the murderer was promptly arrested, with others from the crowd who are suspected of com plicity.

Among those presented recently to the King of England was Rev. David Aherne, C. SS. R., of St. Benet's, Monkwearmouth, who was awarded the D. S. O. for bravery on the battle field amid great danger. Father Aherne, along with other Fathers of the Redemptionist Congregation, joined the forces as chaplain at an early stage of the War. He was menin dispatches by General tioned passed a Catholic Church, and, as French, and was promoted from capwas his custom, went in. As he tain to major by General Haig, and was also raised to the grade of senior chaplain. He is well known on the mission field in England, Ireland and Scotland.

> An important conversion in "Evangelical" or "Low Church" circles is reported. It is that of the Rev. Ronald Knox, youngest son of the Protestant Bishop of Manchester. This latter worthy is one of the most inveterate foes of the Catholic Church, so that his son's reception into the Catholic Church is even a greater wonder than that of Msgr. Benson, son of the late Protestant Archbishop of Canterbury. Mr. Knox who is twenty-nine years of age, and unmarried, was serving as chaplain to Trinity College, Cambridge. He will probably study for the priesthood.

TORONTO

### JEM O' THE LOGGING CAMP

The great bell of the Morgantic Mills was clanging out over the poor little settlement, whereof the Mills seemed the first cause and ultimate conclusion. Everybody in Duck's Creek worked in the Mills, or outside, except the one or two men who owned them and whose families welt in French roofed houses, the high strata of its social formation. One of these proprietors, a middle aged man, whose iron-gray hair had egun to thin and his brow to show lines of care, was slowly striding down the shabby highway. He seemed much displeased with him. self and his somewhat striking countenance bore marks of recent irrita-

'I don't like doing it!" he muttered. "I didn't want to do it."

Now, Sylvester Peters rarely did anything that as Jem Brace would have said, "went agin him" or "agin Jem was the oracle of the grain. the mill hands and evolved most of their sharp sayings. In this case, it was true that Squire Peters had succumbed to domestic pressure. capable wife, Mrs. Sophronia, felt the weight of society obligation, existent even in Duck's Creek, as consciously as any lady in the charmed circles of Washington

These things are but relative; as Mrs. Peters herself would have said, Surely! Why not ?"-Duck's Creek was her little world.

This pressure, as of mill stones, n brought to bear on the head of the house. Mrs. Peters was going forth from Duck's Creek; a calcula ted eclipse was to take place and the brightness of her glory to be re moved therefrom for a season. Mrs. Peters was going to Montreal. A relative had invited her for some stay: the railway fare would be slight, but how could she coax from her reluctant spouse the cash for due stateliness of apparel? For Mrs. Peters read the papers and learned thereby of un-attainable and glorious attire "suitable and indeed, indispensable," so the fashion editor declared, "for the Carnival season." Poor Mrs Sophronia lost her head altogether and made such tempestuous demand for these necessities that the Squire had yielded the point, sorely against his better judgment.

Sooth to say, Squire Peters was temporarily embarrassed. Some notes were falling due which he would be forced to meet; new machinery at the Mills seemed imperative; and his son at college set exaggerated term-bills not to be postponed. So the harassed husband had done what he disliked doing, cut down the pay at the Mills. He had also dismissed six or eight men, whom he did not actually need, but whom he had kept on the pay rolls in hope of easier times. None knew better than Squire Peters the consequences of his action.

'I hated to do it. They will suffer. Men always do, thrown out so," murmured he. "There's Jem Brace, murmured he. "There's Jem Brace, for one. I like him first rate! And what he will do is more than I know. Big family on his hands and the dead winter! Dear, dear!-You see spring will bring them out in debt, every one of the poor lads-and in bad sledding for next summer !-Confound the women and their fashion magazines !"

That's Jem, now, over yonder," he added a moment later as a dark figure loomed up against the snow. declare there's no end of fuss this world's boiling over with it. Think of our Lawrence just infatuted with that girl! She is pretty as pink, I know. Jem is as proud of her as two peacocks !- But he knows, too, that a girl of his can't have a son of mine. He ought to tell her so

and put a stop to it !" Meanwhile, Jem Brace went his way philosophically, whistling to keep his courage up. His discharge did not entail upon him or his immediate financial ruin; for this he was thankful. Unlike many of his mates, he had a neat sum laid by for just such contingencies. Of Scotch ancestry on his mother's side, Jem Brace understood thrift and prac-Yet the tiny hoard would last but a few months, should it become a sole resource. Besides, he had other plans; it was one day to dower his daughter, Elspeth, who with the name of her Scotch grandmother, had inherited some of her canny traits. These did her essential service, making her a favorite with all and helping to vivify her somewhat grave beauty. Even Sylvester Peters, angry as he was at his son's misplaced attachment, had open eyes Elspeth-ward and full comprehension of the loveliness which ecounted for it. Not so, Mrs. eters. She shut herself up in wilful blindness, grim as a Gorgon and would have no such plea entered.

"Utter silliness, the whole of it!" she declared without a ghost of compromise-and her indignation was at oottom half jealousy of her sober spouse-"How a man of your age can have so little sense is beyond me! Lawrence has no business to be dangling after any low-bred pretty or not! Prettiness has nothing to do with it; he is simply inexcus-

But beauty had always swaved the world from the days of Homer and Helen of Troy to the modern reign of the village belle. Even the crass community wherein Elspeth's lot was cast did her homage in its rough way The friendly greeting of the mill-hands, as she passed, had its touch of reverence. Had they been courtiers, with doffed hats they would have bowed at her approach, sweeping the mill-stream. Here, myriads of The tall ones let the smaller ones

earth with trailing plumes; but, being plain New Englanders and working-men at that, they only gazed at her with grave admiration a quiet tribute of respect.

No wonder Jem Brace was proud of his only daughter-willing to risk the future of his boys even, if hers, thereby, could be made more certain. The lads can fend for themselves! he would say, "but the lass is not going to saw cross grained logs for her living. No, sir!

So Mrs. Peters had this one bitter element in her cup of bliss—soon to overflow with the Montreal visit there would be no one to keep Law-rence in order during her absence. His father was too easy, altogether ! His vacation would occur before her return and his arrival home; for no persuasion would lure him elsewhere, while Elspeth was at Duck's Creek.

As for Jem Brace, it did take more whistling than usual to keep up his spirits. Like the cool yeoman of the raes, his first idea was to investigate the puzzling but crushing blow.

omething's gone wrong with the Squire," he muttered. "He wouldn't come down on us unless he had to !" Then his brow darkened. "But what ever made him light on me? He knows I'm an old hand and a good one; he's said so, scores o' times! That white livered scamp, Bennett, would have turned me off any day the past three years, if he could! Tisn't likely he's got any more in fluence now." The frown on his set face deepened into dangerous significonclusion "Jem Brace," the other men said, "was pure grit."

It's the lass-and Lawrence! I see!" The wrath in his dark eyes burst into blaze. He was touched on his sorest spot. His love of Elspeth swallowed up all else; his own misfortunes he could bear, but this blow aimed at her roused the latent fires of a calm nature.

Scott Bennett, the bookkeeper often urged the Squire to scale down wages and dismiss extra hands. Not once did he fail to mention Jem in this connection.

'No, no !" the Squire would ejacu-"Not Brace! We must keep

Brace, any way." Still Bennett saw that the notion was slowly entering the Squire's brain, as a wedge starts a cleavage. One day he read over to the latter a list of hands to be discarded, putting Jem's name last.

'Brace?" said Peters, interrogatively.

"It'll be hard on him."

'I don't know," replied the other, in a carefully assumed tone of in-difference. "He is pretty foredifference. handed, they say. Able to take his family and move out of this." And he cast a sharp glance at the Squire on whom this new idea fell with force. If Jem would only leave Duck's Creek and take his daughter with him—away, out of sight and hearing — Lawrence would soon forget her and one, at least, of the Squire's anxieties be set at rest. The temptation was a strong one, as Bennett had foreseen.

With Squire Peters it was a struggle indeed. To do as he would be done by, to follow out his kindlier impulses, to protect a faithful employee by differentiating him from the idle and vicious and to do this though the heavens fall—such would have been his natural course. But Lawrence! He thought of the blueeved Elspeth, her little head haughtily poised like a lily on its stem; science has cost him !" how could his boy make victorious strife, with the lure of that beauty ever present, ever in his pathway To banish this Lilith was an effectual stroke—and, now, he could make

Bennett quietly began re-reading his list of the men-Jones, McCutcheon, Pretzel, O'Brien, Gallagher, Brace.

said the Squire. And Bennett had his hour of triumph

The cause of Bennett's hostility Jem himself never divined, though his dear daughter could have thor haughty turn of the head which the On his first arrival at Duck's had seen the charms of its reigning capital upon labor.
princess. But Elspeth distrusted "It's an ancient tale, Sol!" he him, his face repelled her, and she would not hold out the golden sceptre. His wrath rose; he watched her and soon understood. For his chance me, saith the Lord.' That was said was small as against Lawrence Peters. To part these lovers became his aim and the old Squire should be his tool. As we have seen, by quiet management he had attained his object.

Yet he was curious to know its effect on Elspeth and, meeting her one day, he expressed a feigned instinct." Sol nodded, leaving the regret at the occurrence. "We were other to work it out. "The rich unwilling to part with your father," he averred glibly. "And I hope to find room for him again, if he remains in town." No answer being vouchsafed to this suggestion, the clear gaze fixed on him transpierced his duplicity, and in some embarrass-ment he added hastily, "I am very sorry myself!" The blue eyes took

on an icy gleam. "Indeed, Mr. Bennett! I can hardly credit it! Good afternoon." With slay. decisive little bow, which did not lack dignity, Elspeth turned away; but her cheek flushed scarlet and an angry light fired her eyes.

had not fully gained serenity at the close of a long walk, which trees," brought her out in a nook by the the other a chance for air and sun.

pointed firs flung moveless reflections into a black pool, whose glassy surface hardly knew a ripple. A few young pines near by carpeted the earth in dull, soft red. The silence and softness pleased Elspeth.

"I like deep water best," she said to herself. "It is still as if it stopped to think. Then, it comes out clearly without any muddle, without mistakes or excitement. I wish I could !

Beyond, through a gap in the firs she saw a sunlit clearing, where the stream rushed on again, with added power and volume. So absorbed was she in all this that she did not perceive Lawrence Peters emerging from the shadowy firs. He darted on swiftly after catching sight of her and her reception of his embrace and kiss evidenced between them the per fectly good understanding of affianced

Elspeth had much to tell. Law rence waxed indignant over Jem's discharge and laid the whole blam on Scott Bennett, not realizing the Squire's full complicity in the trans

Father left in January for the logging camp," said Elspeth gravely. "He must do something, you know." "Yes, and he is good at that! A sort of king among the loggers They call him Jem o' the Logging

"I know. He was a great woods man in his early years; but mother persuaded him to stay at home and go into the mill. Poor mother! she is so feeble-and logging is cold, cance as he found himself nearing a dangerous work; she will worry every day father is away."

Mrs. Brace, in fact, was far from being self-reliant like her daughter. She cowered under every blow and now inclined to carry Bennett's idea and remove to Kingston; her own native place. But Jem was of sterner mould. He would "settle up" one of these days with the Squire he openly vowed. the Mills, was a cunning man, who from Duck's Creek-or any other spot where he chose to reside! Nor should his daughter be so hunted!

'She can 'dree her weird' here as well as elsewhere. The next town would only start up another Lawrence Peters! She will always have a lover come what may. She's a braw beauty!" And a smile of pride lit up the logger's stern features. the lover will always be over her head. She winna' take to nane

To return to our tale. Lawrence had not been unsuccessful in his efforts to comfort the girl so plainly in real anxiety. But soon he burst out imperatively, "Elspeth, I am done with this. I can not bear it any longer! I will leave college and join Smith's Scientific Survey party; they pay a good salary and we can Then, these miser marry at once. able worries will stop for good and'

"Oh, Lawrence, I can not let you! The clear Scotch decision behind the words made itself felt as the voice of authority, and the lover's face fell. Your father is so fond of you, dear ! And willing to give you this superb education. You can not disappoint him and throw it away."

Whereat the young man began to look downrightly unhappy, a rare

occurrence with him. 'Yes," he rejoined slowly. father once already. disappointed It was his darling scheme to build up the Megantic and enlarge it that I might go into the business and be the tempter of men was at hand with his successor. But I wanted a a snare. Lawrence! he must save scientific education; so the dear old fellow gave it all up good naturedly, too !—and a pretty penny my precious

'So you see, yourself, Lawrence dear, it would never do to vex him again. No, we must wait. Perhaps the costly science may bring the salary by and by, but not now!'

"My day of independence is far away, then," murmured the young His graduation was really man. fixed for the next year, but to the impatient wooer that one year eemed a life-time.

He would discuss these questions by their camp fire at night with old Sol Quentin, the trapper : growing daily more irritated, his oughly enlightened him. That little against Squire Peters slowly deepen ing into hatred. Yet he also felt it Squire appreciated, had done the as more than an individual wrong, merely from man to man; it involved Creek, for Scott Bennett was not a the whole mighty pressure of the native of that delightful village, he upper classes upon the lower, of

> to the Jews far back in Bible times : and it's the same, now. But I can't

see why.' 'Why? Why do men hunt deer?" Jem pondered. "For no fault of Squire's companion stood still, calm-theirs, sure! For their skins and ly gazing. antlers. Yes, and more still, from the love of prey! It is the savage hunt the poor man for his labor, which is really his life. This they coin into gold for their own greater

uplifting.' "Like selling deer skin, eh, mate? -Wall, ye ought to see one I lit on, this season. I swar it's a beauty ! But Jem stuck to his point. greed of gold, first. Then, the native selfishness and savagery men - which the Gospel came to

'Wall, it ain't slain yit," grunted the other poking the blaze. Devil's alive an' cavortin' around lively, too. Meet him every day." "Men ought to stand together like pursued Jem, "each giving

was on fire with it.

grow in their proper plane; even the temptation. "It's the Devil who underbrush gets every bit of its

"Why don't ye say ground pine, and moss, en' that thar runnin' evergreen? I tell ye the very smallest ain't slighted! An' they all get on, quietly."
"The peace of God that passeth understanding.' There's more of it here, Sol, in the lone woods than

anywhere else. The thought of Elspeth, too, haunted Jem continually. Wa not fair enough to be a lady? And sweet enough? Had she not due dignity of carriage? In fine array of that which could be bought with money, would she not shine also in all that money can not buy? Some instinctive sense told him that Mrs. Sophronia herself, measured severe standards, was not a lady. Despite her rich clothes, she fell

below even his ideal. On this point also he took counsel. The trapper wondered at his queer

'Tell us, Sol, what makes a lady?' "Look'ee here, mate," responded the wise man, "what makes a posy Softness, an' sweetness, an' no airs That's my idee.'

Pretty good, Sol. But educa-'Wall, that 'ere ain't book larnin' 've seen book-larned chaps come up ere who wanted eddicatin' just the

wurst kind!" Jem had no cause to blush for his daughter's education. Thanks to the Public schools, she had a fair amount of common knowledge, suplemented by a good course of Engish reading. Since Lawrence first appeared on the scene she had known no lack of books

The more Jem examined his daughter's case, the more unjust seemed the verdict against her. She had been anxious to bear him company on this winter trip, but he had sharply refused. "No camp life for her," he had muttered, setting his teeth. Yet he did promise her an outing of some sort in the deep woods, when summer arrived.

Thus February wore away; the March winds began to howl round their camp and it became a question of what should come next. his idea, as usual. ' Naow, Jem, it's no sort o' use goin' back to the Crick There ain't no work there. Go an' see yer folks, if ye want to, then come up here agin for summer. There's drivin' and raftin' enough. All these 'ere logs got to git daown to mill, somehow.

Jem was tempted. It hurt his pride to go home and idle about, a discharged employee in company with McCutcheon, Pretzel, O'Brien and the rest, all men of the baser sort. The Squire's action was working out results far beyond its immediate effects and for which even Jem was unprepared. To be out of regular employment had never happened to him since he was a lad. He felt like a vagrant, a tramp, a ne'er-do-well.

So to the woods he returned, finding plenty to do in a region where are potential kings and rulers of

He might have been seen, axe in hand, striding across a low ridge, one dark day in July, his eyes fixed on a vicious cloud with ragged edges, rising black in the east. "Wind," he muttered and changed his course so as to strike the little river beyond. A mad roar in the tops of the pines soon followed: and, having reached the stream, he waited on its brink in a sheltered spot for the tornado to That tree'll go over, if this pass. holds," he muttered watching the sway of a poorly rooted oak on the other bank, its base washed bare and partially undermined by the torrent. Halloo!" he shouted suddenly,

what fool's that?' He had caught sight of a man on horseback sitting awkwardly, coming down to the other shore of the stream. Don't he know this ain't Stubb's Crossing? It's a mile further down. As the stranger approached Jem saw he had a companion, a younger man, on foot. "No use to yell," he re flected, "with this wind against me!" 'No use to yell," he re-He could only await the catastrophe he felt impending.

Plunging into the stream the frightened horse lost footing. Another glimpse of the man's face and started, "Jehosaphat!" I. "It's Squire Peters." cried.

A hundred thoughts surged within wrongs, the "settlement" he had "'I will be a swift wit. threatened, which Providence would aver. "I will be a swift wit. I threatened, which respond to the was now palpably making ness against those that oppress the not he was now palpably making. A crash thundered into his thoughts, as of fallen giants. The toppling oak, overblown, had struck water, the horse was battling the waves alone and his rider gone from sight. On the further

'You blasted coward?" yelled Jem shaking his fist at him, while he leaped himself into the boiling waters, swimming for dear life. He caught the Squire with one hand, but found him pinioned down by the limbs of the fallen oak.

It was life and death work for Jem and his axe for the next few minutes. The Squire cast one agonized look on the face of his deliverer bending over him, strong and merci ful, then swooned from pain. Jem had to hold him up to keep his head above water while he plied the axe on a tangle of intertwisting boughs which seemed endless. But the woodsman had a mighty frame, like a lion's and its iron muscle met the demand. His blows had the inspira tion of humanity and God. His soul

bids a man go by on the other side when help's needed! He's got that scamp by the ear and gone off with him!" muttered Jem, finding the fuss ever does git fixed at all, they'll Squire's comrade had skulked away.

By heroic effort he succeeded in bringing the injured man to shore, where, luckily, he caught sight of Sol, who, after some worry over his prolonged stay, had started in search of him. Between them, they con-trived to lug the Squire up to their camp, where Sol did som surgery, kindly as he could.

There !" he said, when he had done. "That j'int's in agin, some-how." He had really reduced a bad dislocation of, the shoulder and bound up the arm with much skill.

The Squire watched Jem working for his comfort with moistened eyes. This was the man he had wronged! This man of men who returned good for evil, who had attained that Christ-like attitude of forgiveness, that royal height; loftiest attainable on this nether

Who was it with ye, Squire?" asked Jem, when his patient could speak.

Scott Bennett." "Wal, he's an all-fired sneak," growled old Sol. "Sich fellers ain't fit to live—nor to die, nuther."

The Squire lay for some time in a critical condition, the shock having told on him more even than his injuries. The men did all they could for him; still many comforts were un attainable. But one bright morning a merry, musical voice broke the stillness. "Father, it is I, Elspeth." And Jem, though he had stoutly maintained that a camp was no to see his daughter. She had been promised an outing and for fear of summer should wane. But pleasure, she saw at a glance, must bow to it awakes and speaks or sings duty

Can't you fix a sick man any better than that?" she asked pointedly, taking in the situation. "Well, Well,

The enterprising young woman soon justified her statement. A born nurse, she took charge at once. with sweet authority and a native tact that never missed its mark. She spared no pains; was she not doing it all for Lawrence? And as Squire watched her, he would not have bartered his nurse for any piano playing young lady of his acquaintance-no, nor for fussy Madame Sophronia, herself! soft voice and quiet ways controlled him when most impatient, calming his nerves in a way that impressed him with a sense of her superiority.

'She is a sweet girl," he said to mself. "And Lawrence isn't a fool. Not like to be, either, seeing he takes after his father! He has picked out a good wife—a mighty good one !- or I'm mistaken."

Some weeks elapsed, however, be-fore the Squire could be moved to Fairville, where Mrs. Sophronia was to join him. He sternly refused to have her come up into the wilds. Her feathers and frippery won't do in a logging camp," was his sharp verdict and long before her arrival Elspeth had won him over.

He bade Jem adieu with some embarrassment. "I hardly know what to say, Brace. I have so much to thank you for! And Quentin, also! You have saved my life; and my money interests, too! For, between you and me, matters at the mill are Lawrence much, had my days been it, you can depend on me."

Jem shook hands heartily, yet

with a shadow of reserve. The Squire understood.

And, Jem, I like the lass. I do, indeed!" The smile broadened and deepened on Jem's expressive face. His cup of joy swelled to the brim :

what more, in sooth, could he ask? The Squire went home from his spoiled hunting trip in high wrath over Scott Bennett. "He is a coward and if I had died, as I should for all of him, he would have plun-

Yes," answered Lawrence, quiet-'He is utterly dishonest.' The old man seemed dazed. "Examine your books, father, and you will find it out," pursued the other, who had his own theories as to the embarrassments at the Megantic. Another thing, father! If I am right, and I think it will prove so, I am going to take his place at the The Squire's face brightened. I will quit science and do my very best. But I shall marry Elspeth. With all my heart! She's too good to be thrown away on scamps of the But that's no harm. And tell you! I think your mother will come

round. Mrs. Sophronia's conversion to the new idea was a matter of time; but she reflected. If her husband had died, she would have been only Queen Dowager; now, she was still reigning sovereign. In that event, Lawrence would have had his own way and she — well, she had had a nerrow escape! It might be policy, after all, to accept the present situa-

tion and control it, if she could. Her son's marriage was an occasion of great display as well as great rejoicing. And now none so proud as Mrs. Sophronia when she sees "Lawrence's wife " assisting her "to receive," in a superb costume, un-

business; Jem is foreman of the en-Quentin says, "If this 'ere labor fuss ever does git fixed at all, they'll 'settle up' about as Jem Brace did with the Squire."—Caroline D. Swan in St. Anthony's Almanac.

### NEVER BACKWARD IN CALL TO DUTY

"The Catholic Church has never been backward nor slow in answering the call of the duly constituted authority," is the declaration of Rev Joseph A. Mulry, S. J., President of Fordham University, New Father Mulry writes:

"The names of the Church's sons are written in gold upon the country's roll of honor. The blood of her sons has sprinkled every battlefield and the dominant characthe ter and underlying loyalty of her sons have led many a force to victory.
"In the day of peace she teaches

true citizenship which consists in the highest moral development of the man and the strongest virtue of obedience. In the day of war she teaches a patriotism and a loyalty founded on God, in the Constitution and in the flag, in which there is none higher, stronger, or more enduring.

moral development of the man.
"This is a wonderful age and ours is a wonderful nation. It is the age of efficiency, of phenomena, material success. Never before did man lay such a strong hold of nature-we place for women folk, was very glad have mastered the lightning of the air, and have chained it to our pleas ure. We have taught the ray of sur losing it had come on her own re-sponsibility to claim it before the confines of a disk, until at our word living voice. What is a dream today is a fact to morrow. Science has dug deep into the bosom of the earth and delved deep beneath waves of the sea and reached far up into the heights of the sky and wrenched therefrom the wealth and power and life and energy hid den for ages. But there is a fear lest in the wild untrammeled pursuit of matter she has lost sight of the spiritual and little by little emanci pated its imagination from reason and made plain only for that which is obvious to serve.

Ours is a wonderful nation earnest, deliberate, progressive. The most daring elements of other lands have come hither to form a new people, new in energy, new in spirit, new in action. Intellec-tual ambition, maddened by wondrous success in many fields, has put on daring pinions and challenged all imitations of knowledge. "Let all things be new," is the watchword of humanity today and to make all things new is humanity's strong resolve. But man has become proud and arregant in his success and give credit to the divine failed to within and without him.

"It is a man's age—a reversion of the pagan ideal. It acknowledges no other lord or master of the universe except man. If you give honor and respect, your honor and respect is directed to man.

'His own pleasure is man's prin cipal pursuit—his first principle of conduct, the only aim of existence, the only measure of good, the only test of truth, the only standard of too unsettled for me to have left Lawrence much, had my days been say that when this principle has numbered. No, Brace, I can't thank eaten cancer-like into the public life you enough! But if there is any of our nation, in that day she will thing you want, in the mill or out of begin her fall as fell the empires of old.

"The power that can apply the remedy to this evil and keep the nation pure and hardy in its manhood and womanhood as well as relig ious is a power to which the State will owe an eternal debt of gratitude

"To day I declare that the influ ence of the Catholic Church stands between the State and its fall, because into human life it injects the spiritual. The Church realizes that the problem of any age is the problem of as the manhood of it, the nation as the men that constitute it; manhood of a nation as that which essentially differentiates man from the brute creature about him, as the spiritual within him. The Church proclaims in no uncertain tones that if you make man less than a God-created thing you have undermined his self-respect and have killed his virtue, civic as well as personal-that if you take man's fashioning out of God's hands and make him the result of blind forces or the outcome of inexorable evolution, you have given him nothing Bennett kind. You'll have to carry higher than mere material forces for sail pretty straight to suit her, I can his origin and nothing nobler than mere mechanical energy for the in-spiration of his virtue. But if you regard him as a child of God and by grace made a sharer in His Kingdom, with ideals and aims far outreaching the empty passing pleasures of time then you have flashed upon the world an ideal that stoops down to human sufferings and ills and picks up bleeding humanity and sets it upon a throne of divinity.
"This is an influence the Catholic

man wields on the community. He stands for the highest in manhood. He demands self-sacrifice, self re-straint, the warring down of the brute in the citizen and the develop-ment of the spirit, He protests against the principle that the State has no higher aim than mistakably from Paris, markets or camps or courts or Scott Bennett failed to balance his pleasure. His is not the false He had crushed and stamped out what he now knew to have been Lawrence makes a fine figure at his is a patriotism that looks for profit. But his is a patriotism that is not a

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not the kind of love that is kept trine. "Be obedient to them that stored away for the day of are your temporal lords, not serving ger but it is kept in activ-every day of his life. His not the patriotism that through indifference or fear or any other reason takes no part in the govern of our country. Not the patriot that mourns and wrings one's hands over bad laws and lets them stay in the statute book. Not the patriot that is afraid of making a stir and not interfere if that necessary to improve existing condi-But the patriot that having the welfare of the country at heart calls on the use of the ballot to remedy that which is wrong and to oust from office those who have been renegade to the sacred trust given to them by their fellows. He preaches the gospel of true citizen That the highest type of citi zen is the man of spiritual ideals Not one whose patriotism gravitates towards his purse or lifts him no higher than his own personal interests or who shapes his policy for his own private needs. The nation that forgets God and the spiritual shall

The Catholic Church encourages and develops a strong love and reverence for rightly constituted authority-no man can fulfil his duties as a citizen without reverence and respect for authority. No man can love or respect the laws of the land. if he holds in contempt or even in slight regard the authority which frames and executes these laws. No man can hearken aright to the voice that calls him in the day of the nation's need unless he reverences the authority uttering that voice No man can make willingly, gladly, the effort, the sacrifice demanded of him for his country's good unless he reverences deeply the authority which makes such demands. What is the Church's teaching in regard to civil authority?

"We can best understand her position here by throwing it into contrast with those other theories of civil authority which have obtained outside Catholic thought, theories, mark you, that range up and down our literature; that have openly and covertly crept into some of our textbooks that underlie many of the commentaries of constitution; theories that are oftentimes swallowed blindly without any appreciation of their utter worthlessness or positive danger or disastrous results.

Outside Catholic teaching there are really but two theories advanced to explain the origin and binding force of civil authority. I am well aware that these two are variously shaded and colored and modified to mend their defects or to escape the objections urged against them; but at bottom there are but two. One is the theory of "Social Compact" advanced by Rousseau, the other the theory of "Might Making Right" propounded by Hobbs and his followers. Take either one of these two and you kill beyond hope of resurrection all that love and reverence for civil authority which is essential in true citizenship.

"Make that authority the offspring of social compact, the birth of human choice, the agreement of the individual, free pettance; make it a mere agreement entered freely or perforce by our barbarous or semi-barbarous ancestors—and what binding force can it have for me? Who dare make this contract binding without voice or consent of mine? title could any man or body of men make a compact that limits, destroys even in part my rights, my libertywithout choice of mine? power under heaven compels me to stand by that void and unjust law? And further if civil authority be but the burst of social compact of indi vidual free consent-why that same force existing today can destroy it utterly and there is no law, no duty, no power under heaven to prevent me or any man from working for its

"Take again the theory of Hobbs -that civil authority has its origin in craven fear of the weak and the might of the strong — and the man who submits to it is still a coward and a slave; the might that I can bring to overthrow it is just as lawful as the might that made it first and still enforces it on me.

"Make any one of these two shabby systems and you sanction logically, inevitably sanction all the wildest dreams of all the wildest isms" with which the age is accursed-Anarchism, Nihilism, Soalism, Absolutism. These thrones held the seed of that bloodiest up heaval of social order that darkened the fair name of France and deluged her history with crime. They are pregnant still with the same awful orgies wherever and whenever the can develop them to the logical

"Now set beside these the noble teachings of the Catholic faith-and what a contrast is here. There is her voice that the civil authority to which I owe and pay love and allegiance is a divine thing; it is God's authority invested in His creatures; that is, it comes down from heaven with the beauty and strength and the craven fears of the forceless com pact of men. This is her voice that when I bow down in sweet submissiveness to the civil authority under which I live, I am no slave of any man; I am no craven coward; I am a free-born child of God doing His divine will lovingly, gladly. And so from the very beginning she caught up the inspired cry of the great apostle of the Gentiles and made it a isn't a house standing."

virtue for merely war time. His is part and parcel of her revealed doc-not the kind of love that is kept trine. "Be obedient to them that to the eye as it were pleasing to men, but doing the will of God from the heart." And again, "Let every man be subject to a higher power, for there is no power but from God and

those that are, are ordained of God. Such, my friends, are the chief points of the Catholic teaching on this most important question of civil authority. The nations of Europe have, for the present, discarded these principles—they are seldom heard in their own halls of legislation; and I believe before God that the War that now devastates Europe and hangs like a pall over its life, will force us back to the recognition of the same sublime teaching. This is the Catholic teaching and practice—and how noble, how uplifting, how divine. There is the authority—a man can reverence and love: There is the authority whose laws are holy and true: There is the voice that in the days of the nation's need may call to hardship or sacrifice or death and shall be answered, 'I come,' because it is the voice of God.

Hence, my friends, when the Catholic obeys the voice of his rightly) constituted rules, he is obeying the command of his God, and when he yields obedience to the law, he yields obedience to God. He looks upon the would die rather than make one move to undermine or destroy them, for they are of God. What a power for "Bu union amongst us, a power of permanency! Are we Catholics a menace to the State? Are Catholics disloyal to the constitution? We yield in loyalty to no man or race or creed. Our Catholic Church and principles bind us more strongly to our laws and constitution than any other body of men in the Union, eighteen millions swearing to reverence the constitution and the law because they

"And this is principle. In practice have we been loyal? Oh, look upon the flag of our country that floats so proudly to the breezes in these days of our triumph. It is red with blood, yes and with Catholic blood laid down in defence of the land that stripes they have marched o'er many a field and beneath its stars and stripes they have been laid away in many a patriot's grave. The blood that flows in my veins has reddened yours is there.

'That same love burns as fiercely to-day with love and loyalty as in the days of battle, and in these days of dread war, when the cry for men issues forth from the capital, and calls us from our friends and from our altars, every Catholic will hearken to that cry and with a glad voice and of many things about it. First, the thrilling heart, hasten to the defense of the flag and, if need be, gladly lay down his life for the land he loves next to his God.

'Down the centuries we have the Catholic, the patriot standing for the principles of liberty and equality, holding aloft the crucifix of his faith and wrapped about it the folds of the flag of his native land. Oh, you Catholic men, love and reverence that flag in life and death. And when the summons comes, your eyes dimming with death, look for ment to her vision. The nurses are the last time upon the stars and stripes and above them the face of the wonderful nun is hardly known Him that died for us, smiling and in the hospital. Another executive beckening to the land of liberty Sister succeeded her in a few years beyond."-Providence Visitor.

# A NUN'S DREAM REALIZED

FAMOUS MAYO HOSPITAL PRO-JECTED BY FRANCISCAN SISTER

The recent gift of Dr. William and Dr. Charles Mayo of Rochester, Minn., to the University of Minnesota, recalls the story of the beginning of the world-renowned hospital at Rochester. The dramatic incident which led to the founding of the 'Mayo Boys," to a group of convalescents who gathered one day at the Kahler Hotel, Rochester.

The most noted surgical institution in America was founded on a nun's dream-a vision she called it. More than thirty years ago the little town of Rochester, Minnesota, was swept by a tornado. Scores of the inhabitants were killed or in-

jured. At the edge of the town in a white house set in the midst of a blooming orchard, lived Dr. William W. Mayo, not the famous Dr. William Mayo of today, but his father. The country les wherever and whenever the passions of the human breast a surgeon. He used to cut off limbs mangled by reapers and mowers and he performed other difficult operations when they were required. He never took his cases to better known surgeons in the larger cities. He felt competent to handle them himself. But there was small need for surgery in that country doctor's practice and he had not half a dozen

major operations a year. Then came the tornado. For close glory of heaven round about it—not on forty years Doctor Mayo had risen up like a hideous spirit from driven from house to house in the neighborhood of Rochester caring for ing house belonged to the Greek the sick. He had presided at the birth of nearly half the population. I. hoped to find the Apostolic The men and women mutilated by the storm were his friends.

path of the storm. No member of his family was injured. A messenger whom he passionately desired to be came on the run—'Most everybody's separated. This they refused killed, doctor," he cried, "and there cause there was not even the s

The statement was exaggerated,

but the truth was bad enough.
All that night Dr. Mayo performed miracles of surgery on the long oak table in the old town hall. All night long he plied his little-used surgical instruments, and through the long hours of that night of half a hun operations four women helped Dr. Mayo. They were women he had never known before. They wore the habit of the Order of St. Francis The four hastened to the shambles from their small convent school in Rochester. They never had done any nursing, but their vows of poverty and service made it imperative that they offer themselves to care for the injured. The mother superior was one of the first to offer as a nurse. Doctor Mayo accepted her services and the help of the others as well.

When the worst was over, the dead buried, the injured recovering, the mother superior of the little convent sent for Doctor Mayo. She told him she had a vision of the future. It allowed the had come to her in a kind of waking in Russia." dream, but so vividly and with such force that she had to reveal it.

Her vision was of a great hospital in Rochester—the little country town with its one doctor. To that hospital she had been told in her vision would come patients from all parts of the And she had seen, in her constitution as a divine thing, and fancy, the name of Mayo respected the world over for surgical achieve-

> "But I am nearly sixty years old," said Doctor Mayo. "How can I achieve such fame? How can we build such a hospital? How would the world know it if we did?'

"You have sons," answered the mother superior. "They will be great surgeons, wonderful surgeons.
The world will find a path to your

At that time the Mayo boys, William and Charles, were little chaps in short trousers, and with no thought of becoming surgeons.

Doctor Mayo is several years past ninety, but he recalls the beginning of the great Mayo Hospital with a thrill of pride. He gave the order twenty acres of land for a hospital. for it had been part of the vision that bore them. Beneath its stars and the Sisterhood erect the building and care for the sick.

A small brick building was erected, the money scraped together somehow and the work accomplished through the influence of sheer will. that flag. The blood that flows in It was the will of a wonderful woman and it built St. Mary's Hospital, in which thousands of patients have been cared for-patients from the ends of the earth. None but surgical cases have been received there.

Dr. Mayo was not a Catholic. When the mother superior broached the subject to him he was skeptical idea seemed visionary, preposterous. Second, how could he, a Protestant, countenance the practices of a Cath. olic institution? Why, they would be hanging pictures of saints upon the walls! All this he told the good mother. But her spiritual vision had been clear. She was sure the work had been divinely planned, supernaturally inspired.

Somehow she imparted her enthusiasm and conviction to Doctor Mayo. of her order. And yet the name of as its head, and the nun who created the institution was transferred to a smaller one in another part of the diocese. But the work created by the good mother goes on, and the old surgeon who watches the fulfilment of her prophecy honors her name.-

# DIVORCE IS DENIED

That the Church because of her uncompromising attitude on question of divorce incurred the reforming fury of Henry VIII. suffered the loss of England from famous medical institution was told ber fold is a matter of common by the "Old Doctor," father of the knowledge. But that a similar unyielding attitude on the question frustrated a projected re-conciliation of the Orthodox Russian Church will come as a new and most interesting fact to most people. To St. Simon, a noted French

nobleman, we owe the interesting account of this little known fact. In his Complete and Authentic Memoirs published in Paris in 1842, in 40 vol., he tells us, what we also find confirmed in the Secret Memoirs of the reign of Louis XIV. and Louis XV. by Duclos, published in Paris in 1791 in two volumes, that Peter I. of Russia wished to undertake seriously not only a personal reconciliation with the Reman Church but contemplated an attempt to force his subjects to follow him in such a course. His motives for such a project were as the author tells us "on the one hand his vaulting ambition burned with eagerness to establish family connections with the first ruling houses of the world. such as the houses of Hapsburg and Bourbon, and to secure for his own dynasty, till then scarcely known in civilized Europe, a position of equal-In this he was hinity with them dered by the fact that no other rulorthodox religion. Besides this Peter more compliant than the Russian clergy who stubbornly refused to His own house was outside the legally and finally divorce him from his first wife Eudoxia Lapuchin, from cause there was not even the semblance of a reason for doing so."

To encompass this his design the czar sent his most astute and accom-plished diplomat, Count Kurakin, to conduct negotiations towards realizing his scheme. It is this same Count Kurakin whom Saint Simon gives as his personal source of information in the matter. Our author continues his interesting revelation by telling us that: "Still the negotiations conducted in greatest secrecy for over three years yielded no result, for the reason that in the first place, the Pope without a shadow of a doubt absolutely refused to lend himself to divorcing the sole lord of all Russians from poor Eudoxia, and then especially be-cause Kurakin's report convinced him (Peter) that from his own and the conversion of his people there would arise such an obstacle to the establishment of that absolutism which he so desired that even the most brilliant family alliance would be too great a price to pay. Peter therefore gave up the project and allowed the Greek Church to remain

Thus we have here again a most attitude of the Church on so fundamental a principle as divorce, a matter of such vital social importance in our day of neo-pagan laxity. too, we have here again, out of the mouth of what we here in America have come to regard as one of the classical examples of Absolutism, a strong confirmation of the Church's championship of the rights of nations and peoples. The fact that at all times she has stood against absolutism of every form should be strongly impressed on our minds today, when there is such a bewilderment of opinions on different forms

## PRAYER AND THE YOUNG

Perhaps never before in the history of the Church or, for that mat-ter, of the civilized world, has the welfare of the child played so prominent a role in progress and develop ment. The last three Popes, gether with the present Holy Father. have shown in many ways the solicitude which they cherish for the spiritual well-being of the young, who are ever the hope of future suc cess and happiness in Church and in State. Pope Benedict, in assigning the intention for October to the League of the Sacred Heart, asked the members pray that the Apostleship of Prayer may be spread among the young. The Holy Father's appeal has a peculiar force at this time for many reasons.

In the first place, the children of Europe for the past three years have been going through experiences and sufferings that have never, perhaps on so large a scale, been the unfor-tunate lot of the children of any other generation. Sufferings anguish of soul, afflictions of mind have been the portion, the daily portion of the little ones of The piety of good parents and of zealous teachers in Catholic countries has been instilled from infancy into their souls. But the which stir men's souls must the tender minds of the little ones. Prayer has surrounded them from infancy? prayer must continue to ing wand of those who would pro-

efficacious in moving the heart of the infinite God to exercise compast the oil of mercy, the soothing reast sion and mercy. Christ in His mor-tal life made the child the model of untainted and unalloyed. the future inhabitants of heaven, heaven.'

Again, the dangers which threaten the spiritual welfare of the growing child even in our own country are many and insidious. Books, pictures, immoral performances, irreligion and atheism abroad, indifference and neglect at home, all tend towards enervating the strong Christian fibre of the child's moral and spiritual being. Faithful attention to prayer, which usually promotes follow the Lamb whithersoever He fidelity to the sacraments, is absolutely needed if the child is to pass unscathed through the fires of materialism that surround him.

It is the sacred duty as well as the privilege of Catholic parents to promote in their children a love and a practice of prayer. Strict adherence to the daily practice of morning and evening prayer, seriously performed, will do much towards keeping the child on the straight path which leads to religious manhood and womanhood.-Catholic Bulletin.

SAYS CHURCH OF ENGLAND IS NOT PROTESTANT SECT

London, September, 20.-A British general on the western front finds his men so imbued by the Catholic tradition which is all around them that those in charge of the cemetery have been carving "R. I. P." (Requiescat in Pace) on all the wooden crosses of the military cemeteries in the vicinity, regardless of the religion of the soldier who rests beneath.

The general, thinking this might shock the feelings of Protestant relatives, has issued an order that R. I. P. is only to be put on the crosses of Catholic soldiers. The Anglican Church Times is so angry over this order that it gives itself away unwittingly. First it launches out against the deprivation of an appeal eternal rest suffered by Anglican dead, and then it rages that AngliYou may be deceived

some day by an imitation of

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

cans and Nonconformists should be grouped in the same category.
Abandoning all pretense, it says

"The Church of England refuses to be Protestant!" If this is the case the sooner she makes her submission to the Holy See the better.

## THE SISTER

The religious inventions of man are of the earth, earthy: the religion of God is of heaven, heavenly. Man's ingenuity or ambition or natural rectitude has given rise to various forms of belief that is intended to connect Time with Eternity Hence, each so called religion of man possesses a distinct claim on the credulity of its adherents. Some of the ancients exalted the intellect. while others grovelled in the mire of materialism : each one made his religion answer to his own individ-ual impulse. Some, as the Romans, recognized the exalted nature of single-eyed devotion to the religious ideal: hence the Vestal virgins. In each form of belief, however, it is to be noted that error and truth are mixed and commingled promiscuous ly, presenting an incoherent and illogical mass of doctrines.

In the home of the Father there are many mansions; in the vineyard of the Lord is found every variety of luscious fruit; in the garden of the Church exotic blooms mingle their rare and delicate perfumes with the fragrance of the heavenly courts. The luxuriant vegetation of this glorious garden recalls the zephyr-swept reaches, the lowly dells, the idyllic beauty of that first fair domain, the paradise of Eden. whose planter and builder was God.

The hierarchy, under the heavenguided hand of Peter's successor, directs the destinies of the children of God. The priests, those valiant and indomitable warriors, ever in the trenches, ever on the fire-scorched battle front, hold the forces of the enemy at bay, charge and rout them, lest they harm the Godfearing faithful at home.

Quietly and unobtrusively gliding and out among the hosts of God's children is seen the gentle Sister. Hers not to preach; hers not to sacrifice the Immaculate Lamb; hers not to anoint the dying. Her duty is to reach into the recesses of the heart, to touch the chords of the soul, to evoke the tender strains that indicertainly leave a deep impress upon cate an awakening of the spirit to the beauty and the glory of God. To the little child, her presence is a bene-diction and a pledge of protection. be not only their weapon against a world of troubles, but also the guid are a reflection of that blessed land are a reflection of that blessed land towards which they ever yearn. To the sick, the outcast, the dying, to Experience teaches us that the the wayward, the erring, the sufferprayers of little children are most ing, her sweetness and her helpful

Moving among the rough ranks of for theirs is the kingdom of the world the Sister is everywhere honored and revered. Her early years may have glided by amidst the pomp and wealth of luxury. Her beauty may have inspired artists with envy; her talents and accom plishments have been the pride and the delight of the connoisseur: or it may have been just the reverse of all this. But now, now, she is the Sister the beloved of the Master, the living goeth. She loathes not suffering, she approaches the repulsive, she loves the ignorant as fit objects of her tender guidance. She is the Catholic Sister, the one flower which no other but the garden of the living God has ever been able to produce.

Is this Sister, think you, a proper person to whom you can intrust your child? She wil She will sur round that child with all the loving affection inspired in her heart by the God she serves, for that little being is not a mere object to her: it is a soul, and for a soul she willingly would pour out the last drop of her virgin blood. She is the Catholic Sister.—Catholic Bulletin.

# WORLD'S GREATEST BATTLE-GROUND

The days of chivalry are past. The dventures of knight errantry are nowhere to be found except in the pages of romance. But the principles for which the brave knight, without stain and without fear, hazarded his life need now to be defended as valiantly as in the days of old. They are the championing of truth and justice, the safe guarding of the purity of womanhood and of the sanctity of the home, the protection of the rights all Divine which religion has upon the loyalty of man.

It is for this cause that the Catholic school has been erected. It is dignity begins.-Young.

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here alone that the Catholic child can be adequately prepared for that warfare described by St. Paul.

The great battle ground of the modern world is not that whereon the armies of embattled Europe are at death grip with each other. not, as of old, the stormy heath, the darksome wood, the lonely fen. It is the field of education, beset with far

It is here that the dragon of error has made his lair, white with the bones of his victims. It is here that purity, holiness and truth must be defended more insistently than ever against a world filled with error, vice and irreligion. Can Catholics then be indifferent to the Catholic education of their children in a Catholic

All parties are struggling for the ion of the child, and through it of the future generation. "Every-one's cry," said Ferrer, "is for and by the school!" On the one side Christ claims it for His own: on the other the world would contest His right by placing a thousand obstacles in the way of Catholic education, Catholic schools, colleges and universities.

The eagerness of the world to mould to its perverted ideals the soul of the child should arose Catholics to the need of intensified efforts in the support of their own Catholic institutions. There is no truer wisdom and no higher patriotism than that which devotes itself to the Christian education of the youth of our land. There can be, in fine, no other

foundation for a sound democracy of intelligence and godliness than the Christian school. — Our Sunday Visitor.

Let us remember that any class or party we may adhere to is merely a tool which we use to accomplish a certain purpose. But you are greater than your axe or your spade. ever allows himself to drift into class prejudice is a slave. In every pigeonhole in the desk of humanity there are some good papers along with the bad. Let us learn to esti mate every soul for what it is and not for the place in which it stands. The emotion of friendship is

amongst the most mighty and the most mysterious of human instincts -Monsignor R. H. Benson. We rise in glory, as we sink in pride. Where boasting ends, there

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LONDON, SATURDAY, NOV. 10, 1917

AUDI ALTERAM PARTEM

British fair play is proverbial; nor have we any desire to question that it is deservedly so. But neither the British people as a people nor British fair play has much to do with the government of Ireland.

There is an axiom of fair play which was old when Casar conquered Britain, an elementary sense of justice inherent in human nature, pagan or Christian, civilized or savage; it has come down to us through the ages in the language of Lloyd George, the Welshman, does the first great law-giving and civilizinot himself go to Ireland and see on ing empire of Europe : audi alteram partem-before judging, hear the

Some ten days ago Mr. Redmond moved a resolution in Parliament people, see what it all means, and think—think?" pursued by the Irish executive and the Irish military authorities at a time when the highest interests of this "stupid oppression" extends even Ireland demand the creation of an to such little things, then it is uniatmosphere favorable to the success versal, embittering as it is intended of the Irish Convention."

gave a summary of the speech of Mr. Duke, the Irish Secretary; not a sentence, not a syllable of the speech of Ottawa Agency, the press was given the full text of Mr. Duke's "important speech in the House of Commons motion moved by John Redmond. M. P." Still not one word of what Mr. Redmond said in support of the motion which evoked from the Irish Secretary a speech so "important" that it was considered worth cabling in full. At this writing the transatlantic papers containing (presumably) Mr. Redmond's side of the important debate have not reached here. We are, nevertheless, able to give our readers an insight into conditions which Mr. Redmond matter, must have described.

In the September number of The English Review is an article by the editor, Austin Harrison, on Ireland. studies the Sinn Fein move versity. He had gone over to Ireland And noting that "discipline is the Mr. Harrison puts it this way: to see and hear the riotous extrava. essence of the movement" he adds gance of a Sinn Fein election. And

peaceful spot in Europe than the little town of Kilkenny. . . And I began to wonder how I was to pass I began to wonder how I was to pass in such calm surroundings marches around the city on the even marches around the girls march with the

to give all that this honest and fearless Englishman has to say of what he saw with his own eyes and heard with his own ears. British fair play, British truthfulness, British straightforwardness, shine in every sentence; the British statecraft which considers all these things man in the regiment has his out of place in Ireland, which as a friend in town, they inform us; they matter of settled policy suppresses the true and suggests, when it does not emphatically assert, the false : that type of British statecraft which is represented by Irish bureaucracy fills him with shame.

to infringe on the copyright and elect for Kilkenny. The police are reproduce the whole article we shall in force. give such copious extracts as to himself:

While I was so cogitating there that truly awful instrument with a of an Irishman who had not visited Ireland. I have seen Cossacks do Ireland for thirty years and was feeling sentimental, 'The Wearing of the Green and other melodies, whereat suddenly a couple of policemen appeared before us and ordered him to desist. We protested. We had asked him to play. But authority would hear no excuse. 'The man knows he is not allowed to play second there was a tension. One or slunk away; we returned to coffee disturbed, not understanding, late.' ashamed.

"I say ashamed deliberately. Was this Ireland? Was this the civilization for which we declare we are fighting in the name of liberty and nationality? A cripple bard not allowed to play Irish airs on a concertina! This, in the British Empire! We sit in silence. We speak of Parnell. I think somehow Yeats in a velvet jacket in London drawing rooms. Ah, how little do we Englishmen know the truth of Ireland! We go there to hunt; to shoot; to 'do' Killarney, the 'King's tour'; to amuse ourselves. not go there to observe : to think to realize.

My friend cannot understand. Are we in Russia?' he questions. The whole difference of race looms up before us. This is oppression, stupid oppression.

"An old man in the street we talk to tells us of the former glory of the city. (once 40,000; now 11,000, Ed.) It is gone. The young men are gone. All round the present town the ruins of Kilkenny's former greatness testify to the decay. Nothing doing. It is the blood cry of Ireland. All that evening and far into the night we talk of the man with the concertina driven away like a hound for playing an Irish tune. It offends us. lie in bed that night I cannot help the spot this police Government, these Cossack conditions, the pity of it. He would be the first man to cry out against this shame. Why does he not go there and talk to the

A small incident this, but for that very reason all the more significant. If to do, every relation of the Irish The cable announced the fact and people with their alien Government.

Mr. Harrison continues: "The next day I learn more. visit the offices of the paper, The Mr. Redmond. Next day, via Reuter's Kilkenny People, and see the plant removed and, some of it, even destroyed by the military. This incident started the election. Soldiers lined the streets: it was a military yesterday afternoon in reply to operation. The plant was put out of action, thereby preventing the company from fulfilling its jobbing contracts and placing thirty men out of work. A military act, that is the point, performed by English soldiers. I talk to the proprietor, Mr. Keane, who, not unnaturally, found himself the hero of the hour. I speak to his lawyer, who complains that his offer of guarantees is not responded to, what strikes me profoundly is the foolishness of this work of oppression, so that in a rage at our English stupidity I wire Mr. Lloyd

George, urging him to consider the

In this article Mr. Harrison does not Noticing the complete absence of "Not a man in the whole place the carrying of weapons—hurleys for in-"We could have wished for no more much of any constituency in our guns known to be secreted in Ulster,

men, five abreast, with a true mili-And now we should like very much tary swing. There is no trace of disorder. Hilarity is the note. The Sinn Feiners have their own police, their own pickets. The watchword is: 'No disorder.' Not a policeman has anything to do. It is a ridiculously quiet election for the home of the fighting 'cats.' I find the English officers, posted for eventualities, do not relish the police job. Every are men who have been to the Front. Why?' they ask me, as if was my fault, "do we not give them their Government?' and I echo with them

Mr. Harrison goes up to Dublin where he finds a crowd awaiting the Without yielding to the temptation arrival of Mr. Cosgrave, the Member-

"Mr. Cosgrave does not appear allow this Englishman to speak for The crowd, composed mostly of young girls and youths, sing songs and gradually dwindle, then later there is a shuffled past us a picturesque figure with a concertina. A man in rags senseless, surrounded by a knot of yet with the allure of a poet, his chattering people. A few paces off head finely poised, his eyes ardent and mystic, and as he began to play softness not generally associated with it, we called out to him to give us some Irish airs. He played 'The constant of the respective to t

that in Petrograd. I am puzzled. There was no riot. There was no for any violence nor any excuse for it. If any particular individual was unruly, why not arrest him? But to knock a man out and leave him like a dog in the street seems a queer way in the Empire of Liberty. never saw the Berlin these tunes 'we were told. For a police do that. I go to bed that night ashamed. I talk to a soldier in the two men standing near groaned; the musician threw up his arms and Dublin police, he says; expect they were annoyed being kept up so

That last sentence is eloquent, That soldier would boast of having served under Maxwell; and must remember many extenuating circumstances in the case of Bowen-Colthurst.

We have cited so largely from the description of the incidents and conditions which came under the observation of the editor of The English Review that we shall have to reserve for another time reference to his reflections and conclusions.

Enough has probably been given to throw some light on the tenor of John Redmond's speech on which the cable is silent though it gives the complete text of Mr. Duke's extraordinarily important reply. It may be that some will think Mr. Redmond's charges must have been equally important. Others may think that if Mr. Duke's answer was really effective, it would be doubly so if the other side had been heard. And again there may be those who will think that the complete suppression while giving the other side unprecedented consideration is the most impressive sort of tribute to the force and effectiveness of the side suppressed. And, what is of greater moment, a guilty acknowledgment of the truth of the facts and condition therein alleged in support of the the province to discuss educational

This is an extract from the "important speech" which has been cabled to us in extenso:

"It is a thankless office, after having set my hand to this task and devoted all the efforts a man could devote to it, to be accused of being covertly a man who was the instrument of its destruction. I cannot think that Mr. Redmond or any man who knows my attitude towards the convention could entertain that. I only say I don't forgive the man who, with the knowledge of the efforts I have made in this matter, can suppose that this was one piece of elaborate imposture. and that I was betraying Ireland and betraying what I believe to be the great interests of the Empire."

Mr. Redmond, interposing, said "Mr. Duke, you must not accuse me of having said anything of the kind." Mr. Duke, continuing, said: "Everyone knows it has been said how could these machinations be going on unwere a born idiot, without my knowledge.'

Surely those charged with the ruthless suppression of Redmond's side of the debate must have overlooked this. The Irish leader's quiet and uncontroverted remark not only "For this I can see is making Sinn | the Irish Secretary, but makes clear | quate. Bishop Fallon need not have Fein. It gave Cosgrave the election." that this part at least of his "import. had that exceptional experience verra! The English editor naturally ant" answer is as irrelevant as it is which gave him special qualificapetulant.

"We have now prohibited the known to be kept by Ulster M. P's."

hockey stick. Fein. The cable has in the past schools. This would lower the made John Redmond known to the standard of qualification for the world. It has now aroused a very teachers and lessen the efficiency of widespread curiosity as to what John the schools. This Mr. Ducharme to my credit, it is that I have the Redmond said in support of John may hold is a matter of opinion. So Redmond's motion; and that curios be it. But the cold fact stands out bold enough to be honest, and honest ity is deepened not so much by the that the question of the efficiency or enough to be bold. very great prominence given to the inefficiency of bilingual schools was reply of Mr. Duke as by the very elo- thus thrust upon the Bishop even bequent silence as to what he was en- fore hetook possession of his See. We deavoring to answer. We can not shall not discuss the impropriety, the award even the honors of debate to discourtesy or the gross usurpation public disrepute."

hear the other side. rail at British fair play; rather we who would avoid forming opinions this question, will deny that Mr. accomplish much for the upbuilding ciate of the League of the Sacred would repeat our favorite admonition and coming to conclusions with Ducharme is fully justified in this of a greater Canada, and, let us hope, Heart. English people and the English Perhaps even then Bishop Fallon Government, especially the English should have remembered what Sir formance of his duty as he sees that Government in Ireland. British fair John Macdonald, generous in his duty from the viewpoint of a Catholic

prevented its application to Ireland defects" of the French Canadian case in point is the writer from whom Harrison is the son of the famous author Frederic Harrison, who has written some of the most savagely anti-Irish articles we have seen since the War begun.

The difference between father and son is that in Irish affairs the son knows whereof he writes, The father belongs to another generation, he is eighty-six years old. The present generation of Englishmen are learning their Ireland. Some of themknowit. The great majority have progressed so far as to find that there are two sides to the Irish question as to all others. And British fair play impels, nay compels, them to hear the other side And in this general desire to hear the other side rests the hope of a peaceful and honorable solution of the Irish problem.

MORE LIGHT ON FORD AFFAIR

Mr. S. Ducharme, M. L. A., in a public letter, has roundly condemned the faction leaders in the Ford affair. He attended some of the meetings and was reported in the famous press campaign as having spoken against his Bishop.

Mr. Ducharme thus explains :

"I had in mind and said that His Lordship proceeded hastily in forming his opinion and coming to his conclusions, and making his declarations regarding the bilingual schools of one side of a Parliamentary debate in this province, so soon after he took charge of the diocese, and that, in a large measure, in my humble opinion, has engendered disagreements from which the present trouble can be traced. But while I say that His Lordship appeared to me to be hasty in his discussion of the bilingual schools, I cannot honestly deny the privilege of any citizen of matters in the province."

To this we may be permitted to offer a word of explanation which Mr. Ducharme or any one else desiring to understand the situation might have had any time during the of demagogues. last seven years for the asking. Indeed without going to that trouble, for it has been a matter of public knowledge. However the camouflage of the "powder" manufacturers may have prevented Mr. Dacharme and others from taking it into account.

Bishop Fallon was born a half-century ago in the province of Ontario; he was educated in its schools primary, secondary and university; his whole life has been dominated by educational interests and very largely given exclusively to their promotion. So that when Bishop Fallon "so soon after he took charge of the diocese "discussed bilingual schools the world for thinking that he formed his opinions or came to conclusions hastily; but there is every reason to believe that he did so with a competence all too rare, and with a knowl- people of other parishes against him fact that in that new country so emphasizes the childish petulance of edge of the situation full and adetions in order to form an opinion ers deliberately plotted to surreptithese are cast to the winds. There regale us with a priori arguments on drunkenness, a police sergeant insaid about the invidious discrimina.

we don't know what Mr. Redmond a fact like this: Of 2,000 pupils in him, abuse him, and portray him as preconceived notions of Irish per. forms him "Its due to Sinn Fein." | said about the invitatous discrimination of the bilingual schools—so-called—of a cruel master, while they posed as his diocese only eleven passed the martyrs?" Entrance examination. Nor does it Mr. Ducharme's mother tongue is his first impression he records thus: worse of liquor—could we say as stance—but we have not seized the unusual experience and rare qualifi- ing quite clear. take long for the Bishop, a teacher of rot English, but he makes his mean. the highest civil and social prefercations, to judge from the examination of the children in Catechism on Rome.' Mr. Duke solemnly asseverates that a Confirmation tour the condition of Well, Well. Swedish exercises have not been the schools whence they come. He forbidden, denounces the hurley as has put on public record over his own ers "there are those who would play a with danger and with the manifesta-'a dangerous weapon," but he says name the facts and the findings from game of ecclesiastical politics more nothing about the provocative dis that source. Then bilingual schools sordid than that of the demagogues in them a spirit of piety. The same crimination. Perhaps we should ex- were a burning question long before whose ambitions are confined to the is true of the dwellers on the prairie. plain that the Canadian counterpart | Bishop Fallon came to London. And | civil order ? of this dangerous weapon is the again, between the time that Monsignor Fallon was named Bishop vivra, verra!" John Redmond can not at this date of London and the date of The member for Essex has seen be branded as a rebel, nor dismissed his consecration an attempt was and heard enough of the campaign as a hair-brained zealot, nor, even in | made to reduce the Separate schools | to know what to expect : Canada, be damned by the epithet Sinn of Windsor to the status of bilingual

Mr. Duke if we are not allowed to of episcopal rights in this proceeding. Let the the fact, however, be re-We would not have our readers membered. It is important for those

Soldier's Song' and, at the request knows of our police Government in And the ignorance which has long considered as "the chief of the man loyal to his people.

is fast disappearing. An interesting character—"a predisposition to fall a prey to demagogues, and an we have quoted above. Austin extreme sensitiveness on matters affecting their race."

Mr. Ducharme bears abundant testimony confirming the late Prime Minister's reputation as a shrewd judge of human nature.

Mr. Ducharme says :

I listened very attentively to the speakers. I made an honest effort to discover, know, understand and appreciate the aim sought by such campaign, and after having carefully analyzed the 'powder' used to explode it, I came to the conclusion that ' some of the people can be de ceived all the time, and all the people may be deceived some of the time, but all the people cannot be deceived all the time.'

manner in which this campaign was conducted.'

Charged with deserting or even opposing his compatriots he writes:

"My answer is, I am not/against you, I am for you. Qui bene pene castigat, (qui aime bien chatie bien,) I am trying to divert you from the disgraceful path in which you are being led. Some say I am going back on my compatriots. I am not going back on them, but I am trying to get them to advance and not to

Threatened with political consequences Mr. Ducharme clearly indicates that he is politician enough to see through a sordid political game

" Since the announcement of my disapproval of this campaign, several persons told me that the stand I am tion in jeopardy. action weaken my chance of re-election? What has that matter to do with politics? Does someone smell the 'powder?' Has some one set the political pot to boil? Is the to sleep in his little room at Church being made a scapegoat for a political stroke? Surely it is not used for such a sordid purpose. some nationalist demagogues at the gate? Is some one attempting, through the great charitable Roman Catholic Church to lead us into the chaotic, tortuous path of a narrow nationalism? I hope not. Beware sentiments. They appeal to our passions, but not to reason.'

He then reveals the demagogues in Thomas." their true colors:

"I was in sympathy with the parishioners of Ford City, and I am prairie. "Oh no!" he replied, "nature yet, because I believed they sincerely thought they had some cause or justification in trying to retain poses sion of the church, but my heart pains when I feel impelled by duty and honor, for the sake of peace, and for justice to all parties, to say that while the leaders in this campaign preach at the several meetings that Bishop Fallon conspired against the guards around the church and that that provoked a riot, the same leaders admit that they (the leaders) knew that the posting of guards at the there is not the slightest ground in church was a wrongful or illegal act, but that it was a manœuver, knowing the high temper of the bishop, to provoke him to use force against them, they would cry persecution and create a loud impression at much depends upon personal courage

"Who are these leaders? Qui vivra

"Does not that mean that the lead-

"And create a loud impression at

"Who are these leaders? Qui

"I may be severely criticized for what I have said. An attempt may be made to distort the tenor, the meaning, and the facts of this letter.

"Even at the peril of my political life, I will stand for the dignity of my church. Even at the peril of my political life I will try to save my compatriots from being drawn into

No one on either side whose good straightforward and fearless per- in this favored land. play is something real, thank God. appreciation of their good qualities, loyal to his Church and as a public

THE SPIRIT OF THE WEST

The materialistic spirit of enterprise, so characteristic of our day, Canada. One sees it in the project of underground piping of crude oil at Regina, in the vast network of the ambitious plans of the prairie "At the meetings above referred to cities, and in the extensive irrigation system of Southern Alberta. Again, beyond the Great Divide, this spirit manifests itself in the tunneling of mountains, the bridging of of Old London, who, during an air yawning chasms, and in the chiseling of a ledge for the steel from the danger and helped her to a place of rocky sides of the almost perpendicu- safety, and then, regardless of his lar cliffs that overlook the angry, own peril, crossed the street to yellow waters of the Fraser River. In Vancouver the close proximity of was killed in the act. He was but "Hence my disapproval of the ten story buildings to three story fifteen years old. Possibly some stumps suggests that same spirit, poet of the future may immortalize which reveals the climax of its achievements, across the line at Seattle, where they actually remove mountains.

Closely akin to this spirit of enter-

prise is the spirit of optimism. One finds plenty of that in the material sphere; nor is it lacking among the laborers in the harvest. We heard an Oblate missionary thus speak of one of his confreres, whom we shall call Father Thomas. "That is the most enthusiastic man I ever see. When there is nothing to eat, he say: Ah, we will have a better appetite tomorrow! When the church she's cold he say: Wait till I light the candles on the altar; that will make tion in jeopardy. Why should such That Indian he's no good. You waste@your time with him: Never mind, he say, he'll get sense when he gets older. And when he lie down the back of the church, he say as he listen to the calves bawling to the cows, and the cows bawling to the calves (as they do when they are separated in the fall) and the howling of the coyotes in the distance, he say: Is not that a grand and glori-They flatter our ous lullaby! Ah, every man and child in the Cariboo love that man. He is an optimist, that Father

> "Do you not find life very mono tonous?" we said to a dweller on the reveals herself to us in a variety of aspects, and my occupation affords me a multitude of interests. The life of a business man in any of your eastern towns is much more monotonous and less independent; for he is, as a rule, wholly absorbed in his ledgers and his merchandise, and lets the newspapers do his thinking for him; while we Westerners do our own thinking." That last remark especially appealed to us; for a man who would let the daily press of to-day do his thinking for him would soon become queer. This spirit of independence is due, no doubt, to the and initiative. In the East we are more or less slaves to conventionality and social rules. On the prairie. "a man's a man for a' that." He is not asked who his great grandfather was; but he is asked to make good, To the one who attains to it, honor able success is an open sesame to ment.

As regards Catholics, another element in this composite spirit is a lively and childlike faith. It is said of sailors that their daily association tions of God's omnipotence engenders Of course, all sailors are not pious; nor are all Westerners richly endowed with that quality. But to one who has the faith, the circumstances of life on the open plains are calculated to foster and deepen that conviction. The boundless horizon speaks to him of God's "eternal years," the snow-capped mountains in the distance of His omnipotence. The vast oceans of grain suggest the divine munificence of Him, Who provides daily bread for the multitude; while the fact that so much depends upon wind and weather deepens the consciousness of his dependence upon God's providence.

energizes western life. Those who will not fall upon deaf ears. That, have passed the meridian are not on the contrary, it will give a great opinion is worth having, though he easily imbued with it. But, in the impetus to the missionary spirit will may not see eye to eye with him on hot blood of youth, it is destined to be the prayer of every earnest assoringing declaration by his manly, for the extension of God's Kingdom THE GLEANER

unmaking of man.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

SIR HENRY MORRIS, the eminent London surgeon, is quoted as urging seems to dominate life in Western aerial reprisals to "paralyse the enemy's war spirit." Nothing is more likely to break Germany's from Wyoming to the large refineries morale, he says, than "scaring this race of bullies by means of air raids." railroads that covers the country, in Reprisals aside, the impression is spreading that the issue of the War is to be decided in the air.

> ONE OF the boy heroes of the War is James Frederick Sharpe, a youth raid, first warned his mother of the rescue his crippled grandfather and this youth by placing him in a niche beside the "Boy Hero of Haarlem."

DURING THE nine months ending Sept. 30th of this year, 191 persons were killed and 749 wounded in air raids in the Metropolitan Police District of London. During the same period 487 persons were killed, and 14,-104 injured in traffic accidents in the same district. Which goes to show that peace has its perils as well as war, and that the great populace habitually shut their eyes to the price paid for "modern improvements." London's experience is, in that respect, but the experience of all large cities.

SPEAKING OF German air raids over England, and, (notwithstanding the shocking death-toll), their utter failure from a military point of view, it is instructive at this stage to read the lurid stories of their "success" being told to the German people. For example, according to Reuter's, the Rheinisch Westfalische Zeitung, Krupp's Essen newspaper, prints this on the authority of a "neutral," who relates "what really happened" in some of the raids over London. (1) On July 15th bombs were dropped of the Tower one of the towers was seriously damaged. (2) The Houses of Parliament were badly damaged. (3) On August 13th bombs were successfully directed against Hyde Park and Piccadilly-"the panic was indescribable: 29 dead and 100 wounded were counted in the twinkling of an eye." (4) On September 8th, Westminster Bridge was seriously damaged-"dead and wounded lay all around." (5) The Bank of England was successfully bombed-all five watchmen lay dead upon the pavement. The Wellington monument, fifty yards away, was shattered. It is sufficient comment that no raid of any sort took place on any of the dates. named.

THE SCARCITY of leather and the increasing price of boots and shoes has given an impetus to the manufacture of substitutes in Eur is already in evidence on this continent. Wooden heels are already familiar. In England substances known as "Economite," "Weltum." " Metrite,"-composed of rubber and cotton waste, vulcanized, are being extensively used; also the more familiar "Balata," There is also a flexible wooden sole, called "Uto." While it is not claimed for these products that they are equal to the best oak tanned sole leather, they are much cheaper, and little if any less durable. It is quite probable that before the War ends they, or others along the same line, may be accepted permanently as substitutes

"THE CONVERSION of China" is the intention designated by the Holy Father, Pope Benedict XV., to the Apostleship of Prayer for the month of November. It is one which should appeal very strongly to the whole Catholic world, and which should have a very special interest for readers of the CATHOLIC RECORD, who have become familiar with the special phase of missionary work in China represented by Father, John Fraser. The continued interest in Father Fraser's work, as evidenced by the steady contributions to the Fund is. indeed, a pledge that, so far as Canada Such is the complex spirit that is concerned, the Holy Father's appeal

THE HISTORY of Catholic missionary effort in China has, we are reminded by the Director of the League The making of money is often the in the United States, been one of generous sacrifice. A long list of

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martyrs marks the steps of zealous priests, brothers and nuns, who, in different to worldly comfort, or to life itself, have labored for the conversion of that great country. In many centuries lain under the Oct. 29.
incubus of pages superstitions, and These figures were later increased incubus of pagan superstitions, and to 180,000 prisoners and 1,500 guns. knowledge of their own dignity and power as human beings.

century (we quote in substance from tentacles over any wide stretch of the League leaflet) there were about were the result of the labors of the It would not only cripple Italy industri missionaries, who were ever handi. ally, but the possession of these centres capped by the difficulties of language and pagan customs in the work of bringing souls to God. The Boxer session of those of Belgium and the French coal mines east of Verdun. Movement of 1900 inflicted great five thousand native Catholics were martyred for the Faith. As in the first ages, however, the blood of these has become the seed of the Church. Catholics to-day in China number 1,800,000 souls, and in the very centres of persecution Catholic communities have sprung up under the leadership of the persecutors themselves, or their descendants.

THE WORLD WAR has, we are further reminded, greatly affected the missions in China. France from the hilly front of the Chemin which, despite the apostasy of its des Dames last night (Thursday). Government, has always been the This announcement follows quickly Government, has always been the great mainstay of the cause, has London Times cable to The Globe drawn heavily upon the ranks of the yesterday, in which General Ardenne missionaries, and many zealous laborers, obedient to the call of country, have returned to Europe to take their in advances "preparing the mind of the people for such a step. The General chiede have returned to Europe to take their in advances "preparing the mind of the people for such a step." have returned to Europe to take their in advance "pessimists" who might place as chaplains and as soldiers in find fault with the retirements on the trenches. The decreased funds, too, owing to the inevitable falling. off of contributions to the Society for from the intention to entice the off of contributions to the Society for the Propagation of the Faith, to which France has given so generous- view of the recent victories gained ly in the past, has been a serious set. by the French along the Aisne and back to the zealous laborers in this vast field. Hence the appeal from our Holy Father for earnest prayers during this month of November that the work of conversion may go on with increasing success.

AMONG THE SAINTS on the calendar for the present month, St. John of the Cross occupies a high place. A Carmelite, and an associate of Saint Teresa in the work of reform of that great Order of which the latter was the divinely-chosen instrument, St. will notice that the Chapel Tents for the Front are not mentioned. This is because the bill has not been sent John shares with her the veneration of the whole Catholic world. Born patched. in Spain in the year 1542, his early eral way, the great help the Fund has life was spent in the service of the sick in the hospitals. He entered and Sacraments have been provided the Carmelite Order in his twentieth year, and it was because of the eminent holiness of his life as a religious that St. Teresa chose him as her collaborator in the work of reform upon which she had embarked. He camps. Frayer books and have been issued in large numbers. endured much persecution even from his own brethren, and to his extraordinary austerities were joined great Hut at Bramshott and the building dinary austerities were joined great interior trials of the spirit, so that all monies have gone towards prohis life throughout was character- viding means and helps for the ized by entire sacrifice of self. He spiritual well-being of our men. We died in 1591. His writings, "The have been pioneers in the matter of furnishing certificates of "Reception Night of the Soul," are of the highest item.) These are often sent home

IT HAS BEEN remarked that one because they accept two standards of that Chaplains in Clearing Stations truth and honor, known respectively as Political Morality and Private Morality. This code has held Morality. This code has held sway in varying decrees since are most pleased "Chapel Tents for the days of Machiavelli, when there the Front" will not appear till next was no public press, and intrigue was rife among the nations. To Machiavelli is attributed the maxim been to our men. that a ruler need never hesitate to Lt. Col. (Rev.) W. T. Workman, M.C., dissemble, and that in given circumstances an act of fraud, cruelty or breach of faith is not only necessary, but statesmanlike. Frederick the Great, the real founder of the modern German Empire, was also an adept in this code, and we see the results in the Germany of today. Devoutly let it be hoped that the outcome of the present conflict may be its abolition forever from the realms of statecraft.

The oldest peal of bells anywhere in the United States hangs in the Moorish belfry of the Spanish cathedral of St. Augustine, Florida, and June 18 bears the date of 1682.

# ON THE BATTLE LINE

Berlin and Rome announce yersion of that great country. In good report and evil report, with no popular acclaim or personal exploitation, these men and women have of 100,000 prisoners and 700 guns, the retreat of the Second and Third the retreat of the Second and Third forsaken all to carry the good tidings of Redemption and salvation to the the Teutonic forces on a line from the Teutonic forces on a line from teeming hordes, who have for so the mountains to the sea.—Globe

# WASHINGTON VIEW

Italy's greatest industrial centres are in the north, and the ability AT THE BEGINNING of the present the German invaders to spread their that region would prove a blow from 700,000 Catholics in China. These would be almost as important for Germany as is that country's pos-

The exigencies of the Italian situasuffering upon the struggling Church and (it is perhaps difficult for us to realize it) no less than five hishons. realize it) no less than five bishops, fifty seven priests, twenty one of international General Staff for the brothers, eleven nuns, and twenty. rest of the War. Much has been said about the appeals of Italy to the Entente and to this country for assistance during the past few months, lurking in the upper valleys of the Isonzo were not detected and guarded against sufficiently before this invasion began.—N. Y. Times.

### THE WEST FRONT

Berlin hastens to announce a voluntary withdrawal on the Aisne Front in these words: "Unnoticed the victories of the British on the Ypres front.

## ARMY CHAPLAINS' FUND

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

Enclosed is copy of account of Chaplains' Service Fund in detail from its inception to Oct. 1st, 1917. I propose to send a report home in this way from time to time. will notice that the Chapel Tents for us, though the tents have been des-

Looking at the account in a gen in many instances to scattered Units through the offices of civilian or officiating clergymen. Various Huts ittitted as Chapels, which camps. Prayer Books and Beads order of ascetical theology, and he one of the glories of the Church in Spain.

These are of the consolation of parents, and again are often found on the glorious dead, and then also sent home.

We, too, have instituted the system of putting a tag on all dangerously reason why some politicians fail is

Of course the item about which we month. I am sure you will let the Knights and the Catholic public know what a "God send" their help has

Office of Director Chaplain Services, Overseas Military Forces of Canada, Oxford Circus House

245 Oxford St., London, W.I.

CATHOLIC	CHAPLAINS' FUND RECEIPTS	DACCOUNT
June 7 " 9 " 9 July 13	By cheque	£ s d 10 7 5 21 18 62 12 11 21 18
Aug. 13	By cheque (\$5,000) By cheque	1041 13 3 95 3
Sept. 19	e e	52 11 5
R. Berry	DISBURSEMENTS	

Cheque Book

Union

Western

Cable Co.(Cable for Chplns.) 14 June 26 Rev. J. Symior, (Officiating clgy, Svcs.

Folkestone) June 27 Capt. J. Knox, (chapel furnishings Bramshott) 20 July 5 Rev. T. White, (Officiating clgy., Svces Bag.

Rev. P. Curtin (Officiating clgy., Svcs. Taplow, Expenses incurred 1915 6,) 12 Miss Orwin, Sec. C. W. L. (Towards Billiard Table, Bramshott, Hut Cath.

Women's League) Rev. Fr. French, (310 francs) (Beads and Tags for wounded) Western Union Cable Co. (To Bp. Fallon for Chplns.) July 8 R. & T. Washbourne Ltd., (5 gr. beads & 7 doz.

medals) uly 11 St. Clements Press. (Printing Cards for Dominion Day Service.) ciating clgy. Svcs., Folke-

July 17 Rev. Fr. French, Rev. Fr. French, (60 francs) union Certificates) H. J. Ryman (Rubber Stamp,

Cath. Chaplain's Fund Western Union Cable Coy. (Cable to Bp. Fallon.) Aug. 9 Capt. F. P. White, for Capt. T. P. Hussey, for altar

requisites Capt. C. A. Fallon, for altar Capt. E. Hawks, for altar

Aug. 15 Major W. H. Hingston, for Brighton chapel: stipend to priest, taxis for priest supplying and Capt. R. McDonald to Mit-Capt. T. O'Sullivan, for en-

larging Cath. chapel at No. 2 Can. Gen. Hosp. Le Aug. 17 R & T. Washbourne Ltd., R. C. Prayer Books for Capts. Fallon and

McPherson Burns & Oates, for prayer Aug. 20 Cheque book Capt. Crochetiere, Crochetiere, altar

furnishings, Witley Sept. 6 A. W. Gammage, Ltd., flags & decorations for Church Hut, Shoreham Sept. 8 R & T. Washbourne, Ltd., Church furnishings, Purfleet G. Ford & Son Ltd., Altar wine for Purfleet

Burns & Oates Ltd., Missal for Ontario Mil. Hosp., R. & T. Washbourne, Ltd., 50 prayer books for Esher. Rev. J. Connolly, Officiating clgy. Svcs., Bearwood Sept. 10 Capt. J. P. Fallon,

repairs Sandling church 2 Sept. 12 Miss Mahoney, enlargement Bramshott C. Rev. F. O'Farrell, Expenses Bldg. Fund, Bramshott Chapel

Sept. 13 Rev. J. Symior, prayer books & services, Folkestone Major Casgrain, Services at Capt. R. MacDonald, Bldg. &

Furnishings Cath. Hut, Witley . Sept. 25 R & T. Washbourne Ltd., rosaries, altar requisites & directory Selfridges Ltd., curtains, purfleet o Sept. 27 Burns & Oates, catechisms Sept. 29 Rev. J. Symior, Polish prayer books

Expenses for services at Folkestone Credit Balance 944 5 2 1233 14 8 Bank Pass Book Cr. 1306 1 8 Dr. 288 14 11 Outstanding chs. 73 1 2 944 5 2 Total Receipts 1306 13 Total Expenses to date

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH EXTENSION SOCIETY OF CANADA

361 16 1

944 5 2

# THE RUTHENIANS

Convention of Presbyterian Ruthenians (fallen away for lack of priests) was held not long since, in Saskatoon, Sask. From the Convention the following conclusions were reached by the Presbyterian Church

That the Presbyterian Church, despite all obstacles, has gathered a substantial body of Ruthenian people and has at least been able to set their faces toward the gateway of spiritual freedom."

2. That a very large body of these people recognize no church affiliation, but are as sheep without a shepherd AND AFFORD TO THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH THE GREATEST POSSIBLE TUNITY TO MISSIONARY ENTER-PRISE.

"3. That there is an insistent de-£ s. d. the education of their children and 2 1 they are determined to take advantage of the best educational institu-

The Catholic Church Extension Society is aiding Rt. Rev. Bishop Budka to keep his flock within the

We are giving substantial financial help for his School Home in Winni-Jesuit College. Many of these youths will be Priests.

We have enabled the Bishop to But our circles are circumscribed, and buy seven lots in Saskatoon, on which will be erected with our help, A CHURCH, PRIMARY SCHOOL and SCHOOL HOME SCHOOL HOME

Another School Home is required at Canora. This will be commenced with God's help, next year. This is the work of the Extension

Without the generous contributions of the Catholic people of Canada we cannot do the impossible. Send your contributions therefore for this holy work and be assured you are investing your money in a noble cause—the salvation of souls and here and hereafter your reward from

REV. T. O'DONNELL, PRESIDENT. Catholic Church Extension, 67 Bond St., Toronto.

God is assured.

bound the heart of Christian philosophy. I honor the soul that can and does smile through suffering: it seems to me that this is about the peg, where young Ruthenians, the hope of the Church, are guarded from the enemy while attending the height. And yet the world is full of the church where the world is full of the church where the world is full of the church where the world is full of the world in the church was a specific to the world in the church was a specific to the world in the church was a specific to the world in the church was a specific to the world in the church was a specific to the world in the church was a specific to the world in the church was a specific to the church was a speci such: Perhaps they are not about you; perhaps they are not about me. we do not know of the nobleness and

### FATHER FRASER'S CHINESE MISSION

sacrifice which is daily taking place.

-Edwin Carlisle Litsey.

ociety for which we ask your help. Taichowfu, China, Nov. 26, 1916. Dear Readers of CATHOLIC RECORD That your charity towards my mis sion is approved by the highest ecclesiastical authorities of Canada let me quote from a letter from His Excellency, The Most Rev. Peregrina F. Stagni, O. S. M., D. D., 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

Let us look up and smile. If we can do this, we have reached with a interest which our Catholic people Subscriber, Fishburn... take in the work of the missionary A. L., Ontario......... take in the work of the missionary in foreign lands. . I bless you most cordially and all your labors, as J. J. Schumacher, Walker. a pledge my earnest wishes for your atest success in all your undertakings." 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 

C. R. Agt ...

E. G. Mahon, Howick Stn.. 10 00 Friend of the Sacred Heart. 2 00 1 00 1 00 1 00 Alms for Deceased Parents A Friend, Venosta..... A Friend, Mahon. 5 00 50 20 00 2 00 10 00 2 00 West Monkton, Ont.

# Merchants Bank of Canada

Paid Up Capital, \$7,000,000 | Total Deposits, \$ 92,102,072 Reserve Funds, 7,421,292 | Total Assets, 121,130,555 GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS 236 Branches and Agencies in Canada

Savings Department at All Branches Deposits Received and Interest Allowed at Best Current Rates Bankers to the Grey Nuns, Montreal, St. Augustine's Seminary, St. Joseph's Academy, and St. Michael's Hospital, Toronto.

# "Shall Your Brethren Go to War and Shall Ye Sit Here?"

Numbers 32, 6.

So spake Moses to the children of Gad and of Reuben, when they pleaded to remain with their cattle, instead of going with the children of Israel, across the Jordan, to fight the battles of the Lord.

Moses was too much of a patriot and too astute a general to let their selfish interests interfere with the plans of the Lord, in taking the promised land for all the twelve tribes.

Moses knew what we realize to-day, that when the nation is at war all the people are at war; and all must do their share, fighting, or otherwise helping the nation to win.

What the people of Israel did to win the promised land-we in Canada must do to preserve Freedom, for the War has resolved itself into a life or death struggle between autocracy and the Freedom-Loving peoples of the earth.

The duty of every citizen at this moment, therefore, is to buy Canada's Victory Bonds, so that sufficient money to feed, clothe and equip and protect our fighting forces will be available.

By the efforts of each of us in buying Canada's Victory Bonds we steel their arms and nerve their hearts.

And when you buy Canada's Victory Bonds to the full extent of your ability and your self-denial - and not till then - will you have each discharged in this regard your full duty to yourself and to your country.

# Be One of the First to Buy Canada's Victory Bonds when Offered in November

Issued by Canada's Victory Loan Committee in co-operation with the Minister of Finance of the Dominion of Canada

### FIVE MINUTE SERMON

REV. F. P. HICKEY, O. S. B. TWENTY-FOURTH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST

PERSEVERANCE

He that shall persevere unto the end, he shall be saved. (Matt. x. 22.)

Everything depends, my dear brethren, on perseverance. No amount of piety and good deeds will avail us, unless there is perseverance. We know it is difficult to persevere; we know many fail in it; therefore it is a most important thing for us to learn how to persevere, and so be

It is only human nature for us to be changeable and unstable: to weary of a thing; to lose heart and give up the endeavour. If this is natural then, perseverance is supernaturala grace from God, that we must learn how to acquire and cling to.

There are three chief means to help us to persevere-fidelity, fervour

and daily prayer.

Fidelity is a daily practice of carefulness and exactitude, mostly in small matters, from a sense of duty. Most people can be roused up to make one great effort; how few are found, who are conscientious enough and have command over themselves sufficiently, to be careful and strict in details day after day? A church can be crowded at a mission; how few at the end of twelve months have been faithful to their good resolutions! Laxity in small things creeps in; the firmness of the will is fretted and worn away. How natural! Why the very rocks are worn away by the waves, and even by the salt sea breezes! Then pleasure and attrac tions claim too much of our time and our thoughts: our soul becomes entangled in the web, and very soon we are helpless if tempted; we are only waiting for a fall. We see others, not half as careful; why should we be so strict, and always on duty and on guard? Oh, the weariness of well-doing! It is the little things that chafe and gall us, poor footsore pilgrims on the way to heaven!

No one makes a journey shorter by continually thinking how long it is, and how much more is to come. It and how much more is to come. is a mistake to do this. You are not strong enough now to persevere and be faithful for years; your duty is to persevere to day! Do not crowd a life's work into anxious hours of one Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof." (Matt. vi. 34.) forecast twenty or thirty or fifty years more of work. The Master may call you this night. "Watch ye, therefore, because you know not what hour your Lord will come." (Matt.

The great secret of fidelity is fresh beginnings. Let every day find us fresh and cheerful on the road, with a good will to please God that day.

And the second means will help us greatly in this daily endeavour. Fervour is a constant earnestness of the will. This fervour is sustained by a personal love of Jesus Christ our Lord. His coming on earth, to make Himself known to us and loved has made the way to heaven so much easier. He is the way, the truth, and the life. There is no fear in our hearts of wandering and being lost; no doubt, no hesitation, for we have the truth; no languor, no weariness unto death, for the life is with us. remembrance of our Blessed Saviour's love and care of us should arouse us to constancy and self-

But there is something more than love that should make us fervent: there is the poignant regret, that we have slighted that love so often. Sorrow for our lapses and betrayals, daily sorrow-" My sin is always be-(Ps. 1. 4.)—growing and ripening into true compunction, is the power that keeps us fervent in service of the Master. Compunction reconciles us unites our will to the will of Christ our Lord, and in that union it is inflamed and invigorated, so that it is a joy even to press on, persevering

This sorrow will keep us humble too, and so prevent us falling into tepidity, the enemy, the ruin of holy fervour. Tepidity is not the sin of bad people, but the blight that comes over good people. The bloom on the fruit trees may promise well, and yet no fruit that year. Why? A blight came, and did its work. Tepidity steals over the soul. Pious practices are languidly performed, then gradually omitted. The good intention to do all for God is forgotten. Tepidity is most dangerous. A blindness comes over our soul, germs of deadly sin are engrafted, and it provokes Almighty God to anger. "I would Almighty God to anger. that thou wert cold or hot, but because thou art lukewarm, and neither cold nor hot, I will begin to vomit thee out of my mouth." (Apoc. iii. 15, 16.) "Be zealous" is the angel's warning given us. besides fidelity, fervour is most requisite, if we would persevere.

The third help is the practice of daily prayer. We have seen that fidelity is a daily work, a daily habit and to find strength for it we have to turn to daily prayer. It is presumption to count on final perseverance, as if we had merited it. Regard it thus: daily perseverance the reward of daily prayer.

The enemy lurking here is neglect of prayer. Human nature finds constant prayer more than it can stand; and we seem no better than others, who take life easily. Listen not to such temptations. As you love your own souls, be faithful in daily prayer and let your prayer be, "Lord, that I

Pray, too, for this very gift of prayer; God loves to be asked. "If you ask the Father anything in My Name, He will give it you. Ask and you shall receive." (John xvi. 23, 24.) We do now, dear Lord; we ask for that, which we cannot have without. We cannot be saved without final perseverance. We cannot persevere of our own selves. So we ask Thee for the fidelity, fervour, habit of daily prayer, that will enable us to persevere to the end. Grant us the grace to fulfil Thy command: "Be thou faithful unto death: and I will give thee the crown of life." (Apoc. ii. 10,)

# TEMPERANCE

A JUST ARRAIGNMENT

But there is little to be said for Whatever one may think of personal liberty, the saloon has never stood for personal liberty. It has in its days robbed more men of personal liberty than all other institutions together. It has debauched them, robbed them of their reason, it has landed them in jails and penitentiar ies and it has immersed their wives and children in poverty and misery that are worse than jails and peni The saloon has been a despoiler in its day and the men who have stood back of the bars have not been animated by any high ideas of personal liberty. With them it has personal liberty. been profits, even if the price were damnation of souls.—Cedar Rapids Republican.

POPULAR PARADOXES ABOUT ALCOHOL

Monkeys are caught by boring a small hole in an empty cocoanut and placing a lump of sugar inside. The monkey thrusts in his hand, seizes the sugar, and then cannot get his As long as his fist is clenched he cannot get loose, nor run nor climb. He screams, fights and bites, but holds on to his sugar and is taken alive.

Though alcohol palsies a man's hand, blurs his mind, paralyzes his will, determines his morals, dictates his religion-in short, reduces him to total slavery, yet he will not sur-render his "personal liberty." When a man's personal liberty preserved in alcohol, it is stone dead. Alcohol transforms homes into hovels, a wife's happiness into

into fear, paints neighborhoods with squalid ugliness, fills jails, poorhouses, hospitals and asylums, and passes all this bitter inheritance on to other generations. All these social evils come in the name of the social glass!" The social glass is social suicide. These things I have not read out of a book, but seen while the roar of a machine shop was in my ears .- A. Holmes, Dean of Pennsylvania State College.

WHY BEER IS STUPEFYING Beer derives from hops a bitter tasting, sticky substance which the active element of the Oriental narcotic-hasheesh. This discovery, credited to Professor Reinitzer of the Polytechnic at Graz. is declared by other European scientists to account for the "undoubted stupefying effects of beer."

Judge Lang of Zurich says: Brandy makes a man sick, but beer makes him stupid;" and Dr. Delbrueck declares that all civiliza-Delbrueck declares that all civiliza-tion must send forth the slogan, of the country's great railroads, War on Beer."

other countries from the leaves, in American homes and lax adminflowers, and stocks of the hemp istration of the laws. "Our children plant. Long ago it was the custom as a class," he says, of Eastern despots, when assigning to servants the duty of assassination, to intoxicate them with hasheesh. and from the similar sound we are said to derive our word, "assassin.' The drug has a peculiar, brutalizing rod has been spared so long that the effect. It pulls in the nerves from the finger tips to the inner recesses as a cat draws in its claws. The victim is left unperceptive, unresponsive, and in time is degraded to the level of the grunting hog,

Hops is very closely related to hemp. Says Professor Renitizer, "In the female blossom of the Indian plant as in the female blossom of the hops we find glands holding a narcotic, bitter-tasting, sticky substance which forms the active ele-ment of the hasheesh from Indian hemp. This is used by the various Mohammedan people of South and West Africa, as opium elsewhere for narcotic purposes.

# A DYING AVIATOR'S PRAYER

Msgr. de Giberbues, Bishop of Valence, has lost his seventh nephew in the War-M. Anthelme de Giber bues, among whose papers was found the following moving letter of farewell addressed to his parents: "If, one day, with wings broken in the blue heavens, I fall to the earth and return to God, may these lines carry to my father and mother the last thoughts, desires, and dreams of the son they loved so tenderly. When the aviator, mortally wounded, is unable to do more, and the accomplishment of my duty is impossible and my task on earth is finished, and I fall over the roar of battle, an infin ite peace, long expected, will flood my soul, and it will sing 'Glory to God in the highest.' With me you will bless those few seconds before suffering and death of which the world has such a horror that it would a favor from God the great Judge.

The Use Of "FRUIT-A-TIVES".



NORAH WATSON Nov. 10th, 1915.

A beautiful complexion is a handsome woman's chiefglory and the envy of her less fortunate rivals. Yet a soft, clear skin-glowing with health-is only the natural result of pure Blood.

"I was troubled for a considerable time with a very unpleasant, disfiguring Rash, which covered my face and for which I used applications and remedies without relief. After using "Fruit-atives" for one week, the rash is completely gone. I am deeply thankful for the relief and in the future, I will not be without "Fruit-a-tives".

NORAH WATSON. 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. At dealers or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

will be a full-hearted 'Magnificat' adoring prayer to the great God of mercy, prayer of thanksgiving for all He has granted me so bounteously in every way, and prayer of expiation for what I have left undone rather than for what ' have done. And lastly it will be a suppliant cry which cannot but be heard for everlasting life, for strength and comfort for those I behind, and for mercy and glory for beloved France, the coming of the kingdom of God. This prayer will be all mingled with thoughts of you, my dear parents, for it is from you I have learned to make it in twenty-eight years of word and example. In spite of all appearances, it will be calm, and will breathe confidence and peace.'

# USE OF DISCIPLINE

It has been said that one thing which the War will accomplish will be a return to the neglected art of discipline, or as one man has put it. the benefit of discipline, of instant obedience to orders—not requests—given by properly constituted authority. Much of this practical discipline will be accomplished by the lifeinthe training camps. And surely it is a needed lesson. A short time declared that this is a lawless nation. The cause of this evil he Hasheesh is a narcotic made by nation. The cause of this evil he natives of India, Turkey, and attributes to a lack of discipline resent discipline as an infringement upon their rights. They are headstrong and inconsiderate. Not being controlled and erate. Not being controlled and guided, they lack self-control."

The charge is all too true. The art of using it effectively is a lost one. The serious complaint about the school of today is their powerlessness to enforce discipline. The teacher has been deprived of her immemorial privilege to be mistress of her school.

She is there on sufferance, a guide to intelligence, a gentle hinter, but no longer a compeller with the rod or the strap to aid her. she has been deprived of her authority as the governor of her school room and has been demoted to the rank of a mere observer who must pass the correction on to higher authority. Because a few teachers abused their pupils then all teachers must be crippled in one of the things most essential to the proper conduct of a class. It was pretty good wisdom in the old declaration that if you spare the rod you spoil the child.

But the lack of discipline in the schools is but the result of the lack in the homes. Teachers were in the deprived of their rights of authority by the parents. Farents protested against discipline in the schools because they did not use it at home. "I do not punish my children at home," said the fond and foolish home," mother, "and I will allow no stranger to do it." Perhaps if the punishment had been given at home, there would be no need of it in the school.

"I never punish my children," said ne mother. "rignson them," was the one mother. laconic trish reply of the observant neighbor. And the signs are on all too many of the boys and girls of today. They have been spoilt by the want of discipline. Discipline! It is a tyrannical word. It interfered with the child's development. In-deed! Petter if something interhide them as abominable; they are fered with some of the development we notice today. The trouble is there As my body nears the earth, my soul will soar to unknown heights, and will soar to unknown heights, and women among the boys and girls.

We notice today.

Have development.

I have are too much development.

I here are too many old men and old a perpetual battle and the onslaught the separation will be victory. It women among the boys and girls.

dances, the other social diversions which so overcrowd their little lives. Give them all they want, give them all you can afford, is the philosophy of so many parents. with such false kindness where is the discipline? There is none. There is no training to sacrfice, no training they ever face life as true Christians way of the cross. Unpalatable truth protected. but truth nevertheless. And if The trouble is that men erect two Catholic parents seek to bring up their children in the way that is standards, one in what may be termed the human experience and the other contradictory of that truth, if they in the religious life of the race. neglect to acquaint them with disif the spiritual were not merely the cipline — which is sacrifice — in their young days, it need be no sacri-

### THE INEVITABLE TREND

perpetually easy way was the way to destruction.—Boston Pilot.

If the Catholic Church needed vindication from external sources to justify her doctrines and practices, has always been the practice of her enemies to assert that they did not tion there was something that either rights of man. They may have phrased their difficulties in many styles but we were asking too much of human nature, or we were encroaching upon the divinely bestowed prerogatives of the sons of God.

e theological phrase of the ques tion does not interest us at this moment since our attention has been the surrender to Catholic attitude of The pet objection against the

issued her ecclesiastical embargoes on free thought, her prohibitive decrees against free speech and her anathemas against free knowledge. The shadow of the inquisition hangs heavy upon the pages of the secular writers who deal with her history. The divines who differ with her teaching may sometimes respect the force of the argument by which the Church may be defended even when she wielded the lash of chastisement. But the layman draws upon the gentleness of the Master to reprove any recourse to harsh treatment, forgetful that the meek Saviour once plaited the thongs to whip a certain class of offenders. That point aside, however, let the same authorities tell the world now what they think of the action of the nations at war that employ every means once used by the Church to protect the people from inimical onslaught. We have the index, the suppression of free speech when that speech borders on disloyalty, the prohibitions against intercourse with the foe and the death penalty for traitorous disregard of the injunctions which some times very heavily have been im posed upon the shoulders of the sub-

jects by those who govern them.

The answer that may be given is that conditions now are abnormal and one should not draw a general plan of action from what is not com-To say that our government must now deal rigorously with possible sources of national disaster does not imply that the same liberty we have settled back into the calm course of everyday life. A physician may be permitted to use the knife during a spell of dangerous disea it does not follow that he should be pardoned if he drove home the scalpel into every sound body he met. In times of warfare men have thrown into fevered state and drastic remedies may be needed: during their sane and healthy moments of exis-tence it would be criminal to administer the same bitter potions. The Catholic Church, therefore, cannot justify herself for her continuous stand down through the ages against the liberties conceded to humanity by the Creator. If she merely used repressive measures when there was some violent religious disturbance, there might be a parallel between her action and present happenings. Then she might plead that her children required especial protection Even while she restrained them, she sought to shield them from encompassing peril. But in times of quiet and unruffled human intercourse she would be indefensible and she should be condemned, say they, if she appealed to the weapons excusably em ployed in days of danger.

Which retort labors under the for-getfulness that in the spiritual kingdom we have scriptural warrant for

of the enemy, an unremitting siege. hood if they ever had it. They must If for a little moment man could be allowed to imitate their elders in flatter himself that he was secure the matter of dress even when the from attack, then the Church might styles are vicious, they must have lay aside her unceasing vigilance. the amusements of their elders, the perpetual going to the theatre, the tiring nature of the conflict into which He thrust His apostles, the followers of the Master might find moments of spiritual relaxation when the armor could be cast off and the weapons, offensive and defensive, be laid away. This recess from battle is not given, however, and because to simplicity, and if children are to be permitted to develop along the line be permitted to develop along the line the cohorts to throw trenches about immortal souls, the Church of the cohorts to throw trenches about immortal souls, the Church of the cohorts to throw trenches about immortal souls, the Church of the cohorts to throw trenches about immortal souls, the Church of the cohorts to throw trenches about immortal souls, the Church of the cohorts to throw trenches about immortal souls, the Church of the cohorts to throw trenches about immortal souls, the cohorts to the cohorts to throw trenches about immortal souls, the cohorts to the c armed with every repelling force by life must be essentially a which these precious spirits may be

reflection and completion of the natural life of man; as if the elemen fice when both parent and children are forced to face the fact that the tal emotions in the fleshy heart were not an echo of the divine aspirations of the impalpable soul, the moulders of the history of the world have sought to introduce dissension where no division should be found. It happened, accordingly, that when the peoples of the earth lived the trivial round of pleasure and what was superficial in life occupied their constant thought, the realities of existence were forgotten, the great truths that the Church was sent to teach were surely contemporary history would disregarded and the foolish descend-supply the necessary evidence. It ants of Adam were heard to prate much of undying liberties, of the sufficiency of the present and of the unembrace the faith we profess because forgiveable crime of repressing the inherently in our religious constitue yearning instincts of human nature. War has brought the disillusion, not repelled reason or clashed with the because it has thrown man back into an abnormal state, but because it has recalled him from an unnatural condition in which the Omnipotent never destined him to live. ruthless hand of the monster has torn away the tinsel and the trump ery which littered the virgin soil none too gently, perhaps, the gawdy drawn lately to what one might call to hide herself from the light of the rebuking star set in the heavens by God has been stripped from the ageneral absolution. In the battle-shrinking spirit; the inanities, the fields, the casualty-clearing stations, Church has usually been drawn from insincerifies, the delusions, have men are calling in anguish for a priest the side of oppression. She was such a violent crusher of all natural ama violent crusher of all natural ambition and such a fierce foe of all trivialities that too long have enwithout a chaplain. On the western progress. Her favorite gaged his monopolized attention. In front there are ninety three method of discouragement, according that condition, there is little time for to common historical testimony, was the tolerance of the shams with troops at Salonica are destitute of barbarous persecution, or when that which hitherto men sought to shield spiritual comforts, and in Mesopowas not available because of the themselves from the accusing finger tamia it is the same. Cardinal strength of opposition, she had re- of truth. Brought back to reality, Logue says he would go himself if sorted to intimidation, threat and suppression. If she could not cast understand the wisdom of that more important work than this, and into dungeons, as in the days of divine teacher of reality and truth, he calls for sixty chaplains immediately.



and see for yourself.

Master to call men away from the unreal and the deceptive wiles of the enemy. Beginning to understand, what wonder, too, that now they commence to see the sanity of the provisions with which she shielded er children and no longer are disdainful of the agencies with which she reported her constant triumphs. -The Guardian

Lever Brothers Limited

# CALLS FOR CHAPLAINS

(C. P. A. Service) Dublin, Oct. 18 .- Cardinal Logue has issued a trumpet call to the young priests of Ireland. Our brave men at the front are dying without the Sacraments. Catholic soldiers go to the attack without so much as been put to flight; man stands face and calling in vain; hospital ships lains short of the requirements, the

# Now Remember!

When I ask for cocoa I want the best - and everyone knows that the best is

# COWAN'S COCOA

It is a well-known fact that in every home where quality is appreciated, this delicious cocoa may be found. It is pure and wholesome and manufactured from the best cocoa beans procurable.

See that the boy brings it.



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A modern, fireproof and distinctive hotel of 250 all outside rooms. Ideally located.

TARIFF: of Bath \$1.50 per day Private Bath \$2.00 per day and Two Rooms with Private Bath \$4.00 per day and upward C. A. MINER





where the evidence is conflicting and

confused, the subjective element

come the judge, the process is what

the illustration given above it will be readily seen that this process is

wholly legitimate, and that any at

tempt to limit its scope would be not

merely an undue interference with natural freedom, but also a psycho-

In the sphere of revealed religion,

however, the matter is entirely dif-

ferent. By revealed religion I mean

a body of transcendental truth re-

vealed to men at a definite time, in a

definite place, by a definite individual

and possessing, for every man, a

definite significance. Now we need

only reflect very casually upon all

that this implies, to see clearly

enough that within the domain of a

can have no ruling. And the reason

that it can have no ruling is because

the human susceptibilities, whatever

else they may be, are not, in any sense the criteria of truth. As an

illustration of this, which is in some

way parallel to my first, let us

suppose Martin Luther and John Calvin to be possessed of all possible

"This is My body." Now this difference in their respective conclusions

is explainable only by a difference in their susceptibilities; but the very

fact that this difference exists at all

is ample proof that there can be no

necessary correspondence between

these same susceptibilities, and ob-

jective fact. It is exactly this cor-

respondence which religion demands

and from whence it derives both its

value and its rationality. Thus, in

the illustration just given, it is emi-

nently important to me as an individ-

ual to know precisely what the Eucharist is. The knowledge of it

has a direct bearing upon my rela-

The very fact that no impression,

demand of reason is proof that im-

pressionism is not only incompetent

sphere of religion it is nothing less

than a perversion of man's rational

nature. It would, indeed, be as in-

to settle once and forever the author-

weighing of probabilities, yet both

This, then, is the real significance

of the Reformation, which if the

present celebration does but clarify,

it will surely not have been in vain

We are told that the "password" of those participating in this celebration

is to be the three outstanding characteristics of the work of Luther,

"Inspiration, Education, Transformation." It would, however, be far

more practical, even if less agreeable

to direct attention to the three

results of that work, which are most apparent in the world of to day, the

vagaries of the New Theology; general indifference to all religion;

and a threatened extinction of Pro-

testantism, through a declining birth-

300,000 ATTEND FUNERAL OF

ARCHBISHOP CARR

give vivid descriptions of the obse

quies of the late Most Rev. Dr. Carr,

Archbishop of Melbourne. Not since

the death of Cardinal Moran has there been witnessed beneath the

Australian journals received lately

religion such as this, impressionism

logical impossibility.

have called impressionism; and in

# CHATS WITH YOUNG

MEN

TO-DAY

Only from day to day The life of a wise man runs What matters of seasons far away Have gloom or have double suns?

To climb the unreal path We lose the roading here, We swim the rivers of wrath And tunnel the hills of fear,

Our feet on the river's brink, Our eyes on the clouds afar, We fear the things we think Instead of the things that are

Like a tide our work should rise, Each later wave the best; To-morrow forever dies, To-day is the special test

Like a sawyer's work is life, The present makes the flaw, And the only field for strife Is the inch before the saw.

EXPENSIVE KNOWLEDGE

That a little knowledge is some times an expensive thing, is well illustrated in the following incident: A manufacturer of some kind of patent compound, came into a chemist's shop one day, carrying in his hand a bottle containing an unwhole

some looking mixture would give \$100 to know what would make the water and oil in this emulsion separate," he said.

The chemist looked at it and said : Very well; write your check.'

'Check!" echoed the other.
'Yes, your check for \$100. say you are willing to give that, and for that price I am willing to tell you what will make the water and oil separate.

The visitor hesitated a moment and then wrote out the check for the named amount. The chemist carefully put it in his pocket-book, and quietly dropped into the liquid a pinch of common salt. Instantly the water and oil separated, and whether the client was satisfied or got what he wanted and he paid his own price for it.

CHARACTER IS FOUNDATION OF SUCCESS

Cardinal Gibbons characterizes, in a letter to me, a query which I have just addressed to certain representational distribution and have to be made to do it over! tive Philadelphians and a few others:

If a young man came to you seeking advice, what would you give him as the first rule of success?" The answer I received from the great and good Cardinal whom so

many thousands of Philadelphians love and revere, is as follows: "A young man should first consider to what vocation he is called by temperament and inclination, or rather, by divine guidance; and after deciding on the business or profession he is to embrace he should de-

vote all his energies to reach the goal of success.
"He should avoid every pleasure and distraction that would divide or weaken his attention to the pursuit

of life which he has chosen. " But he should avoid the common error of imagining that success depends on the acquisition of wealth or fame. No: success is attained by doing well what we do and remaining

faithfully at the post of duty. "In short, his aim of life should be to place principle before popular-ity, duty before pleasure, and Christian righteousness before expediency. He should endeavor, in a word, to be a man of upright character, which is more precious than riches and aring than

# BE AN OPTIMIST

Don't get discourged because you have made a mistake. There never been a human being who did not make some mistake. The best way we can do is to try not to make the same mistake again. In this way our work will become more and more accurate, and we will become more and more reliable.

Don't get discouraged because you are blamed for something you did not do. Explain the matter in a straightforward manner if you can. If you cannot do that, circumstances seeming to point to you as the guilty party, just wait. Time will clear up the whole matter and exonerate you from all guilt.

Don't get discouraged because you seem to be standing still in your business life, while others are forging to the front. Do your duty faithfully and your opportunity will surely come, and when you least expect it. Don't get discouraged because

others seem to be making a brilliant success of life while you are only making moderate advancement. Meteors make a brilliant dash across the midnight sky, but they soon die out and are heard no more. Don't get discouraged because you

have lost your position through no fault of yours. Many a man has arisen from such an experience to higher and better work than he would have gained if he had held the old place.

Don't get discouraged because people laugh at you and ridicule you when you are trying to do right. Every successful man has had the same experience : in fact it seems to be one of the prices we have to pay for success.

Don't get discouraged about anything when you are trying to do your best. Everything will come out all right, and you will laugh to morrow over the cares and worries of to day. -Pittsburg Catholic.

### OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

THE CHILDREN'S HOUR Between the dark and the daylight, When the night is beginning to lower Comes a pause in the day's occupa-

That is known as the Children's Hour.

I hear in the chamber above me The patter of little feet, The sound of a door that is opened And voices soft and sweet.

From my study I see in the lamp-Descending the broad hall stair Grave Alice, and laughing Allegra, And Edith with golden hair.

A whisper, and then a silence: Yet I know by their merry eyes They are plotting and planning to gether

To take me by surprise.

A sudden rush from the stairway, A sudden raid from the hall! By three doors left unguarded They enter my castle wall!

They climb up into my turret O'er the arms and back of my chair; If I try to escape, they surround me; They seem to be everywhere.

They almost devour me with kisses. Their arms about me entwine, Till I think of the Bishop of Bingen In his Mouse-Tower on the Rhine!

Do you think, O blue eyed banditti. Because you have scaled the wall, Such an old mustache as I am Is not a match for you all! I have you fast in my fortress.

And will not let you depart, But put you down into the dungeon In the round-tower of my heart.

And there will I keep you forever, Yes, forever and a day, Till the walls shall crumble in ruin And moulder in dust away!

### -HENRY W. LONGFELLOW MARNIE AND THE FLAG

Erect and alert, like a little soldier in blue gingham, Marnie stood at attention and saluted the flag. Then with blazing eyes she turned upon the two little boys across the aisle, whom the teacher was scolding, and fairly withered them with a scornful A very serious question." Thus glance. To think that there could be two American boys who would

John, however, was her neighbor, and as soon as Marnie came out to play that afternoon he ran right

Marnie drew her skirts round he with great dignity and started back toward the house. "You know well enough, John Grover!" she said. "I don't want anything to do with a traitor!" And she held her curly head very high indeed.

"Traitor!" stammered John. What do you mean?"

Marnie turned round just for a min-"Any boy who laughs at the Stars and Stripes is as bad as a traitor!" she said.

John took a step after her. "Why, what do you mean Marnie?" he said. "I never laughed at the Stars and Stripes, never! Why, I had a great-great-grandfather or something that died in the Revolutionary War! So !

Marnie turned again, and her eyes blazed even more than they had be-

'That makes it all the worse!" she 'What would your great-greatgrandfather think if he knew how you laughed at the flag when you ought to have saluted it?"

Oh!" John understood now and he felt better. "Is that what you mean Why, there wasn't any flag there to laugh at, Marnie Evans. That's the laugh at, Marnie Evans. joke, don't you see? Saluting the blackboard and pretending it's a flag!

Why, John Grover," cried Marnie, "do you mean—why, it is there! I mean it's just the same as there. Don't you see?" She stopped help-'Why, when I salute or when I sing The Star-Spangled Banner, I do see it—not a real one, of course, but something up in the air, bigger and lovelier than any flag I ever saw —almost. And that's what I salute. O John, don't you understand?" But John shook his head. "No," e said firmly. "It's because you're

he said firmly. a girl that you see things in the air like that. When I see a real flag I'll salute all right, and so'll the rest of the fellows; but saluting the black. board is just a joke. So! Come on now and play.' But Marnie shook her head and

walked slowly up the steps. She had something to think about, and wished to be by herself. To begin with, Marnie had to make

up her mind to the idea that other people did not see the great beautiful flag that she saw up in the sky whenever she heard The Star Spangled anner or went through the pretty exercise that they call in school, saluting the Flag. And then someway she saw that it was not a good thing for boys to laugh about salut ing the flag, even when there was not any flag there.

And last, there was the question of daddy's present that he did not bring

her from New York.
For Marnie's father had come back only that morning from New York; and as he had been too busy to buy her a present there, as he usually did, he had promised to let her go downtown with her mother and choose a present for herself.

Now the trouble was that there were two things that Marnie wanted

over, Marnie had thought that it would take her every single minute until mother was ready for her to decide which she would choose. But now, all of a sudden, here was a strange new idea.

She sat down in the library, perfectly still for ten minutes, and then

ran upstairs.
"Mother!" she called. "O mother! Could I get a flag with daddy's money do you think ?"

Yes, indeed," said mother. A big flag ?'

"Yes, a fine big flag; I should think," said mother. "Daddy was going to give you a particularly present, you know, because he had to disappoint you this morning. But what do you need of a flag? Daddy and I have a fine one to put on the front veranda.

Then Marnie told her all about the boys who laughed, and the flag that cally she seemed to see but that the boys decide did not see, and how she felt that

they must have a real flag.

Mother smiled and nodded and smiled again as she listened—and I think a little bit of mother's money, too, went into the flag that they bought that afternoon, for it was just as beautiful as a flag could be, and as big as a nine-year old girl could possibly carry over her shoul-

But the best thing of all happened the next morning when she stepped out of the door, with her head high and her precious flag waving proudly aloft. For there on the sidewalk were all the little boys, with John at their head. Not Marnie or Barbara When, therefore, this factor has be their head. Not Marnie or Barbara Frietchi, or George Washington him-self could have seen a thing to criticize in the way they saluted the flag that morning and marched behind it, a guard of honor, until it landed safe and sound in their room at school .-Youth's Companion.

### REFORMATION AND ITS SIGNIFICANCE

J. D. Tibbits in America

Cardinal Newman once remarked that if men would only be sufficient. ly explicit there would be little cause for discussion. A very direct and convincing illustration of this truth is contained in a statement attributed to Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, apropos of the celebration in honor of the four hundreth anniversary of the founding of Protestantism.

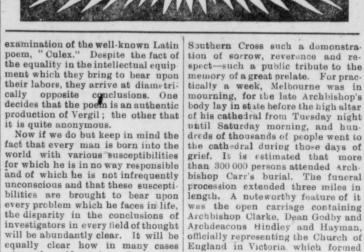
To recall to the mind of the twentieth century, says the Doctor, the significance of the great movement known as the Reformation is a valupublic service. The modern of the sixteenth century, with the dominance of a philosophy of life differ, and in a very marked degree, upon the meaning of the words, "This is My body." Now this differof the individual, and to make each individual merely a cog in the wheel of a powerful and dominating group.

Now with the first sentence of this statement, no Catholic will disagree, and every Catholic will cooperate with Dr. Butler in recalling to the fullest possible extent all that the Reformation implies; but Dr. Butler will surely concede that merely to recall this significance is to leave the work half done. It must be explained as well as recalled, and that with no trace whatever either of prejudice or evasion. And while it is true that in the words which follow the Doctor does give some sort of hint as to tion to eternity. A misconception of what that significance means to him, it might result in the closing of the it is none the less a truth that he channels of grace on the one hand, utterly misses the point upon which or an utter waste of spiritual energy the whole Reformation movement on the other. revolves, and that he succeeds only

the psychology of religion is the well-nigh incorrigible tendency to exalt the so-called "freedom of the as a court of appeal, but that in the individual" into a cardinal virtue Had modern Protestantism retained within her system a few more remnants of scholastic logic, it might teresting as it would be instructive have resulted in a far less confusion, and it would surely have resulted in a far deeper power of analysis. For is good. It is, however, by no means although scholastic distinctions have a necessity. But even if such specua bad name and have become the objects of much ridicule, chiefly in weighing of probabilities, yet both the hands of those who know little or the effort and the exercise possess a nothing of scholasticism, there is yet distinct and unquestionable value. one very important distinction which strikes at the very essence of the question. And I am offering this stake. And any system which seri-brief explanation of it in a perfect ously proposes to measure the truths spiritofco-operation with Dr. Butler's of eternity by the favor of an irreview, and in order to answer much that is said just now in connection that is said just now in connection merely in a degradation of man's with the Luther celebration, and highest gift, but in a complete surwhich is undoubtedly invested with render to the forces of unreason. quite as much obscurity as Dr. Butler himself has succeeded in investing his own words.

Translated into more exact lan-guage, this "freedom of the individis nothing more nor less than impressionism. Now the necessity for men, in accordance with their natural constitution, to be in great measure impressionists, I am quite free to admit. The error of Dr. Butler lies in his failure to recognize the fact that impressionism, freedom itself, has limits, and that if there is a sphere wherein it is legiti-mate, there is also a sphere in which it is not only illegitimate, but irration-In order to make my meaning clear I shall offer a brief illustration of each, not in the hope of saying anything heretofore unsaid, but onl of removing a little of the ambiguity which so obscures all modern discus

sion of the question. shall suppose two classical scholars of precisely equal erudition. I shall suppose, too, that they are gifted with equally logical minds, were two things that Marine wanted — a beautiful doll that she had seen in Shore's window and a set of books; and before John had come that she had seen in Shore's window and a set of books; and before John had come that she had seen in Shore's window and a set of books; and before John had come that she had seen in the shore in the shore in the she had seen in the shore in the s



proved to be 10 to 20 times the

amount taken.

# OUR DEAR DEAD

England in Victoria which formed

the end of the cortege.-The Monitor.

It is a beautiful thought when we bend in sorrow above the form of one whose spirit has departed, and whom in life we loved with the fondest love, that our prayers may avail in the realms of the dead. It s, alas! but too true that the poor sufferers in Purgatory are often forgotten and abandoned in their state of torment by those upon whose sympathy and affection they had most reason to count. We are told that the pagan poets of old imagined a mysterious river, Lethe, the waters of which were drunk by departed souls in order to lose all memory of the living. That was, indeed, a fiction of the imagination; the reality is far otherwise; it is the living who forget the dead. How often is it not the case that, despite the anguished protestations of the most tender love at the last hour, we soon forget those dear ones whom death has removed from our midst. The grass has not begun to grow over the mound cover-ing their graves in "God's acre" before their memory is lost sight of. And were it not that the Church, the tender Mother of both the living and the dead, extended her loving solicitude over her departed children, how many would long be left in suffering?
We seldom realize that our duty to

the loved departed is not paid by all the pomp and display of costly funerals and monumental tombfunerals and monumental tomb-stones. Far more profitable to the suffering soul would be the humble cross erected over the green mound that encloses the remains of its earthly tenement, and the faithful efforts of devoted friends to apply to is relief those consolations which religion provides. We cover the coffin of the departed with flowers; we cherish every scrap of eulogy that may be printed about them; we remember them with tears, and sometimes with prayers-but only some Our tears and our praises cannot help the suffering soul, but our prayers are to them what the dew of night is to the parched flower. How many parents have sacrificed in directing attention to what is at however refined, can guarantee an themselves in life in order to provide adary and unessential. exactness of result when exactness is for the temporal welfare of their One of the most singular facts in nothing less than an imperative children, and now cry out from the flames of purgatory: who have incurred the displeasure of God for having loved our children too much, whilst in return for our sacrifices these children forget us. and leave us to suffer without the aid they can so easily give! Let us remember: we are now in the month of November, a month which is not ours, but the month of the dead who are dear to us. They wait and suffer. softly whispered to Mary Immaculate or a Mass assisted at with fervour, will, with magic power, open wide streams of healing, and some poor soul, loosed from purgatory's prison, will swiftly reach the longed for goal, God's home of eternal rest and happiness. We know that the Holy Sacrifice is inestimably precious. Who, then, can picture the joy of the

suffering soul when Mass is offered especially for it? Let us, then, during this month of November do all we can for the release of the Holy Souls. The prayers we offer are the "golden chains" which bind us and our suffering brethren in purgatory to Jesus Sacred Heart. And when the long day's troubles and labours are ended, and the home-group meets in happiness, let your heart yearn for the dear old faces gone for ever. When the children are assembled and their innocent young faces are bowed down in child like prayer, tell them of those penal fires, where their dear, dead friends are now atoning for the sins and faults of bygone years. Let the sinless hearts of the children, as they kneel with God's adoring angels reach into God's white throne, there to plead for the suffering souls of those who have passed away that in the peace and bliss of eternity may rest for evermore.-Holy Family

There is a boundary to the understanding, and when it is reached. faith is the continuation of reason.

Church Calendar.

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## OBITUARY

MRS. CATHERINE DEVEREAUX

On October 8th, 1917, Mrs. Cather ine Devereaux, relict of the late Mr. John Devereaux, of Belledune River, N. B., passed away at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. H. M. Buckley, of Gloucester Jct., aged seventy-two years. Deceased who belonged to one of the most highly respected families of the county, had been ill but a short time so that her death came as a great shock to her many friends.

On October 10th, her remains accompanied by relatives and friends, were taken to her former home in Belledune River where on the following morning her funeral took place from the residence of her brother, Mr. Ambrose Killoran, to the Church of St. John the Evangelist where old friends and neighbors had gathered to pay their last tribute of respect to one whom they so

highly esteemed. High Mass of Requiem was celebrated by the pastor Rev. Father Van de Moortel who also delivered a most touching and consoling sermon.

After Mass interment took place in the family lot in the cemetery of St. John the Evangelist beside her husband who predeceased her several The pall bearers were Mr. Francis J. Buckley, Mr. Gerald Buckley, Mr. William Killoran, Mr. John McDonnell, Mr. Thomas McDonnell, and Mr. Daniel Curry.

Always a sincere Christian, and as her former pastor said in his sermon "as true a Catholic as ever lived," her life was an inspiration to those who are left behind to mourn her

She leaves two sisters, Mrs. H. M Buckley, of Gloucester Jct., with whom she had made her home of late years, and Miss Josephine of Lynn, Mass., who through illness, was unable to be present, six grandchildren: Rev. Francis J. Buckley, of the teaching staff of St. Thomas College, Chat ham, N. B., Miss Mary Buckley, of the Sacred Heart Academy, Bathurst, rest in peace. May his soul and Justin, Gerald, Bertrand and Donald Buckley of Gloucester Jct., three sisters, Mrs. Mary Clancy of lin, wife of the late Michael Lough-lin, aged ninety-two years. May her and Mrs. E. Doyle of Jacquet River, and one brother, Mr. Ambrose Killoran, of Belledune River.

Find your niche and ful it. Be it ever so little no one fits so well in it Many a very intelligent conscience

Keep a thing seven years and you'll

PREPARE TO MEET THE COST OF WAR

BELLIGERENT NATIONS ARE CAREFULLY HUSBANDING RESOURCES BY

EFFECTIVE ORGANIZATION Ottawa, Oct.—The cost of the War has become so great in recent months that the layman is at pains to under-stand it. The Allied firancial experts, however, are not frightened by the prospect in view of the measures tain financial stability in Allied countries.

Assuredly one of the most important of these measures is that which provides for the safeguarding of the national prosperity by sending into military service only those who do not happen to be working at essen tial tasks. The great basic indus tries, such as agriculture, transportation, etc., are being carefully protected against disintegration in all the larger belligerent countries. As a result, a very quick recovery is expected to follow the end of the War.

Canada is being congratulated upon her wisdom in recognizing the unexpected length of the War by putting into operation a Military Service Act of moderate type yet bound to prove an efficient help to industry.

The New York Senate by a vote 31 to 13 has passed the literacy test bill.
The measure, which was introduced by Majority Leader Brown, is designed to amend the Constitution so as to require all persons becoming voters after 1920 to be able to read and write English.

### DIED

Hogan.-At the Water Street Hos pital, Ottawa, on Monday, September 3, 1917, Mr. James Hogan, in his sixtieth year. Two sons, Captain John Douglas Hogan and Corporal James Shirley Hogan are serving

LOUGHLIN.-At Campbellford, Ont. on October 10, 1917, Honora Loughsoul rest in peace.

ORDER YOUR ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS NOW IS THE TIME TO ORDER YOUR Artificial Flowers before the Christmas rush. Our staff of thirty skilled flower-makers are always busy Carnations, 15 20, 30 cts. a doz.; June ro-es 40cts. a fooz.; American Beauty Roses, 40 cts. a doz.; Sharied Roses 75 cts. a doz.; Victor. Violets, 40 cts. a doz.; Shaded Roses 75 cts a doz; Violets, 40 cts. a doz bunches; Mums, 50 cts. a doz.; Xmas Rells 510, 15 cts.; Poinsettias 50 cts. a doz. Special prices to the trace. Send your orders to us. Brantford Artificial Flower Co.. Brantford, Ont. P. S.—All charges paid by us. 2038-2

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of five per cent. (5%) per annum upon the paid-up capital stock of this Bank, has been declared for the three months ending the 30th November. 1917, and that the same will be payable at the Head Office and Branches on and after Saturday, the first day of December, 1917. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th day of November to the 30th day of November, 1917, both days inclusive. By Order of the Board. J. COOPER MASON,

Toronto, October 24th, 1917. Acting General Manager.

# TEACHERS WANTED

TEACHER WANTED AT ONCE HOLDING A 3rd class certificate; able to teach both And the second of the second o

Children for Adoption The St. Vincent de Paul Society of Hamilton has nine children for adoption—one girl and eight boys. The boys are aged from two to seven years, and the girl's age two years and nine months. Full information may be had from Mr. M. J. Forster, agent of St. Vincent de Paul Society, 205 Walnut St. South, Hamilton, Ont. 2035-4

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Service Act, 1917

# Do It TODAY

THE MILITARY SERVICE ACT is passed; the Proclamation issued October 13th. It is now the bounden duty of every man in Class One to report for service or claim exemption. This includes all bachelors and widowers without children (not otherwise excepted) who were 20 years old on the 13th October, 1917, and whose 34th birthday did not occur before January 1st, 1917.

# What To Do

Go to your Post Office and ask for the form for reporting for service or for claiming exemption. The form contains clear instructions for filling in. Do this not later than NOVEMBER 10th.

# Beware of the Last Minute Rush

With so many thousands of reports and claims to be dealt with, the rush of Class One Men will grow heavier day by day. You will waste less of your time and serve your own best interests if you avoid the inevitable rush on the last days.

The law is being enforced with the Government and the People firmly behind it. Obey the law. Do it today.

> Issued by The Military Service Council

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Here are Two Exceptional Gifts for Him

WOULD YOU LIKE \$1 OR \$2 DAILY AT HOME, knitting war sox on Auto Knitters? Experience unnecessary. Send 3c. stamp. Dept. 215 C, Auto Knitter Company, College St., Toronto FIRST - Handsome Leather Money Belt. Has SECRET pocket for bills, 4 pockets for documents, and place for identification card or photograph. Sold in best quality tan leather at \$1.50. SECOND-Seal Grain Leather Walle

MAID WANTED FOR CATHOLIC INSTITU-tion. Good wages. No kitchen work. Apply Box T. CATHOLIC RECORD. 2037-3 containing 2 pockets for documents. SAFETT Bill Holder pocket for calling cards, and two ticket pockets. Price \$1.00. CATHOLIC CHILDREN FOR ADOPTION FOUR CHILDREN, TWO BOYS, AGE SIX and three years, and two girls, age seven and four years. These children are brothers and sisters, and it would be most desirable to have them placed in pairs if possible. They are extraordinarily fine, healthy, nice looking children, blue eyes and fair complexion. Applications received by Wm. O'Comor, Children's Branch, 149 University ave., Toronto. Gift.
In ordering Belts, state approximate waist

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DUPLEX MANUFACTURING CO., DEPT. A2, BARRIE, ONT.

# The Gift of Freedom is Bought with Blood, but Money will Help preserve it.

Let this great truth burn itself into your soul-the Gift of Freedom cannot be bought with money, but money will help to preserve it.

From the four corners of the earth those who love Freedom have united to defend it from enslavement by Germany,

Millions of free men have already sacrificed their lives on Freedom's altar.

Still other millions stand ready to make the supreme sacrifice.

Noble women have sent loved ones to Freedom's service with an anguish harder to bear than death.

Still other millions have yielded their entire resources in service or in money to the need of their countries.

Canada proudly claims her full share of these noble souls.

And now, for their sakes, asks her citizens (men and women) to support, with money Canada's part in the mighty efforts of the free peoples of the earth to save themselves from the ghastly crucible into which the Hun would pour and then remould mankind.

To prevent this, brave men are giving their lives. Will you hesitate to lend your money?

Canada must raise more money in order to continue to play her great part in the prosecution of the war.

This money must come from the people of Canada. Outside financial markets are closed, and it is in the interests of Canada that as much as possible of our war indebtedness should be held within the Dominion and interest upon it paid to our own people.

The money is here. The only question is, will Canadians, now that they know the need, respond magnificently to this appeal? They will!

# Get Ready to Buy in November Canada's Victory Bonds

Issued by Canada's Victory Loan Committee in co-operation with the Minister of Finance of the Dominion of Canada.