## The Catholic Record

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1918

JUST BY THE WAY

There is a great deal of misapprehension as to what is called "sentiment." Most people today pride themselves upon being without it. hear a thought expressed which has flowers. some feeling in it-that is condemnable as sentiment, and a man who as a sort of snob of the feelings. Now, if all this censure was kept for has missed it. the affectation of feeling, and if the word sentiment was kept for that pretence, there would be nothing to be said. But it is not so; indeed, sentiment" in a condemnatory sense is applied to every feeling that the person having recourse to the dictionary does not understand or does not sympathize with. To understand all the feelings of other people, there is much that is dubbed sentiment which is real feeling, and that instead of being one of the worst is the very best thing we know in this life. The prevalence of this blind censure is due not to the

But there is another truth which seems exaggerated to another who ation that sentiment gets a bad of Malines. name. The strong man can feel deeply. It is the weak one who shows his feelings by writhings or groans, or tears, or laughter; and vain in the same university that had when the man is very weak these given Father Damien to history, and ebullitions of emotions-which are now he was the Primate of Belgium. not the overflow of the full cup of heart-but of hysteria, which is an homages to the late Pius X., and to expression of the emotions through the muscles. When emotion goes so far it is naturally and reasonably resented. But even short of hysterical outbursts the wholesome leakage roof of his own palace open to the of our emotions of mirth and sorrow sky. And during the months of that in laughter or tears causes discomfort, and is felt to be incongruous by all who are not infected by the same disease. If you are in a com-pany when all are laughing—and you New Year's Day that I had the do not know the joke—you feel a decided rising of resentment. If you claiming him among my friends. are in the house of sorrow and note He came in the simplicity that was the tears without knowing why they so implicit an element of his greatflow, again you are outside the charmed circle of emotion, and that press his gratitude for what Amerfeeling produces annoyance. All feeling produces annoyance. All give me an autographed copy of his healthy expressions of emotion are Pastoral, which at that moment had social. Every laugh aims at mak- somehow got out of Belgium and gone ing a convert. Emotions are meant to communicate the same feeling from one to another. Anger strong and spare, in the long black soutane with the red piping and the to make the expression of the emo. sash, not with the stately, measured tions of another congruous to you is pace that one associates with the to have the same emotion. If you to have the same emotion. If you share it to the like extent with the skirt of his soutane before him person who is laughing or weeping, as he walked, as though it impeded then their laughter is music, their his movements. He was impressive weeping a sad echo of your own in his great height and he bent weeping a sad echo of your own

But, again, there is a tendency in all emotion to overdo itself, to fall on the other side, like vaulting ambition. Pathos is easily turned to bathos. There soon gets to be a luxury in feeling, in nursing, in exaggerating your emotion-

"There's such a joy in melancholy, I would not, if I could, be gay."

#### THE HAPPY MEAN

Attention has a way of pointing the instant-it is focusing the mind. It excludes the world, and concentrates the mind upon the particular thing that dominates the moment. But pain and pleasure have the same domineering methods. They insist upon having the room of the moment to themselves. They, too, exclude the world, which is not in the aching toe or the instant's rapture. The poignancy of either the pain or the pleasure is in proportion to the absoare only temperately moved the pain or pleasure is on the shaky throne of a constitutional monarch. Here, again, unless the critic shares the sentiment to the full, the manifestation has the effect of a stage play; it is put on, it is affected, it is a senti-

ridicule which is thrown on the spurious may have some effect in preventing the genuine manifestations of deep feeling. It is ill for an age when it lives behind a mask, and yet today it seems it is good To many it seems a maudlin condi- form to be callous-laughter is to be tion which has not the excuse of mellowed to a smile, and sorrowdrink. To others, whenever they there is nothing but cards and

There is, we believe, a happy medium between the sedateness and indulges in sentiment is regarded hardness of a granite rock and the detonations of hysteria, and this age

#### CARDINAL MERCIER

U. S. MINISTER TO BELGIUM GIVES HIS IMPRESSIONS OF HEROIC PRELATE

In Everybody's Magazine for July Brand Whitlock, United States Minister to Belgium, gives a true picture of Cardinal Mercier's heroic stand against tyranny. Mr. Whitlock's story is in part as follows:

On Christmas Day he had sat in his austere study in the gray old ecclesiastical palace in Malines, its roof fallen in from the shells that had rained upon it during the flerce commonness of mock feeling in man, battles of August and September, but to the want of genuine sympathy penning in sorrow, but in lofty courage of an indomitable will, a pastoral etter to his bruised and scattered and tortured flock. It was that underlies this matter which is not unworthy of notice. All feeling seems exaggerated to another who seems exaggerated to another who has not the same feeling, and it is fathers of Christianity — Désiré because of this belief in the exagger- James, Cardinal Mercier, Archbishop

He was proud of being a Walloon he had been born in Braine l'Alleud. there near the field of Waterloo in 1851; he had been educated at Lou-He was called to Rome at the out-break of the War to render the last participate in the election of the new Pope; he had returned to Belgium to find his land laid waste by the sword, his alma mater destroyed, his diocesan city in ruins and the autumn and early winter he had been quietly visiting the devastated pastures of his flock.

I had not seen him at that time ness, one February morning to exica had done for his nation, and to famous.

He entered, advanced, tall and strides, kicking out with impatience slightly forward with an effect of swooping on, like an avenging jus-But his hand was outheld and in his mobile countenance and kindly eyes there was a smile, as of sweetness and light, that illumined the long, lean visage.

When he had laid off the low,

black, beaver hat, with its cord and tassels of red and gold, and seated himself in one of the Government's ugly leather chairs, he adjusted the little red calotte that covered the poll whereon the gray hair had long been thinning, drew off his red gloves, and as he sat, his long fingers that played for an instant with the gold cross and chain that hung before him, found a pair of common steel-rimmed eye glasses and played with that instead. The detail seemed to be expressive of the utter simplicity of the man in all that concerned him personally; for if, in all that per-tained to his high office as a prince of the Church, he was correct, punctilious even, in all purely personal ways he was as simple, as unpretentious, as modest as one of those rugged primeval natures to which

one instantly compared him. His hands were large and powerful nd his weathered countenance was luteness of the monarchy. When we full of serene light with little of the sypically ecclesiastical about it-a high brow, a long nose, lean cheeks, strong jaw, and a large mobile mouth, of the orator, but with thin lips that of American principles.

could close in impenetrable silence.

And, as the three Cardinals point could close in impenetrable silence. The eyes were blue and they twinkled with a lively intelligence and evident

pation he knew and sympathized with, going about at night alone, in all weathers, unsparing of himself, visiting the sick and the imprisoned, forgetting to eat, accustomed to long. weary vigils, and of an independence that needed none of the reliance or approvals of this earth.

There was something primal, original about him, a man out of the people yet above them, one of those rare and lofty personalities who give the common man hope because they are like him, and yet create in him new aspirations and higher hopes may become if only he have the will by devotion, by abnegation, by sacri-fice, and by love. In his mere pres-ence one felt all little things shrivel up, and wondered why small annoy-ances should fret and irritate; and when he had gone the impalpable in-fluences of his lofty spirit hung for hours about one in the air.

He was the incarnation of the principle that is the antithesis of that upon which the power that had because of this all its armies and all its guns and bayonets and Komm lanturs were powerless; its minions who had not hesitated to destroy cities and communities, did not dare even so much as to touch a hair of his head. Ultimate history, written at that hour when mankind shall have emerged out of the dark-ness and savagery of these times into the light of those better days that must come if there is any meaning or order in the universe, will celebrate the astonishing coincidence that, in the little nation which the most ruthless power of all times chose as the first and most tragic of its many victims, there was a man whose personality, alone and of itself proved the superiority of moral over

#### WHY WE FIGHT AND PRAY

Two momentous utterances, within a week, concerning our country's part in the Great War have deeply impressed the American people. One was the address of President Wilson at a great international Fourth of July celebration at Mount Vernon, the home of George Washington, and the other the appeal of our three American Cardinals to the Catholic people of America. President Wilson spoke to representatives of many races who had gone to Mount Vernon with him to pay their tribute to the nation's founder. He declared the settlement must be final, and that there can be no compromise, and "the ends for which the associated peoples of the world are fighting and which must be conceded them before there can be peace" were thus de-

scribed by the President: "I .- The destruction of every arbitrary power anywhere that can separately, secretly and of its single choice disturb the peace of the world; or if it cannot be presently destroyed, at the least its reduction to virtual

II.—The settlement of every question, whether of territory, of sov ereignty, of economic arrangement or of political relationship, upon the basis of the free acceptance of that settlement by the people immediately the material interest or advantage of any other nation or people which may desire a different settlement for the sake of its own exterior influence or

III.—The consent of all nations to be governed in their conduct to-ward each other by the same principles of honor and of respect for the ommon law of civilized society that govern the individual citzens of all modern States in their relations with promises and convenants may be sacredly observed, no private plots or conspiracies hatched, no selfish injuries wrought with impunity, and a mutual trust established upon the handsome foundation of a mutual

respect for right.

"IV.—The establishment of an organization of peace which shall make it certain that the combined power of free nations will check every invasion of right and serve to make peace and justice the more secure by affording a definite tri-bunal of opinion to which all must submit and by which every international readjustment that cannot be amicably agreed upon by the peoples directly concerned shall be

back of their President in the determination to attain these ends. They are ready to go to any lengths and to make any sacrifice for the triumph

out in their appeal to their people, none more enthusiastically and is put on, it is affected, it is a sentiment, and not real feeling. Al better in the effort to give some imof work and sacrifice than the Cath-

though sentiment in this sense is not admirable, sentiment in the true sense is most excellent.

And we fear that in these days the And we fear that in these days the are the content of passed in obscure toil among the poor, in humble homes, and lowly lives, whose every care and preoccupation he knew and sympathized pation he knew and sympathized principles upon which the sacred physical evil to someone who has President has clearly stated the high principles upon which the sacred cause for which we fight rests, and that we battle for the welfare of men of every nation, asking no special indemnities for our sacrifices other than those which all free men seek. And for this reason, our Cardinals point out, we turn with fullest confidence to the God of justice and mercy, beseching Him to accept our sacrifices, guide our rulers, and give success to our arms. With our righteous cause God will be our surest help as He must be our strongest hope. We shall all fight and pray because they demonstrates in their till our victory is won and peace is sufficient selves what a common man again restored to the world.—N. Y. Catholic News.

#### GERMAN RECIPROCITY

ment itself the facts about the German behaviour on Corpus Christi day, which has done so much to exasperate Allied feeling, if that were possible, about the manner in which this War is being conducted by our principal enemies. Shortly before Corpus Christi day the Holy Father, acting not in the particular interests of the Germans, but as the intermediary, according to his custom, of any humane proposal from any bel-ligerent transmitted to our govern-ment a petition from Cardinal Hartmann that Cologne should not be subjected to aircraft attack on that day. In agreement with the French Government and with the acquiescence of the Air Ministry the request was granted, and the Germans were leftfree, by the withdrawal voluntarily of our military arm, to have their processions of the Blessed Sacrament in peace. It seems incredible, but on that self-same day the Germans deliberately carried out a long range bombardment of Paris, killed and wounded 13 people, and damaged a church in which the self-same worship as at Cologne was going on. Also on that very day they continued their abominable practise of bom-barding from the air with every circumstance of deliberation the maimed and bed-ridden and the nurses and doctors in hospitals at the bases in France.

One expects nothing different from the Kaiser and his satellites. Such conduct is entirely in their line. But even at this period one cannot help being shocked when one comes across new exhibitions of the theory and practice of Prussianism. one is still left wondering at the folly of people who do not see when they are doing a thing which marks them savages, and alienates from them any remnants of consideration which the spiritual power they wish to have on their side might be able to extend to on Tuesday, though not in the Times. that the Holy Father has expressed his strong indignation, and telegraphed to that effect to the Archbishop of Cologne. We can well be-lieve that this is the truth, or even less than the truth. As to the British action, we believe it to have been at once generous, and in the long run wise, and it is encouraging to see from the general tone of the press, apart from the notoriously anti-Catholic organs, that our feeling is shared by the mass of our Protestant fellow country. men. And we say this with full knowledge of the attempts of the Times, the Morning Post, and similar organs to misuse the incident in the | Christendom. interests of their favourite campaign. Cardinal Gasparri expressed Friday to the Count de Salis the Holy Father's thanks to the British

Unfortunately, we, withour French, American, and Italian brethren in with those who have benefited by Governments. Unless or until there is some sign that the Catholics of half by their rulers, they must be held to be, if not partakers, condoners of crime. We can quite believe, as we have often said, that they may be tion and the Pontifical Mass. as a mass misrepresented and mis-led. But, after all, they can only represent themselves through their own representatives, and mankind can only judge of them as so repre sented. And, unfortunately, it is no new story. For nearly four years they have looked on, as Cardinal they have looked on, as Cardinal Mercier says, "with folded arms, unmoved looks, and closed lips at the torture of a friendly people that have never wished Germany anything but good," and for nearly four years abomination after abomination, culminating in the despicable trick on equally unmoved.

committed an injustice and obstinately perseveres in his unjust course, and to wish this physical evil, not as an end in itself, but as the means of wish that the guilty should suffer so that, under the pressure of suffering, there shall come about the converversion which he refuses to effect voluntarily—this is not to hate him, but on the contrary to love him

rationally. The last thing we should desire to see is a blind campaign of "reprisals" upon the innocent, the aged, and the suffering. The evil is to be sought out and uprooted at its centre-in the German High Com-mand and the military forces at its In such circumstances as those of today, and with such forces in the enjoyment of a temporary ascendency, it is useless, and it would be merely a condonation of evil, to talk about negotiating with such people. They are no more fitting parties for negotiation than is a poisonous snake to the traveller that crosses its path. If any think that the reptile is physically irresistible, they had better make the best fight they can against it, and go down honourably, than meet the same end as cravens. But while the essential business of the Allies is to bend all their force to the reduction of the enemy, where alone he can be effectively reduced, it is both their right and their duty to neglect no auxiliary operations that can con duce to that end. And amongst these andoubtedly is the carrying of war into his own country, by aircraft attack upon military objectives, even though such attack involve incident ally the loss of innocent life. If in the manner of such attack the Germans have chosen-as so often in other details of war—to treat as scrap paper the humane provisions of the laws of warfare, those who are engaged against them cannot be bound by such provisions so far as these rest only upon human con-tracts and conventions, or upon the feelings natural to humane persons. Nor will it be open to the Germans a second time to obtain such immun ities for such reciprocity as were given last The Universe.

#### MOST REV. ARCHBISHOP DOUGHERTY

ENTHRONED AS METROPOLITAN OF PHILADELPHIA

CARDINAL GIBBONS OFFICIATES AT

SOLEMN CEREMONIES Philadelphia Standard and Times

Home, back home, amid the scenes of his youth and early priestly labors, whence he went forth fifteen years ago in humble obedience to the voice of the Vicar of Christ to become a successor of the Apostles in the far-distant Philippine Islands the Most Rev. Dennis J. Dougherty, D. D., was solemnly enthroned as Archbishop of Philadelphia and Metropolitan of the Province of Pennsylvania in the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul on Wednesday, July 10.

His Eminence James Cardinal Gibbons, the venerable Archbishop of Baltimore, officiated at the cere mony, which surpassed all previous functions held in this illustrious see one of the most important in all

The circumstances could scarcely have been surpassed. ideal. The stately Cathedral. splendent with flowers and ferns and Government for their action, and in potted plants and brilliant with electhat expression of gratitude all Cath-olics are thankful to be able to join. High above the main altar was a great Cross of incandescent bulbs and, in illuminated letters, the signi the Faith, cannot associate ourselves ficant message: "In hoc signo even in the week of Corpus Christi vinces" (In this sign thou shall conquer). More than three times the kindness of the Holy Father and many as the vast edifice could by the decent standards of thought accommodate thronged Logan Square and action followed by the Allied the Parkway and the adjoining thoroughfares anxious to greet the new Chief shepherd of the diocese Germany through their leaders, ecclesiastical or lay, repudiate the code of morals adopted on their behundreds were forced to stand or kneel during the three and a half

> In addition to the universally loved Cardinal Gibbons were present another Archbishop, the Most Rev. Jeremiah J. Harty, D. D., Bishop of Omaha, almost a score of Bishops, mitred abbot, many monsignori approximately eight hundred of the reverend clergy, including members of various religious orders and virtually every one of the diocesan priests who could be spared from parochial duties.

The Right Rev. Michael J. Hoban D. D., Bishop of Scranton, was the celebrant of the Solemn Pontifical has found them Mass. The Right Rev. Thomas J. Have not we Shahan, S. T. D., J. U. L. LL. D.,

ica, Washington, D. C., preached the

CARDINAL GIBBONS' ADDRESS AT THE LUNCHEON

In response to the toast "Our Holy Father and Our Country," Cardinal Gibbons replied as follows: I am asked to respond to the toast,

"Our Holy Father and Our Country."
My heart at the present time, my friends, goes out to our great soldiers who are fighting in the trenches in France and who are constantly giving their lives to their beloved country, and our hearts go out also, naturally, to those who are to become or who have become enwidowed through this terrible and destructive war. But, as the toastmaster has said, very properly, there is one majestic figure that omsupabove allothers—one majestic figure commands our sympathy and our admiration, and that figure is Benedict XV. I see him now in spirit with uplifted hand like Moses on the mountain, praying for his children on both sides. We all know well the criticisms that have been passed upon the Holy Father; he is opposed in England, especially the complaint has gone out that our Holy Father has not taken sides with the Allie against Germany and Austria. would be impossible. Our Holy Father cannot be a partisan; his exalted position forbids it; heisthe Father of all; the others are his children not a blind witness or an indifferent spectator of the crimes to which the Bishop referred to to day in his discourse; he is not a blind witness to and are committed against humanity and against civilization. The Holy Father has time and again protested; he has protested against the forced invasion of Belgium; he has protested against the deportation of Belgian subjects; he has protested against the destruction of churches and libraries in Belgium and in France, and he has labored not without success in affecting the exchange of prisoners. My friends, we cannot too much exalt the Pope. The Pope is the highest personage today on the face of the earth. This is not a figure of speech, and why? The Pope is the perennial ruler; Leo may die, Pius may die, Benedict may die, but the Papacy lives forever. The Pope in his day has seen kingdoms rise and fall; he has seen kingdoms change into re-publics and republics lapse into monarchies. He has seen the rise and the development; there is no ing the A. P. A. excitement twenty exaggeration here—he has seen the years ago and again during the recent rise and development of every king-dom and every power in Europe, and it is not improbable that he will live and proscription. At the national to see the death of some of them, and chant their requiem. The Pope has looked on calmly while the Goths and the Vandals and the Huns, the Visigoths and the Saxons invaded the fairest portions of Europe, upsetting thrones; all this he has seen while the divine constitution of which he is the guardian stands as firm as the rock on which it is

I thank God, my friends, that the spiritual children of our Holy Father in the United States are second to none in lovalty to our beloved country, and our service to our country is manifested more by deeds than by words, and while we form about 17% of the population, I dare say we form some 35% of those fighting in the army. What makes Catholicity so strong a power for the countries Wash today? What is it? It is the teach. teach from your pulpit that the State is supreme in the civil domain, just as the Church is supreme in the were young that every man that is elected to office, whatever that office may be, from President down to the humblest official, as soon as he is Almighty God Himself and is clothed of their commissions. with divine authority. This is the thing that gives strength and courto our young men and teaches an act of homage we pay to God Himself.

I do not wish to detain you much longer, but the question of Church and State reminds me of a thought here. With regard to the union of Church and State the question may be asked as to whether we should love to be united to the Government. I do not desire, my friends, that a union of Church and State be had in our country, but if there is a union of Church and State—an official union, the civil authorities would have the right—they would be apt to dictate to us what doctrines we should fifty eight years old, had been preach—put a padlock on our mouths and make us like dumb dogs —but I wish from my heart that the duties at intervals until recently, same happy condition of things Cancer, induced by intestinal trouble, existing among us today may continue for all time to come; that the priests of the United States may priests of the United States may be a shair time and talents and learned of the Bishop's death: "In death of Bishop Cusack the whole necessary, to the cause of Christianity and the enlightenment of the faithful; they will receive in return both in New York and Albany the gratitude they received today and the homage and love and affection and the free will offerings of a his death as a great personal be

#### CATHOLIC NOTES

The entire graduating class of Loyola Jesuit College, Montreal, says Truth, have joined the colors.

Since last report, sixty additional graduates or students of Georgetown University have joined the army or navy. The great school's roll of honor now embraces more than 1,300 names. Its men are in every branch of the service.

The war cross of France has already been given to 122 soldiers from Massachusetts. All but five of these belong to the One Hundred and Fourth Regiment—the Catholic

The Rev. T. J. Glynn, a priest of Beaver Falls, Pa., has invented a large powerful, triple-propeller air ship. It is kite-shaped and much larger and much more powerful than the machines now in use.

In the War Cyclopedia issued by the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy and George Creel, chairman, it is stated under the heading, "Knights of Columbus": "The Knights of Columbus represent the Catholic communicants, who will constitute perhaps 35 per cent of the new army."

The English papers have recently been glorifying that gallant Catholic soldier General Carton di Wiart, whose ame appears in the latest casualty ist, and who had been wounded for the thirteenth time. In giving his splendid record in the Boer War, Somaliland and the present struggle. in which he has lost both a hand and an eye and gained the V. C., they withhold one detail, that General Carton di Wiart is a fervent Catholic.

Edmonton, July 8.—Very Rev. Hip-polyte Leduc, O. M. I., Vicar General of the Arcdiocese of Edmonton, has gone to his eternal reward. He preathed his last at 5:30 Saturday afternoon, June 29th. He had often expressed the wish to die on "Our Lady's Day," and the Saturday on which he was called from this "vailey of tears" happened to be also the last Saturday of the mouth of the Sacred Heart. He was fortified for the last long journey by all the rites of Holy Mother Church. Precious in the sight of the Lord, is the death of His saints.'

Dr. Washington Gladden, whose death was reported last week from Columbus, Ohio, was known throughout the country as a foe of bigotry, says the Catholic Transcript. Duranti Catholic craze he stood man-fully against the campaign of slander Catholic Federation meeting in Columbus seven years ago, Dr. Gladden, the Congregational minister, occupied a seat on the platform during the program.

Catholic chaplains are mentioned in latest dispatches for distinguished conduct and particular personal bravery. They are Father Noblet, Father Evans, S. J., Father Vincent Schully C. R L., and Father Whitfield. Another priest, Father Macilvaine has in the cause of duty. After serving in France and being badly gassed, he was invalided home and insisting in going out again, was attached for a time to a hospital ship. It happened to be the Glenert Castle and he went down with it. He came from Glasgow Archdiocese, where his loss is de-

iels last week approved an opinion of ing that you received and that I the judge advocate general of the received. You were taught and you of American Admirals as follows William S. Benson, Henry T. Mayo Wm. B. Caperton and Austin M. Knight ecclesiastical or spiritual domain. Admiral Benson holds the chief rank. You have been taught when you under the naval act of August, 1916, which made him rank next to the Admiral of the navy, a position which has been vacant since the humblest official, as soon as he is death of Admiral Dewey. The other elected, becomes a representative of officers rank according to the dates

News comes from London that a Protestant "Wayside Cross Society has been organized, with Lord Shaftthem that our obedience is not an esbury as its president to set up act of servility we pay to man, but crucifixes throughout England, to revive the faith and cheer the spirit of the people in the midst of their sorrows and sufferings due to the great War. The shrines to be found on the highways throughout France and Belgium, and the consolation derived by the faithful who openly pray there for Divine help and grace, have made a profound impression on the soldiers from Great Britian.

Albany, July 12.-The Right Rev. Thomas F. Cusack, Bishop of the Catholic, Diocese of Albany, died this afternoon. Bishop Cusack, who was poor health since June, 1917, but had been able to perform his diocesar duties at intervals until recently. community suffers a great loss. I knew Bishop Cusack for many years was big minded, public spirited, devout man and priest. reavement.

#### THE RETURN OF MARY O'MURROUGH

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

## CHAPTER I

A CROSS-ROAD DANCE

The green district of Killelagh lies in the high country above Killarney; a place of pastures, blue mountainy distances, swift-sailing clouds drop ping rain in the very face of the sur d only one frown in the summer landscape, the frown of the cragged brow of Mangerton looking solemnly down on the laughter of the lower

A few little homesteads of the better class lie folded between ups and downs of the fields, and around and among them the cabins of the poorest of the population stand here and there, this way and that way, their gables set against the coldest wind, their bushes gathered round them, and their turf stacks erected like barricades against an enemy. Over yonder a gilt cross gleams against a grey cloud, with birds perching on it. When the angelus bell rings the birds do not fly, so accustomed they are to the sound The priest's thatched cottage is the chapel yard, and from it can be seen, about a quarter of a mile across the fields, Mrs. Dermody's

modest farmhouse.

In the long evenings when night is only a name, and light never leaves the wide firmament with its fringes of gold, and litter of stars glittering delicate green ether, there would be, some years ago, dancing at Killelagh cross-roads; after the little ass-carts had come home, and after the boys and girls had finished work in fields and haggards, washed up, and snatched a mouthful of supper. then, away with them down the boreens, and across the hillocks to the snot where the red blaze from pects. stant landmark for the traveller

On a certain summer evening, Mrs. Dermody was made aware that there was a dance at the Cross roads by finding herself alone in the house with Finn the Irish terrier, who stood at the open door wagging his tail violently and gazing in the direction of the forge, but with no inten-tion of going a step further unaccompanied by his mistress To his great satisfaction she began at last to cover the red ashes on the hearth, threw her blue Kerry cloak over her shoulders, and stepped out into the open, despite his obstructing gambols, and heralded by his rapturous barking.
"Glory be to God, such a night!

What'll Heaven be after this, at all,

For a few minutes she stood quite still. The golden arc of a round rising moon began to appear above with your rising moon began to appear above the darkening purple of the moun the forge there was a warm glow as of lingering or approaching day; up in the high blue dome the reigning The glamour of beauty had seized her unexpectedly, and softened

away impatient thoughts,
"I declare Mrs. Mulquin's house
might as well be thatched wid silver!"

As the now risen moon poured its splendor over the landscape, illumining the paths at her feet, Mrs. Dermody moved on in a different direction from that to which Finn was She plucked a bit of wild sweet-brier and pressed it to her nostrils as she walked, and her gaze went once towards the chapel with its cross, visible from the glint of the moonlight on its shafts.

Not that you're there, Matthias workhouse yet.' Dermody," she whispered. 'Yourself isn't in it, my dear man !" After a minute's silence she went

on talking to herself. It was you, sure, that loved the step-dance on a night like this. An' who would you dance wid, only You hadn't the land when I married v.' but, still an' all, God sent it to y.' An' I'll keep the childher on the land too; never fear but I will!"

The change in her thought broke the spell of her dream, and she turned | jues. round, to Finn's delight, and set her

daughter Bess; a kind neighbor with again, your reverence, says I, open hand for the hungry poor, and ready to help a fellow-creature at an emergency. There was nothing of the "naygur" about Winnie Der. calf I'm raxin.'"

Mrs. Dermody repressed a disgusted thought for once I might claim my movement of the heart within her, right to be duly escorted some place but still an' all," as some and said : would say, "she was a hard woman daughters, an' a gran'son to lave her own to, seein' that she had no son, who's to blame her? Anna Bridger "Yer a naygur." disappointed her, an' for the matther Bay an' Glengariff, I wouldn't be in

ble over it, for nobody 'll make or yourself." mar Bess but her own notion. An'

if she doesn't give the girl her way she'll have neither chick nor chil' to lave her own bit o' lan' to, let alone grab at another's !" Heedless that such gossip might be

going forward among a few witch-like elders sitting " on the top of the ditch," Mrs. Dermody made her way through a little crowd on the out-skirts of the dancing ground, old men and children playing "ring-a-ring a-roses" with scampering feet and peals of laughter. She was pushed about and caught in the game un-willingly, as not being in the humor for it; and clutching her cap with both hands she put it straight, and retired to the side of the road, wait-

ing an opening to proceed further.

"Oh, Mrs. Mulquin, is it yourself But sure the very cats wouldn't stay in the house on such a night. Is that my Bess at the melodeon?" "It's nobody else, Mrs. Dermody. There isn't one in the country can

Your own girls aren't bad at it, Mrs. Mulquin. Oh, Bess has to get a dance sometimes an' then Kate comes in well enough," said Mrs. Mulquin

make them foot it like herself."

modestly.

The lively strains of "The Wind that Shakes the Barley" were vibrat-ing in the air, emphasied now and again by the more distant ring of the blacksmith's hammer from the

forge. The "sets" were in lively movement, and the earlier dancers sat by, clapping their hands and singing to the measure of the tune and the dancing feet. Mrs. Dermody got on a vantage ground, from which she could see Bess sitting high on the bank waiving her melodeon as she played, with her chip in the air and the moonlight on her face; and the man beside her, bending forward with his hands locked together between his knees and his eyes on hers, was Miles Donohoe, whose shadow was threatening to cast a blight on all Mrs. Dermody's plans and pros-

The tune of "The Wind that Shakes the Barley "capered and danced in the air, the step dancers sprang higher and higher, and the tune was marked by an occasional groan from Mrs. Dermody, as well as by that distant ring of the hammer from the forge, which seemed to be driving home the assurance to her mind that bitter disappointment was in store for her."

She's too ould to be slapped," said the mother to herself, ' laughs at everythin'. What am I goin' to do wid her at all, at all?" She heard a familiar dry cough beside her; and looked round to see 'neighbor man" seated by her on the bank.

Well now, Pether Flynn, it's good to see a sight o' you. How's every bit o' you? It's late for y' to be out with your rhumatis."
"May be that. May be that. But

a man doesn't mind a little risk if he has an objec', Mrs. Dermody."
"True for y'," said Mrs. Dermody.
"You're not askin' me what my

objec' is, ma'am."
"I'm not too curious about other

people's affairs, Pether Flynn."
"No more y arn't. You're the prudentest woman from this to anywid you, poor Mary O'Murrough, but your old home is the ruinated wreck! Stan'in' there like a grey ghost, cheek by jowl wid the white faces in the elder frees!"

where else y'like to name. My object is that I'm feelin' lonely, an' I wanted a little company. I was talkin to Father Fahy last night, an' the elder frees!" marriet twenty or thirty years ago, Pether Flynn?' says he, 'an' you'd have your tall sons an' daughthers all stan'in' round y' to-day, like young

larch threes,' says he.
"'An' no, I wouldn't Father Fahy, says I, 'for they would all ha' been in America,' says I, 'and myself in the

Look at Tom Donohoe the black smith,' says he, 'with his fine family,

'Wait a bit, Father,' says I, 'For all Tom has a fine business in the France and she . forge, there's a lot o' throuble before See that rake of a son o' his-Miles, I mane — what is he but a shaughraun, pickin' up jobs—?''' "I believe y', Pether Flynn,'' said

Mrs. Dermody with a groan. "An' what had the Father to say about 'An' that ?

'Look at Tom,' he says, 'with all

face toward the Cross roads.

She went along slowly, for she was not as angry as she had intended to throuble I had thryin' to get that I manage to get the sellin' of a little

Y' were always a steady, indus would say, she was a fart would in the regard of the tight grip she hep' of the half-dozen acres that on y'!" It was no part of her policy kep' of the half-dozen acres that on y'!' It was no part of her policy Matthias left, her. An' if she did to offend the thrifty owner of any want a husband with a farm for her thriving farm. "An' what did the Yer a naygur, Pether Flynn,

'It's aisy to be callin' a, man o' that she disappointed Anne Bridget, puttin' a spoke in the wheel o' the betther to have a few naygurs about only boy that the girl would ever let the place than reeved roofs an' cowld speak to her. She has Bess to the floors.' But still an all, what he fore, now, an' if she doesn't plant said to me about marryin' sot me between Banthry thinkin.' An' I'll put it plain to y,' I wouldn't be in Mrs. Dermody. The time's come for the fullest when I might be able to make a man-Bass a snoes, not for the fulless haggard between this an' the town of Killarney!"

An' there's no one I'd look to sooner Why then, Winnie 'll have throu. to get me out of the hobble than

The communication was not alto-

gether unexpected by Mrs. Dermody, Now I am surprised. Will y' tell

what y' think I could do for y,' Pether Flynn?"
"Y've two daughthers, Mrs. Decmody; which o' them are y' goin' to

"Y' must give me time to think of it, Pether. There's a deal to be said. Anne Bridget's a good girl, an' knowledgeable about a place."

"If I'm to take my pick, I'll have

Bess," said Peter,
"Anne Bridget's the eldest, an there's many a one lookin' for Bess."
"Is there any one with a place like mine to settle her into? I'll tell y' what it is, Mrs. Dermody.
I'll take Bess without a thraneen o'

fortune, but y'll have to give me the money if I take Anne Bridget." It was the answer expected by Mrs. Dermody, and she was no way disturbed by it. Y' must let me sleep on it," she

said, "an' have a talk with the girls; an' y'll come down to us some evenin' an' see how things is goin'. And in the meantime I suppose y' won't be lookin' round anywhere

"Not till I get your answer, ma'am,'" said Peter Flynn. "So now I'll bid y' good-night, an go ma'am,

Mrs. Dermody sat where he left ner, staring straight before her without even noticing that somebody was now playing the mouth organ for the lancers, and that of the best "steppers" on the road were Bess and Miles Donohoe. She was not looking into her heart, or she would have been assured that Peter Flynn was no proper husband for Bess, he might be for Anne Bridget." money to Flynn, who had more savings than she had, and was "well able to keep a wife long ago, if he liked." Still, his was a nice little farm, and the land was sweet and hard to get. Mrs. Dermody was not in the humor for looking into her heart for counsel, while her head was busy reckoning up the possessions of Peter Flynn. The Flynns had always been people who would walk over and see what stock he had the place, and what chattels in

Suddenly she became aware what was going around her, and stood up on the bank to get a better

Yes, it was that pair of culprits. Bess and Miles, who were footing it with such spirit as to call forth the cheers and the whistles and whoon ings that were growing louder every moment, as if in derision of an angry

mother's fears.
"There's no use in makin' a row,"
she said to herself. "I'll step down an' speak to his father. I'm not goin' to let a shaughraun like that keep my girl out o' the good home that's waitin' for her !

#### TO BE CONTINUED

#### THE LONG STRAIGHT ROAD

"I wender if I could coax you to 'A very wonderful woman is going of yours."

These wonderful women," Mr. Shields grumbled, folding his evening paper into more satisfactory proportions. "Is there never to be an end to them and their talks ?'

Well, they all have something to tell us," his wife answered briskly.
"And Miss Breen, they say, has had "Yes? Then I am not so terribly

a really thrilling experience—"
The paper slipped out of Mr.
Shields' hand and he stooped to
retrieve it. "Miss Breen?" he said, in a strange tone.

Breen. Haven't Yes. Rosalie you been reading about her? She's been working among the children of

His wife's words went on, but Mr. Shields' mind detached itself from the present and went straight back to a small hill town in Pennsylvania —a grimy town that he hated and which he never thought of except to rejoice that he had escaped from it. He saw the straggling street, the two dingy houses at the top, the "Och, y' know the laughy way he has; an' he began jokin' about his broken fences, the brown, unlovely exteriors. And yet

something fragrant arose from the scene—the memory of a dark-haired girl who used to tease him about his snobbishness and try to laugh him out of his gloom and She had not succeeded. discontent. He had left it all. came aware of his wife's closing

markably interesting by my husband.

"You claim your usual right of com-manding me," her husband rejoined,

smiling up at her. "Yes, I'll go."

After all, it could bardly be the Rosalie Breen he used to know; but he was curious to see what this woman was like. It was not an ordinary name and she might possibly be some connection, though how any one related to the Breens could ever develop into an interesting pub-

lic speaker. . . . There was some preliminary speaking before Miss Breen was introduced, and as soon as she came on the stage Mr. Shields realized with a thrill of excitement that it was indeed the Rosalie of his youth-

cultivated and the manner assured. He listened with a sort of tense interest to her recital, absorbed for a quite different reason than were the trasting the refined, distinguished looking figure before him with the Rosalie of other days, and moved by a mixture of emotions of which amusement had no small part. To think it was Rosalie Breen standing up there haranguing these people who hung on her words as though she were an oracle from the moon Well, why not? he reminded himself at this juncture. Hadn't she as good a right as he to climb, and who, con-sidering all things, had climbed higher and farther? But he was curious to know all about it—the history of those years since he had left her standing wistfully at her mother's gate watching him go down the hill. There had been a choke in his throat as he glanced back for a last wave before he turned the corner and thus her figure stayed with him many day, tense, lonely, appealing, grad-ually fading from his memory as the years piled up newer and more absorbing interests. If he thought of her at all as time went on it was as prisoned in those grimy surroundings from which for her there was no escape. He was sorry, of course, but a man must think of himself.

There was a prolonged burst of applause, and Miss Breen was bowing herself off the stage and into the hands of the admiring committee

"I must go and shake hands with her," Mrs. Shields said. "You can wait outside in the car. I shan't be any longer than I can help." with an husband hated that sort of thing.

"But I want to shake hands with her, too," he announced. Breen is an old friend of mine.' His wife turned on him a most

astonished gaze.
"An old friend?" she exclaimed. "Miss Breen? Why didn't you say

"I wasn't sure until I saw her that it was the same person," he answered calmly. "I haven't seen her for twenty-five years. We grew up

You did?" Mrs. Shields was still surprised. That her husband had been reared in very humble surroundings she well knew, but from the fact that he never spoke of his early days she had somehow gathered was ashamed. If his people were "impossible," as she had heard it put, it did not matter in the least to her, since he had long ago cut loose from them; but to have grown up with a person like Miss Breen Bewilderment kept her silent as the crowd flowed past and they made

their way slowly toward the stage.
"Oh, Mrs. Shields!" one of her
friends caught sight of her, "you want to meet Miss Breen, I know."
"Yes, indeed, I want to tell her how deeply interested I was in all

"Thank you," Miss Breen said pleasantly. .
"And I want you to shake hands

go with me to a little meeting this evening, Brian," Mrs. Shields said. wsth my husband," Mrs. Shields added; "he says he is an old friend

Miss Breen turned inquiringly. 'Why-why-Brian Shields !" exclaimed slowly.
"Rosalie!" he said. And they

into intent, weighing eyes.
"I knew you at once," he stated

changed ?" "Very little. And yet it's a long

"Yery little. And yet it is long meht.
"Immie?" Brian Shields was strung, super-sensitive ways, he had murmuring. "Little Jimmie?" always been affectionate. And they fully, "but the years have gone so rapidly that I've lost count, so you shouldn't know," Rosalie remarked. —until rapidly that I've lost count, so needn't fling them at me in cold

Both laughed enjoyingly. you are the same Rosalie," he stated gayly. It was strange how his spirits soared. "Do you remember the fun we used to have teasing old MacTavish about his wig?'

"Oh, yes, I remember! In those days we never thought of such a thing as growing old ourselves.' Well, you, at least, haven't come

to wigs yet," teasingly. "No, but I'm coming on to gray hairs." She smiled, but a shadow came over the mobile face.

"How came you in France?" Mr. Shields asked eagerly. to hear all about everything—I've often thought of you and wondered —wondered—" he stammered a little under the regard of the steady

Wondered what became of us all, I suppose," she supplied.
"My dear," Mrs. Shields interrupt-

ed at this point, "you are monopolizing Miss Breen—"
"I must see you again," he said hastily. hastily. "I want my wife to know you; perhaps we can arrange a

Miss Breen was a frequent guest at the Shields home during the next few weeks. She was making an in she was visiting a niece, and making flying trips to nearby towns in the "No, I don't mean religion, Brian," she was visiting a fleet, and making the was religion to nearby towns in the interest of the work in which she was engaged in France. In the intervals the Shields claimed her for conscience, and be sure I shan't conscience, and be sure I shan't was the same was the same of the same days at a time, and Brian, Mrs. preach to you of your loss there," Shields declared, was perking up wonderfully and visibly renewing his and loss I meant simply this: When

youth. This is what he has always the strongest force in that ittle didn't even know you had a brother household—"

"Little!" he interpolated in a doctor! She stopped abruptly and the dark hair, and a level look in the serious dark blue eyes. The voice serious dark blue eyes are seriou

guest had indulged in many laughing should have said; big, and tumbl-

"Too busy, I dare say," Miss Breen responded lightly. "As a boy Brian was like that—he could only be interested in one thing at a time. a quality that belongs to genius, I believe," smiling at her hostess, "and no doubt that's the reason he's made such a tremendous success of

But inly she had been wondering the same thing, though she was almost sure she knew. When he had left Ernerville he had been ashamed of them all. . . . Was he now ashamed of himself? She wondered, but she could not tell. She was destined, however, soon to find out.

She was spending her last week-end at the Shields before her departure for the East and was to remain until Monday night, when she re lowing, and Aunt Rosalie, of course, Saturday evening, Mrs. Shields pre in the morning as she wished to go.

He loves to get up early Thus six o'clock in the morning ound the two pacing up and down beneath the pergola waiting for the car to come around. The well-kept and extensive grounds sloped gradually down to a cultivated ravine, overlooking which was the garage and the gardener's house. A road wound picturesquely through

at the side. "That road has as many twists as the road to success," Rosalie re-

panion asked. "Oh, yes, quite a good many. How

road. "After you left Ernerville, you

had much success had I

straight or easy road."
"Yes, you did, but—"
"Ob, I—" she shrugged. "What I

instance, and-What do you mean ?" Jimmie?

achieved something?" Shields?" he stammered. "Dr.

had stopped and were stareing at each other in mutual amaze-

"Where have you been, by the way Don't you read the papers?" f course, I have read of Dr.

Shields, but I never knew-I never suspected-Heavens, Brian !" she interrupt ed, impatiently acrimonious.

'I admit it sounds stupid.' "It does. Very."
"But I never thought-

shrewdly. He flushed, but came back at her. signs of either when I left.

signs," she retorted anietly. left too soon, Brian."
"Oh, I dare say." He took out and lit a cigarette with elaborate care.

to light out-I know that.' "I wasn't thinking of that," she replied with a serious and rather absent air. "I was thinking of—

mean? Because—I am going to speak, frankly—I think yours was the loss and theirs the gain-

wouldn't go away without bringing

outh.
"This is what he has always the strongest force in that little

reminiscences.

Miss Breen looked at her inquir-

ngly.
"Meeting old friends—old school friends, the companions of his young days," she explained. "After all, there's nothing like it. . . . I have been asking him," she went on presently, as Miss Breen nodded, "why he had lost track of all his old friends, when you appear to have kept in such close touch with them."

ceived an urgent telephone message to go home. Her niece's twin daughters were to receive their First Communion in the morning, it seemed, instead of the Sunday folmust be there. As a few people were dropping in to see her on vailed upon her guest to stay that night, promising to send her out to the little suburban church as early

"And Brian shall escort you," his wife said, with a mischievous smile,

grounds and up to the norte cochere

marked idly.

about yours ?" that there were circumstances connected with his boyhood of which he think. No, it was a long, straight

> The man winced. "Of course, after I left there," he made answer rather harshly. "I shouldn't have

"Oh, I don't know. Some of us there found the way to success, though not, I grant you, over a very

have achieved is nothing compared to some of the others. Jimmie, for

She looked at him coolly. "Don't ou think Dr. James Shields has

Shields, the greatest diagnostician in the world, almost, the famous consulting surgeon ?"

"You thought you were the only one with brains and aspirations,"

You must admit there were few 'I admit that you couldn't see the "You

thought it was selfish of me

'What I missed ?'' "Exactly. Did you think your going away all gain? To yourself, I

"You mean religion, of course," he broke in sharply. "I thought you

ing, and happy, and untidy, and care-less—'come day, go day, God send Sunday'—I know it was all very

sunday—I know it was all very exasperating to an aspiring young fellow like you were, with your trim high school ideas and your laudable desire for nice ways and nice living.

. . Well, I admit it was hard for one of your temperament. You thought you were fighting against odds—in an environment you hated —you saw no future for yourself in Ernerville, and above all you yearned for a future-"

'Wasn't it my right ?" passionate ly he interrupted. "Wasn't it a "Of course, Brian, Didn't

always say so and encourage you."
Then as he nodded dumbly, ashamed
of his heat, she added: "I only wanted to tell you what happened when you left. It seemed like miracle, but your going was such a shock that it woke them all up— your father from his shilly-shallying ways, your poor mother from the inertia caused by chronic ill health, Jimmie from his idle, boyish dreams and as for Lill!" she turned to him with shining eyes. "I could never begin to tell you of my admiration for Lill's character and the way she developed, training all those young sters and training herself at the mean, is what you missed. Brian eing them all grow and knowing you had a hand in it It would have made you so proud, so happy! Lill, who has lovely chil dren, a happy home and the husbands, says she looks back to those days as the happiest of her life. And yet they were hard and dark enough, or would have been if Lill and Jimmie hadn't pulled together so well. They stood shoulder to shoulder during their mother's long illness and-

"Here's the car!" Mr. Shields mask as he helped Rosalie into the car, and he offered a few dry common places as they rolled out through the quiet of the early streets.

"Well, Rosalie," he said, "go on with the angel chorus, but don't forget to put in that your paragons turned me down and any help that "Did you ever offer yourself?" she

put back at him quietly.
"I never went back, if that's what you mean," he returned in a tone equally quiet. "What would be the equally quiet. use? After all," he looked at her with a strange smile, "you say my leaving home when I did was a blessing to the family. Certainly it was a blessing for me, so it turned out well, it appears, for all concerned. There's no point of contention there,

"Ob, no," quickly, "if-if-"If I'm happy and satisfied? Well, am. Can't you see it? Don't you see that I love my wife and my chil-dren? And my home?—What more can any man ask than I have?"

Indeed, I am glad you are happy, Brian." She smiled back into his challenging eyes, gravely, affectionately. "You have truly an ideal home." But something crept into the stillness of her kind smile-a question, an odd and curious wonder at life, if not at the man beside her. Was it possible that any one could cut himself off completely from all his early associations, with never a "You don't mean that Jimmie—"

"And you don't mean—you can't
mean—that you don't know what
your own brother has done? Dr.

"In searly associations, with never a
backward look, a yearning thought?

To her, fresh from a country of
graves and empty hearts, it seemed
incredible that any one could have those of his own blood and kin under the same bending sky and not seek them out, know them, love them while there was yet time. And he had been an affectionate boy—she remembered that. With all his high-

"Don't look at me like that, Ros-

alie !' She started and flushed, "I beg your pardon." contritely.

w I was staring—I was only—"
I know what you were thinking," he interrupted. "How could I forget all about my people—throw them over, and all that sort of thing? Well," his lips twisted sardonically I think there are few who do thing like that intentionally. tainly I did not. At first I didn't go home because I was pretty sick, as you know, of dirty tablecloths, halfcooked meals, untidy rooms and a lot of noisy children. Oh, yes, I know they were nice enough kids, Rosalie, but even you will have to admit they were a tough proposition! And then when I did think of goingwhen mother was first taken sick they sent back the check I sent her. After that I concluded that my room was preferable to my company. So, with a shrug, "that's the wa worked out. I chose my path

my own way of thinking, and they kept to theirs."

"Yes, they kept to theirs." The woman echoed his words as she turned to him with an angry sparkle in her eyes. "That's a good word-kept. It's easy to choose a long straight road, but mighty hard for those who keep to the humble, homely, struggling byways. Thank God, they found the tablelands of joy, too! And not by forgetting did they climb, but by remembering -their duties, themselves - yes, even you! They never forgot but rejoiced in every came to you. They think of you and pray for you yet—and you didn't even know you had a brother

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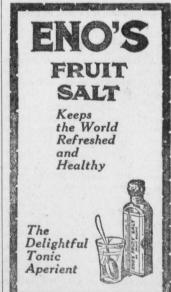
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will fall back from her and leave her

Only time can prove whether Eng

by the abolition of the state church.

I think it would, and I believe that, had the Church of England been dis-

established and disendowed when

the Irish Church was, religion would

have been all the stronger among

against Christian doctrines in

which will try us all most severely

or even follow in the newspapers th

various propaganda of social reform

without noting quickly that not the subsidiary but the fundamental and essential tenets of Christianity are

being questioned. How, whence, when doctrines arose is now the

method of attack. The old bases of

lines are cast around us. And the

enemy is one who watches and waits,

SEEING THE LIGHT

PROTESTANT WOMAN HAS MASS

OFFERED FOR SOUL OF

DECEASED CATHOLIC

beautiful pious practices of the Cath-

olic Cnurch at which they now look askance if Catholics would take the

trouble to explain them. A striking

example of this has just to come to

fixes, holy pictures and statues in

our homes and our churches. The

Methodist was surprised to see the

beauty of the practice. As she thought over it, she was compelled by

her intelligence to see that it must

be easier to pray when one has a holy object on which to focus the

attentions. "You keep the photographs of persons who are dear to

you, so that you can remember them

better. Why not keep images and

argued the Catholic, and the Methodist admitted that she was right.

A few days later the Methodist de-

clared: "Sometimes I wish that I had a nice crucifix or holy picture

so that my children could meditate better when they are saying their

The Catholic said nothing, but a short time later a magnificent cruci-

fix was delivered with her compli-

ments to the Methodist's home. It was set up in a place of honor and the little Methodist children of that

night prayers."

pictures of your religious heroes

which he has ever heard.

Many non-Catholics would love the

-Special Correspondence of Chicago

controversy are blotted out.

who never slumbers or

his equable tone expressive only of You used to call me down pretty hard in those days; do you remember?" She looked at him wistfully, suddenly sorry, she knew not why. He leaned toward, her, attitude and tone intense.

"Listen, my dear . . . no one forgets! That's the way life gets back at you—mocking you at a full board with the happiness of empty days! Ah, haven't I remembered during long sleepless nights,—re-membered my mother's patient figure dragging at her heavy tasks btind to see! I remember her nerv ous anxiety to have me pleased and satisfied, her poor little subterfuges to cover up deficiencies, that I might throw at her the coward threat He covered his eyes with that I was going away. my God!" He covered his eyes with his hand for a moment, then went on more quietly: "Do you think I never look at my boy and wonder it he will requite me as I requited her? Or that I turn sick sometimes at the luxury about me when I remember her cramped and weary days? well, everything has its price!

You've got to pay, you know!— Don't look so tragic, Rosalie!' turn-ing to smile into his guest's pitiful eyes. "Do you remember," breaking into an ironical laugh, "our little joke about hair-shirts? I would have none of them, I asserted. Well, life, I think, rather put one over on me-I got the hair-shirt anyhow It doesn't look like one, I admit, with a whimsical glance downward "but it chafes, my dear, it chafes! Ah," in a different tone, "here we are, I believe, at the Church, for there are your First Communicants

marching in! Oh, Brian, I am so sorry! Rosalie's eyes were over flowing. "Let me say so before we say good-bye, won't you? I didn't mean to hurt you—I didn't unders'and—"

You didn't . . . I wanted you to know. . . It's been good to see you," he answered in quite his old manner, as they shook hands.
"I wish things were different," she ventured wistfully. You come in and stay for Mass? You woldn't

He shook his head. I'm on another road, I guess."
"There is always a turn, she sug-

"I must have passed it," giving her a sad, inscrutable smile. "Good-

bye, Rosalie."
She waved her hand without a word, and two tears slipped down her cheeks as she watched the car disappear down the long, straight road toward the city.

#### PAGANIZING THE PHILIPPINES

ious indifference is settling upon the Philippines. The rising generation is growing up without religion and without God. "We We have in and around Vigan," writes a missionary priest to us, "some fifteen Catechism centers, but you will hardly see at our instructions a simple little boy or girl who has reached the third or fourth grade in the Pub-Yet these children are all "Catholics," for Protestantism, we are told, "Can sink no roots in Of the high school pupils apparently only a handful show any disinterested zeal for their Faith. Going to a town of about 6,000 in habitants, on the occasion of a special feast, the missonary found seventeen ns at the first Mass and some 200 at the second and Solemn Mass. Another straw to show the direction was the statement made to the miswho had joined the National Guard, that his captain had given instruction that the Jones Law forbade the teaching of Catechism. The officer is an ex-general of the Philippine revolution. To increase the confusion there are the itinerant preachers making a pure mockery of religion: "Some of these are mere religion: Some of these are mere beys of seventeen or twenty years, absolutely ignorant of everything, I may say, except of a few texts from the Bible which they have learned from an American minister. They go forth into the highways and byways preaching, and not infrequently their doctrine is a hodgepodge of heresies." The same may be said of the girl preachers or deaconesses. Is it to such uses that the Protesant mission money is put in the Philippines? The writer con-

Yesterday I went during morning recess to two different schools and urged all the little fellows, some 200, to be present in the afternoon. Some thirty came, and of them only about half a dozen knew the "Our Father" and the "Hail Mary." Can you picture what the Philippines will be in a few years, when we now behold the present generation growing up, absolutely, I may say, without an idea of God? To this may be added what appears to be a growing contempt or perhaps animosity toward the priesthood. The action of some political leaders may help to foster this. The Protestant prop-

Even in the Philippine Senate a systematic political attack has been made upon the clergy and upon religious schools, and an insidious lot it appears now that they must be the first the fathers have refused to be frightened out of their home, but it appears now that they must be the fathers are for schools. attempt is even now under way to have left for a safer abode.

swung around a sharp corner, and then her companion spoke.

"That sounded quite like old Father Algue, S. J., and worse still times, Rosalie." was what he said, a bill has been introduced into the Philipping Confesse and for the Philippine Congress calling for the taxation of churches, the obtained thereby to be applied to the support of the public schools. Unless mighty efforts are now made to save the country it will last decline into a godless and atheistic land.-America

#### CATHOLICS OPEN HOME

FOR DISABLED ENGLISH SOLDIERS

An interesting item appeared re-cently in the Tablet, of London, Eng-land, which should open the eyes of many in our own country to the tasks Catholics must meet in the field of soldiers' and sailors' welfare work. In February of this year the Cardinal Archbishop of London appealed in speech and letter for the creation, by Catholics, of a home for utterly disabled fighters, to be conducted under Catholic auspices. "Such a home Catholic auspices. "Such a h

"has come distinctly nearer actuality. Largely through the efforts of Lady Anne Kerr, her daughter, Miss Margaret Kerr (now nursing in a Plymouth military hospital.) and Plymouth military hospital,) and Mrs. Cicely Passmore, funds have heen raised, and though more are needed, Sir Arthur Griffith Boscawen of the ministry and pensions, accompanied by Sir John Collie, director of medical service, was able to be received by a gathering of promoters of the project and sympathizers . . . . when he inspected the premises of

the fine old country house, with some acres of ground and with historic associations, out at Castle Bar, Ealing, which he declared seemed to him to combine just what was necessary. . ." Bishop Keatinge, a representative of the admiralty, several Catholic priests and members of the laity were present. "Conspicuous forms flitting to and fro were those of the Franciscan Sisters of Mary, who are to devote their lives to the tender care of the helpless heroes who find rest within their home."
"The home—it is called St. David's

Home-complies with official regulations, and is recognized by the ministry of pensions. Sir Arthur Griffith-Boscawen explained that the ministry of pensions was also concerned with the care of wounded and | cauldron of the misery and sorrow of disabled men, that the number of such was being added to by the present terrible fighting, and he regarded it as a perfect Godsend to the minishave another place like this specially adapted to cases of hopeless paralysis and similar ones. described the pension allowances... and explained that while the

they should come thither and have the ministrations of their own religion, it was at the same time bound to make the rule that there must be no exclusiveness, and if beds required for others, they would be permitted to come there and receive the same loving care as Catholics themselves. Sir John Collie said, no class of sufferers claimed more sympathy than the permanent-

The news of the founding of this asylum for hopelessly disabled fighters by Catholics in England should prove to be a new incentive to American Catholics to increase their interest in soldiers' welfare work. We dare say thousands have donated to funds collected for this sort of work

(1) Care of the spiritual and intellectual needs of the men in camp and field, including the support of case from infidel opponents once the chaplains in a manner corresponding War is over?

to their wants and good judgment.

It seems to me that Anglicans are to their wants and good judgment.
(2) Rehabilitation after the War

of those who come back with unimpaired health and whole limbs; they will need guidance in the matter of returning to old or taking up of new ocsupations.

Rehabilitation of the crippled who will have to be prepared to resume some sort of occupation com-

and none should claim exemption from the duty of co-operation.—C. B.

HUN SHELLS AN OLD MONASTERY

of some political leaders of some political leaders to foster this. The Protestant propaganda especially in attacking the priests and striving to undermine their authority, and the indirect influence of the schools, all tend to intensify this spirit."

The Philippine Senate a hash the Philippine Senate a

At present the monastery is being subjected to a systematic bombard-ment by the German artillery as the church and buildings stand out and make a very clear target for the

During the fighting at the begin During the lighting at the begin-ning of May a succession of eight-inch shells tore their way through the roofs of the church and mon-astery, sending up one great column of white smoke from the high explosive, and another of brick dust, red and gray, according to the fabric which was struck, with thick showers of shattered beams and stones. As a matter of fact, the monastery is not in the direct line of attack, and except for making the buildings a very undesirable home for the monks, its bombardment seems to

serve no particular military purpose. Whether the fathers have stayed on in spite of the bombardment, or have sought shelter in a more safe place, is not known. What is known, however is that through all the previous fighting of the War since 1914 they refused to be driven from the monastery by the invaders

# WHAT RESULTS MAY

ENGLISH CHURCH TREMBLING WAITS AFTER WAR VERDICT

London, June 1, 1918.-When the War is over, competent judges prophesy, there will arise a great wave of questioning in this country, a wave extending to almost every partment of national life. If that forecast prove to be true, it will be but a common teaching of history which tells that wars are not only periods of destruction but precedents of earthquake. And if other wars have been the forerunners of enor mous and deep searchings, how enor and deep will be ings led to by mgus and searchings searchings led to by this, the most gigantic and terrible of all wars? What institution can hope to escape the testing time when men will examine into its truth worth? Our Government, our land. system, our social and industrial conditions, our whole accepted outlook on life will in all probability be brought to the bar of judgment and their fate decided by the voices and votes of a multitude of people thoroughly angry with a world which has let them be thrown into this war. In such case, who can think for a moment that the Church of England, and perhaps all the Churches, will not have to fight for their position, possibly for their lives It is then with more than usual grief at the scandal that every well-

wisher to the Christian ideal will regret to find two distinguished ministry was glad to recognize and Churchmen engaged at this hour in accept this home for treatment which a public discussion on the question a public discussion on the question was provided by the generosity of Catholics, and was prepared to give preference to Catholic patients that held as of faith in Anglicanism. The Bishop of Ely challenges the doctrin al teaching of a Canon of Ely! The spectacle is one fit to make the infidel rejoice. For the doctrines in dispute are no more secondary and unimportant doctrines; they are fun that, to the plain man who reads his newspaper, there is presented the edifying exhibition of two dignitaries in the English Church differing and disputing about the accuracy or inaccuracy of articles of faith which he, a layman, naturally thinks to be doctrines too sacred to question. And this at a time when, so prophets foretell, we are on the eve of a great trial for Christianity such as this country has never witnessed. That there is now existing and active out of a spirit of good fellowship, of charity and of patriotism, without realizing the full scope of the work. see it in book and pamphlet and The founding of St. David's Home magazine and journal. The last should illustrate a need which is little thought of. It should also questioning of Christian doctrines quicken our interest in the objects and a wider interest in their origins. nearer at hand. It is important that Can any reasonable man doubt that fruitful soldiers' welfare work must public differences in regard theretb comprise:

public differences in regard theretb shown by dignitaries of the State Church must very materially help on the attacks sure to come in any

at the present moment reaping the consequences of their internal divis-ions, of their failure to discover any principle or bond of doctrinal unity. They have no Pope, and not even a Council weighs with them as a defincouncil weighs with them as a definite authority. I note that the Canon, in his reply to the Bishop, says: "Let me remind you that our Church does not regard even Bishops sume some sort of occupation compatible with their strength and abilities. (The Red Cross is at present arousing interest in this phase of charity, by urging the foundation of schools for the re-education of war victims.)

(4) Provision of asylums for the completely disabled.

In view of such tasks, no one should be wanting in active interest completely disabled.

In view of such tasks, no one should be wanting in active interest in soldiers' welfare work. The enin soldiers' welfare work and the enin soldiers' welfare work. The enin soldiers' welfare work. The enin soldiers' welfare work and the ening welfare work. And if his inquiries land him into intellectual difficulties about the truth of his religious beliefs, there is no source of authority in which he can take refuge for definition and decision. This Canon tells this Bishop that there is no such source of infallible surety known to the Church of England. Small wonder, then, that adherents of the Establishment tremble at the prospect of a general attack after the War on the established institutions of this country. For if any institution is likely to go down before an attack it is the Church of England, already sapped and mined in her very foun-dations.

And if the Church of England goes down before an attack, no man need

be either prophet or the son of a prophet to foretell that the position of all Christian churches in this land will be seriously worsened. For, the Church of England is in the eyes of

the mass of our people the represen-tative of religion in the State. They may never enter her temples or listen from her of the Catholic belief that a soul must be entirely pure to her teaching; but to them she stands fore it can enter heaven and that, if it is not completely pure at the time for religion and to her they would turn if they felt a religion need. of death, yet it is not damned, it But when they see year after year her learned men and distinguished must pass thru purgatory. She had also learned that, in our belief, the officials so constantly disputing and differing about whether this doctrine or that is really true, they grow Why we believe these things had differing about whether this doctrine or that is really true, they grow weary of her quarrels and uncertain-ties and conclude that, as the teach-ers do not know, the taught need not been so thoroughly explained that she felt their reasonableness, even if she did not wish to come into the Church. So she has astonished both her Catholic and her non Catholic worry over being ignorant. And when comes the day of assault, they friends by having Masses said reg-ulary for the Catholic woman. It is to her fate. England will be officially the only case of the kind that the land would benefit or not religiously

Large numbers of non-Catholics either do not believe in the Trinity or have a very hazy idea about it. This Methodist did not believe in it. She argued with her Catholic neigh-bors and they showed her the reasonableness of their faith. She was ured of her disbelief.

us now. But we need not linger over probabilities. The fact before us now, the fact to be noted and armed Perhaps she may never be a Catholic. But it is certain that her children will never hate the Church. against, is that when peace comes there will be infidel movements And in time such a case as this is sure to bring conversions. Perhaps there is a non Catholic lady in your neigh-Christian principles in morals borhood to whom you can explain Catholicity with as much profit as No intelligent man can read the numerous books published nowadays in this case.-Denver Register.

#### MAN-MADE RELIGION

Lieutenant Kenneth Cassidy, a Baptist, strange to say, contributes to the Baptist Standard the story of how he kept Easter Sunday. It was by attending Mass. He writes:

Anyhow you have a picture of me at Mass at 6 a. m. on Easter Sunday, standing silent through a simple but impressive service with a thousand other Irishmen, heads bared, faces earnest. Probably in that assembly there were men of as many faiths as I could count on the fingers of four hands. Yet there they were joined in a mutual brotherhood, all gathered with the single purpose of worship, and as we stood there in the early dawn, listening to the few words spoken by a man loved as few men are loved, a man who fills the very atmosphere that surrounds him with holiness—for such a man is Father Duffy, I felt a stronger kinship for my brothers there than I have ever

the writer's attention. It is one of the most astonishing incidents of In that scene of perce he wondered why there should be war and ruin; and then again he wondered that Catholic and Scientist, Protestant There died a few months ago in Johnstown, Pa., a good Catholic woman whose next-door neighbor was and non-sectarian should be there a Methodist. The husband of the Catholic woman has come to Denver side by side engaged in the same act of worship. The answer as he heard to spend the summer and told the it was that all "minor disputes were set aside." He continues; writer the facts in the case. The Methodist and the Catholic frequently had conversations on religion, and the Catholic told why we keep cruci-

along these lines the belief seemed forced upon me that there was and is something fundamentally wrong with the very foundation of our modern ethics. Religion should be the ern ethics. Religion should be the social stabilizer—humanity should find in the church, which teaches peace and brotherhood, the inspiration for peace and brotherhoood. Instead what does humanity too often find? A state of turmoil and unrest. wrangling and jealousy over comparatively petty trifles; a regular caldron of trouble instead of the peace and good fellowship to be expected wondered. Is it not natural that when the foundation of a great people, which is their religion, I believe, begins to crumble, after a while the whole structure of their civiliza tion will fall with a cataclysmic crash? When we can begin by being brothers in the fundamental thing believe we can begin to hope Utopia called by some one 'lasting universal peace.'

And thus Lieutenant Cassidy, wor household have prayed regularly in shipping at the shrine where in front of it ever since.

The good Catholic in this case comes to the conclusion that other days his fathers worshipped, died rather suddenly but when the need on the earth a new religion. body was discovered, she had a "I wish," writes he, "that we could

would worship God with Christ as their ideal; and what seems in the face of big things to be trivial quibbling would be done away with."

Mr. Cassidy had his answer in that Mass on Easter Sunday if he had but listened to it. It impressed him as it impressed all the non-Catholics there, just because it was not a man made religion. Religion outside the Catholic Church has failed, has degenerated into petty quibbling be-cause men have put aside authority and have set up their own judgment as the one thing to be followed

They have tried the new religion 'man" long enough to know that it will always be an utter failure. The very word religion means a binding to God. The Sacrifice of the Mass is the great act of worship.
And all efforts at reunion will be vain until it is seen that the only union worth while is the gathering of all peoples at the foot of the altar worshipping at the Mass.—The Pilot.

In some ways human soil is more uncertain than earth soil. the peculiarities and varied failings of men and women to work against. We have prejudice and ignorance to combat. We have the stormy weather of the passions and the fogs of envy and jealousy to reckon with. All this adds to the difficulty of cultivating the crops. Also to the diffi-culty of remaining cheerful and hopeful. Some of the good we planted has not even sprouted, so far as we can see. Some of it has come up only to be choked by weeds of malice, greed and materialisms Some has fallen prey to falsiflers and perjurers and other man-insects But always much of it grows well and bears fruit many fold! And because

crucifix pressed close over her heart. have a religion of 'man' where all of such knowledge, we have no right Her last thoughte, it is evident were would worship God with Christ as to weary of well doing.

REVERENCE IN CHURCH

How many Catholics in their be havior in church seem to forget that it is in truth the house of God, seem to lose sight of that august presence locked in the mysterious silence of the tabernacle. If more Catholics re-alized in their lives the animating belief in the real presence of God in their church which they profess with their lips, the doors of our churches would soon be too narrow to the throngs that stormed them.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1918

#### "AN ENEMY HATH DONE

similar campaign for the promotion says that Renfrew is his home town of national dissensions has been and he testifies to the absolute carried on. In The Ladies' Home reliability of the Protestant Com-Journal for July there is an article mittee of Investigation in Renfrew with the title, "They Say: But which reported on the alleged They Lie," and the sub-title is "An Knights of Columbus oath as a for-Authoritative Announcement for the gery. Mr. Peever says : Government of the United States." U. S. Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and Chairman George Creel. The announcement deals with "infamous lies circulated by Prussian agents throughout the United States." The first lie that the announcement deals with is a story that moral conditions in hospitals in France are so bad that American nurses have had to be taken away from them. The second lie dealt with is equally disgusting. The third lie is an allegation of wholesale waste of food in the Navy. The fourth lie that this Government announcement sets out to refute is of particular interest to Catholics.

"The mails have been full of another German deceit in the shape of a printed 'Blood Oath of the Knights of Columbus.' It purports to be a solemn vow taken by the Roman Catholics to 'make and wage relentless war, secretly and openly, against' all heretics, Protestants and Masons' and to 'burn, hang, waste, boil, flay, strangle and bury alive these infamous heretics.' It is given as printed from the Congressional Record, Sixty second Congress. Third Session, Vol. 49, Part 4, pp. 3216-17, Feb. 15, 1913.' And it does indeed was produced in an election contest and denounced before Congress as an abominable forgery by the candi-

We quote verbatim:

printed copies of this 'oath' in New
Jersey has been arrested and imprisoned, but the circulation of it, the mails, anonymously, still continues. It is German propa. made to the Bishop or Ordinary ganda."

about the forgery when it was circulated anonymously among Canadian trict. It is to be hoped that some of the malefactors will be caught in Ontario as well as in New Jersey.

#### A SANE METHODIST PASTOR

It is not pleasant for Catholics to have to protest that they are not traitors to their King and country. Our natural, human pride is mortified when we have to profess the elementary virtues of loyalty and patriotism, just as an ordinary man Social life would become impossible if we could not take for granted in minimum standard of decency. It is only in so far as there is trust be. hestow plentiful grace on me to fulfilit. Amen." tween men that there is any society; We do not share the Rev. Mr.

not have him harbour or express regarding yourself. A man who has his truthfulness or honesty gratuitously questioned regards himself as insulted, and an insult is one of the lics are insulted by having their patriotism assailed they do not relish other Protestants more fair-minded, is not so frequent. It is a common declaring that they are patriots. They would prefer to treat the insult with silent contempt. A Knight of Columbus does not enjoy telling the world that he is not a Jack the Ripper. A Catholic editor does not find it agreeable to spend his time disproving malicious fables like that of the bogus oath. But we have to repeat these denials and refutations for the sake of Protestants, to save them from being deceived. We may not care very much what Protestants think about Catholics, but we have to care what Protestants think about the Church of Christ. It is only because it is our duty to battle against calumnies that we labour these unsavoury topics. We do not expect to have any effect on the minds of fanatics. but we may succeed in preventing We have emphasized in our col- the hosts of reasonable Protestants umns that the circulation of such from being misled by pro-German mischief making documents as the and Satanic falsehoods. Accordingforged Knights of Columbus oath is ly, we rejoice to see that the Rev. the work of the enemies of Canada, R. G. Peever, a Methodist pastor of of agents of Germany. This is not London, Ont., has written to the a mere gratuitous assertion on our press rebuking the folly and unpart. It is borne out by the explicit charitableness of those who give statements of Government author- credence to evil reports against ities in the United States where a Catholics. The Rev. Mr. Peever

"These are times when we should This announcement is issued by the banish from our hearts distrust and suspicion, and refuse to repeat any slander that would hurt unnecessarily the feelings of others."

These are the words of common sense as well as of Christian charity. To think evil of our neighbour is to do him an evil. It is not surprising that there should be in any community one or two disreputable organs that cater to the baser elements, but it is surprising and distressing that Protestant leaders and papers of a higher standing should so rarely repudiate these un-Christian and unpatriotic slanderers.

WHAT THE JESUITS DO VOW "If the Roman Catholic Church will publish the oath taken by members of the Jesuit order people will have an opportunity to be disarmed of the suspicions that exist towards this order.

These were the words of the Rev. B. Snell, writing in The London Advertiser. For the sake of Mr. Snell and others of a like attitude of mind we publish the formula of the Simple Vows. These are the only vows taken by every Jesuit and they are pronounced at the end of the appear in the Congressional Record Novitiate. There are other vows that date, but only because it taken by special classes in the Society of Jesus, such as the Temporal Coadjutors (lay brothers) and an abominable forgery by the candi-date against whom it was circulated. the Professed Fathers. Of course, Ruthenian, when Canada became "An agent caught passing around every Jesuit who is ordained to the involved in the War. ence to his Superior, correspond ing to the promise of obedience by secular priests. This promise of It is German propaganda. Here obedience at ordination is not a whit we have the highest executive offi. more formidable than the promise of cers of the United States Govern. obedience made by the bride to the the corruption of the press. The him. Examination of the instrument, under the President, saying groom in the Anglican marriage incident that gave rise to the sugges- ment discovered a concealed bomb, precisely what Catholics have said service. The most important and tion was the filing of a sworn statevows taken by members of the So.

according to the following formula: "Almighty everlasting God, I. N.N.. though altogether most unworthy of Thy Divine sight, yet trusting in Thy Goodness and Infinite Mercy, and moved with a desire of serving Thee, vow before the most sacred Virgin Mary, and the whole court of heaven, to Thy Divine Majesty, perpetual Poverty, Chastity, and Obedience, in the Society of Jesus, and promise that I will enter into the same Society, for ever to lead my therein, according to the Constitutions of the or woman would feel it absurd and humbly beseech Thee, by Thy Infinhumiliating to have to proclaim ite Goodness and Mercy, by the Blood themselves honest and moral, of Jesus Christ, that Thou wilt vouchsafe to admit this holocaust in an odour of sweetness, and as Thou hast already given me grace to deordinary individuals a certain sire and offer it, so Thou wilt also

there is no society where there is no | Snell's optimistic belief that publicatrust. A man feels himself out tion of the Jesuit vows will "disarm raged when his honour is gratuitous. the suspicions which exist towards

not to harbour or express suspicions are professed liars and that none of no effect at all. It is often a condimies of the Society of Jesus.

> BISHOP BUDKA FALSELY CHARGED

It may have been only a coincielse that the raid on St. Stanislaus' Belgian, have failed as completely as this connection. the charge of harbouring defaulters What is wanted is more intelliagainst the Jesuit institution. Bishop Budka and Father Bossche public, so that the press will not be able were arrested at Hafford, Sask., on to manufacture public opinion as it July 8. The cases came up for hear- so often does. But the public has a ing in court on July 15. The charge curious habit of continuing to supagainst the Bishop was withdrawn port papers it knows it cannot trust. and the charge against Father There is a well known paper, Bossche was dismissed by the magistrate for lack of evidence. No doubt the arrests have served

keep up the atmosphere of suspicion against Catholics. Many people who important. The people who have read about the arrests will not have been so often fooled out of their read about the failure of the prose- coppers must know by this time that cution to make out a case that a they cannot trust the scare head-Court could even consider. The lines, yet they continue to buy the true. The smell of German" grease Toronto Globe featured on its front paper. Improvement of newspapers page the news of the arrests; it fol- will come when the public learns to lowed that story up the next day support the better ones and to leave with another spreading over half a the others severely alone. column; but it did not give a single word about the acquital. The press despatches at the time of the arrests insinuated that the Ruthenian Bishop had a bad record inasmuch as that at the beginning of the War he appealed for recruits for the Austrian army and that an indignation meeting was held at Yorkton at the time calling on the Bishop to retract tude. The facts of the matter are that on July 27, 1914, when it was and all necessary information can be only Austria, Serbia and Russia who gations. The entrance of Britain in done to Catholic travellers. the war against Germany and Austria eight days after the Bishop's pastoral completely changed the situation as far as Austrian subjects resident in Canada were concerned and Bishop Budka's newspaper, The Canadian Ruthenian, made it plain respect will compare favorably with that the Bishop and the Ruthenian that of any educational institution people were with the British Empire in Canada. and with Canada. "We love our adopted country, and will, if necessity requires it, shed our blood in

#### A WRONG REMEDY FOR

CORRUPTION lessness that makes for ineffective- strike the keys when an officer of ness in its suggestion for preventing experience noticed him and warned the most generally interesting of the ment of expenses by a successful keys would have blown the house candidate for Parliament at the last and all that it contained to atoms. soldiers in the London Military Dis. ciety of Jesus are the Simple Vows election, a statement which included Prussian kultur, as the world has an item of \$1,033 paid for "editorials" in a daily paper. After the candidate in question had given an explanation of the item The Globe would clear the air."

of your neighbour that you would their statements can be believed. tion of the insertion of a big ad-Men like the Rev. Mr. Spence will vertisement that the paper give a not believe in the genuineness of the paragraph in its news columns vow we have published here. They favourable to the advertiser. This will regard this publication as an condition is often implicit when it is other Jesuit ruse. Well, we are not not expressed. The condition may worst of social sins. When Catho- trying to influence Protestants like apply to the editorial columns as Rev. Mr. Spence. But there are well as the news columns, but this and we are confident that they will thing for notices of concerts and be edified by the Christ-like spirit of theatrical performances to have the real Jesuit vow and they will their space in the news columns contrast its beauty and charity with determined by the amount of adverthe diabolical impostures that have tising in connection therewith. been circulated by unscrupulous ene- Again, a large advertiser in a paper secures incidentally a considerable degree of immunity from criticism in the paper he patronizes. These things may not be called corrupt, but they show a lack of independ ence in the paper. Newspaper prodence or it may have been something prietors are not unregardful of the powerful interests that, merely by Novitiate, as well as the arrests of a stopping advertising for a few issues, Catholic Bishop and priest should can make a difference of thousands take place shortly before the Twelfth of dollars to the revenue of a paper. of July. There are always victims to A legal provision against directly be butchered for the annual Orange paying for the insertion of editorial holiday. However, the charges of matter could not stop the indirectsedition against Bishop Budka, a paying for such matter. No Act of Ruthenian, and Father Bossche, a Parliament can make men honest in

gence and discrimination among the a neighbour but not a friend of The Globe's, which day after day sells special editions by dressing up some their purpose. They have served to trivial or stale war news as if it were something fresh and mightily

#### A SERVICE TO CATHOLIC TRAVELLERS

The Catholic Truth Society of Canada is to be congratulated on the exceeding suitability and convenience of the hotel registers it has

#### NOTES AND COMMENTS

ST. JEROME'S College, Kitchener, is collecting the records of its alumni in the great War. Its record in this

WHEN THE British troops entered Peronne after driving out the Gerher defence," said The Canadian man forces last year, an English regiment was told off to a certain house for its quarters. In one of the rooms was a piano apparently uninjured and intact, and on seeing this a young soldier of musical tastes immediately sat down to entertain The Toronto Globe betrays a guile- his comrades. He was about to which on the striking of any of the come to know during this War, is resourceful and far-reaching.

THE LITTLE group of Guelph parexonerated him from purchasing sons who gained nationwide notoreditorials, but added : "The incident | iety over the Jesuit Novitiate affair, seems to show the need for an would, with their outside auxiliaries amendment to the Election Act be righteously indignant at the sugproviding that any advertising paid gestion that they were in the pay of for by a candidate to promote his the Kaiser. No one that we are candidature or place his views be- aware of has seriously accused them fore the people shall either be of that, nor would the suggestion marked 'advertising' or shall be set in meet with favor in any quarter. advertising type and bear such And yet, measured by the standard identification marks as will clearly laid down by President Wilson, and establish its character as paid by others in authority, they have in matter, and neither a report nor an effect undoubtedly played into the editorial. A plainly-worded pro- hands of the Hun by sowing the vision in the law making it an seeds of discord and distrust among offence for a publisher to accept the various sections of the Canadian money for 'opinions' favourable to people. We are not aware that they any candidature for public office have accomplished anything otherwise, nor have they even earned the One does not need to have much approval of the thinking classes of shrewdness or much knowledge of the community. They have simply ly questioned, and the first rule of good manners as well as of morals is

Spence, of Guelph, say that all Jesuits

Substitute to know things are done in journalism to know that such a law would have tors, and fed fuel to the flames of Savings Stamps. Contribute to the God.

THERE IS MORE than a suspicion abroad in England—there is practical certainty that the Anti-Vatican campaign there and elsewhere is fed with German money. "It is not in any spirit of fanaticism that we give publicity to this," says an exchange, "but because experience has taught us that in every element of division among the Allies, we must look for the filthy coin of the Central Empire." To set Catholics and Protestants by the ears, to cast a slur on the loyalty of Catholic soldiers, and to foster distrust of Catholics generally is certainly a game worth the candle in the enemy's eyes, and he has made use of it to the fullest extent on both Continents. In France, General tunic, has been their special mark, and, in the United States, President Wilson, with his ear to the ground, has proclaimed that anyone who lends himself to stirring up creed or race hatred is doing the work of the

SOME WEEKS ago, a member of the the editorial staff of the Tyd (a Holland paper) returned from Belgium with the news that the Germans had devoted a million marks to a press campaign against Cardinal Mercier, with a view to undermining his influence by representing him as a theorying and ambitious properties and arbitious properties and arbitious properties and arbitious properties and arbitious properties are always as presented in the theatrical and ambitious man, whose sole aim was to make capital out of the misery of his people by winning credit for himself and his high office-Now, comments an overseas contemporary, we ask our readers to watch the press despatches, and if dubious hints and innuendos against the Cardinal begin to appear, make up your mind that the Tyd's story is the field of battle will have betrayed itself.

WE CAN imagine how shocked the Spences, the Palmers and the like gan. would be at the merest suggestion of still laconic and somewhat fragmensuch iniquitous proceedings. We, for stroke on Thursday caught our part, readily acquit them of any enemy entirely unprepared. such criminal folly. But if they seven or eight hours the French and have any common sense left, and Americans went forward almost bigotry or appetite for cheap notori-ety has not stupified them entirely, tered that French cavalry was sent devised for informing travellers as to they will beware lest they stumble forward to round up the retreating Catholic churches and hours of Mass. into doing the enemy's work in this enemy. In one case a German bathis statements and change his atti- The register is a frame holding a country, and in the great summingcard that may be changed at will, up find themselves arrayed among those forces which, wittingly or un-wittingly, have in the carrying on of placed on the card. If hotel propri- wittingly, have in the carrying on of seemed certain to fight, the Bishop etors generally can be induced to the War, intensified the difficulties gun in the village square. All along called upon all Austrians liable for display these registers in a place of the Allies and put off the joyful military service to return to their native country and fulfil their obliimportant service will have been sound and resound throughout the supply waggons were set and any when the slogan of Peace will French troopers. The field guns sound and resound throughout the world.

> A SAD END to apostasy and a life Roberto Ardigo, the well known phil- Vesse, realed religion, and which became peculiar type of Positivism, and was their reserves. known as "The Master." But he found in his studio with his throat in the Ardre Valley, have cut. Surely a sad end to a wasted life! God only is the true object of is in itself a tragedy.

#### "FIGHT AND PRAY"

The plea of Cardinals Gibbons Farley and O'Connell to Catholics to to which it is directly addressed. The appeal carries something of the spirit that made the Covenanters in incible; that made the Swiss mountaineers conquerors over a rapacious empire; that has animated every successful national movement since the struggle for liberty began. It is a paraphrase of the revolutionary in-junction: "Trust in God and keep junction: your powder dry.'

Fight and pray." Fight first. Fight with every weapon which God has given you. Fight on the frontier of freedom. But if you cannot fight

Red Cross, the Knights of Columbus, the Jewish Welfare Board, the Salva tion Army. Give of your money

Fight and pray." Fight, give and work reverently, with a prof realization of the sacredness of the cause for which you fight, give and work. If you are driving a rivet in a ship plate, drive it with the power of the spirit as well as the dexterity of the hand. If you are giving up a luxury, give it up with the cheerful ness of one who is doing a spiritual Fight and pray." In these three

words is comprised the gospel of national devotion, national determination, national will to win.
"Fight and pray."—N. Y. Evening

#### ON THE BATTLE LINE

THE MIRACLE of the Marne has een repeated. In full confidence Foch, a solid Catholic who pins a badge of the Sacred Heart on his tunic, has been their special mark. that decisive drive towards Paris, for which all the other battles of the present campaigning season had been merely preparatory. His program was mapped out with precision. Rheims was to be captured within a few hours. Chalons, Epernay and Sezanne were to be take before Wednesday night, and on Thursday the German army was to swing into line on a front of sixty miles for the great "promenade" to Paris, while the fragments of Foch's beaten corps were falling back, shattered and dis-pirited, towards the crossings of the Seine.

THAT WAS the dream of the Ger-

official French reports. The German advance is stopped everywhere, and by a splendidly successful counterattack Soissons has been brought under command of French guns, 17,000 German prisoners have been counted, and more are coming in 360 cannon have been taken, including a battery of eight inch siege guns, and enormous quantities of supplies have been gathered upon donment by the fleeing enemy-the elite of their country's fighting men. Rheims is out of danger, Paris is farther away than it was from the enemy lines when the offensive began. The official despatches are any part or parcel on their part in tary, but it is evident that General Foch's carefully-prepared countertery was overtaken and captured. and in another a squadron of cavalry captured a village occupied by the the front, lorries, field kitchens and narrow strip of front, and to the Americans a large proportion of the catch is credited.

FROM Soissons southeasterly estranged from God was that of Rheims by way of the Valley of the Roberto Ardigo, the well known phil-osopher and man of letters of French advance easterly from Soisthirty two The Padua. Ardigo began life as a pious sons and westerly from Rheims has reduced the width of the territory lad, who, called as was thought to occupied by the enemy to considerusual course of studies and was in the German penetration from the due time ordained priest. He seems to have gradually lost faith until, in his forty second year, he wrote that there must be more than 25 divisions remarkable letter to his Bishop which of German troops, or not less than signalized his utter abandonment of three hundred thousand men. It is too much to hope that the greater the rallying cry of his later follow-they are in peril, and to extricate ers. In that letter he stated that them the Crown Prince will be his decision was actuated only by forced to throw into the battle many the purest of motives. Thought and fresh divisions from the German conscience, he postulated, told him that he must sacrifice faith to phil the battle becoming flercer because osophy. He became leader of a of the utilization by the enemy of

THE POSITION of Rheims and of the Allied troops on the West from the did not find happiness, and now, in Mountain of Rheims has been imhis ninetieth year, he has gone proved materially during the past before his Maker, a suicide. He was two days. The Italians, by an attack Moulin d'Ardre, and with the mill hamlet four hundred prisoners, four cannon and thirty machine guns. man's existence. Without Him life French troops operating in the Bois du Roi and in Courton Wood have driven the Germans westward over half a mile. The lines of invest-ment around Rheims are not now nearly so dangerous as they were.

"fight and pray" for the winning of the War will find a response in a only two miles west of Bailleul, by much wider circle than the church Scottish troops, who took over three only two miles west of Bailleul, by ous welfare organizations, of which Scottish troops, who took over three the Young Men's Christian Associahundred prisoners and some machine guns. South of Meteren the Australian as the Knights of Columbus are the leaders. This welfare work lians, who hold the line there, pushed lians, who hold the line there, pusned forward under cover of the fight for Materan, and in advancing their The Knights of Columbus, an organposition took eighty prisoners and ten machine guns. These operations more recent inception, but already and others of a like nature recently, have made the approach to Haze-brouck more difficult for the Germans in the sector between Nieppe No trifle, this. Forest and Bailleul.-Globe, July 20.

> There are a great many things cannot understand. But there is end of the year. Secretaries and chaplains are going abroad as fast as transportation details can be There are a great many things we September 15, and 2,000 before the

#### SENATOR MASON DIES SUDDENLY

HAD NOTABLE MILITARY CAREER

Toronto Globe, July 17 Brigadier General Hon. James Mason died yesterday at his home, 43 Queen's Park, following an operation on Saturday for appendicitis. Thursday he was walking about the city, apparently in good health. On Friday he was taken to the hospital, and after the operation on Saturday he seemed to be doing well. Yesterday there was a sudden collapse, and at 1 o'clock one of Toronto's most devoted citizens was no

General Mason was born in Toronto, August 25, 1843, and was educated at the Model School. On leaving school he entered the service of the Toronto Savings Bank, which was afterwards converted into the Home Savings and Loan Co. later into the present Home Bank of Canada. In 1873 he became General Manager and President of the Home Bank, and maintained his active connection with the bank until he was called to the Senate in 1914. He was also a director of several co panies.

BEGAN AS A PRIVATE

He began his military career as a private in the ranks, serving in the Queen's Own Rifles during the Fen ian Raids. In 1882 he was gazetted Captain of the 10th Royal Grenadiers. He commanded No. 2 Service Company in the Riel Rebeilion, and present at the Fish Creek fight and volunteered to rush the position held by the rebels. oche, the seat of the rebellion, he was severely wounded. In 1893 he became Lieut. Col., and was one of the Canadian officers sent to the Queen's Diamond Jubilee in 1897, nd was second in command of the Colonial Infantry, drawn from all parts of the Empire. He was presented to Queen Victoria, and re-ceived from Her Majesty an autograph photograph, which he prized very highly.

General Mason retired from the mmand of the Royal Grenadiers in 99, and was appointed to the command of the 4th Infantry Brigade, rom which he retired in 1909, the rank of full Colonel. In 1915 he was promoted to Brigadier General, and he was the recipient of many medals.

CHIEF ORGANIZER OF RESERVE MILITIA

His interest in military organization was always active and enthusiastic. He was the Chief Organizer of the Reserve Militia of Canada, and it was a matter of great regret to him that he was too old to serve in the present War. He visited, how ever, the battlefields of France and never lost an opportunity of stimulating recruiting at the beginning of the War, and of urging the need of reinforcements.

In all matters of public interest and service Gen. Mason was ever at the front. He was one of the founders of the Canadian Military Institute, and of the Empire Club. was a Kuight of Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, and was Vice-President of the St. John Ambulance Association, and has long been Treasurer and faithful worker for the Red Cross Society. The noble memorial to the heroes of the South African war that stands in University avenue is largely the result of Gen. Mason's activity in honor of Canada's great dead. In religion he was a devoted Catholic and attended St. Basil's Church.

Gen. Mason was one of the first to Gen. Mason was one of the first to see the need in Toronto of a public library, the "People's University," and was one of the founders of the Mechanics' Institute, the precursor of the Toronto Public Library, which he was one of the original trustees, and later Chairman of the board. No philanthropic cause that had any logic of appeal ever appealed to him in vain. He loved his native city and worked earnestly and unostentatiously for its good. who knew him best speak of his quiet and unassuming spirit and of his transparent and democratic disposition. In the death of Gen. Mason Toronto has lost one of her worthiest sons, and the Empire one of her most loyal and devoted serv-

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS IN EUROPE

The extent and scope of the Red Cross organization is so great that it is to be compared only with one of nearly so dangerous as they were.

SIR DOUGLAS HAIG reports the capture of the village of Meteren, on the agency of relief, our fighting men are has 400,000 members in the United States and expects to raise and spend \$50,000,000 in war work this year.

A recent bulletin of this order announces that the K. of C. will have 1,000 secretaries in Europe before

arranged. Already more than \$7,000,000 has been expended upon work in Europe by the K. of C., and with the loved ones gone from earth, but Catholics pray, first of all, for but Catholics pray, first of all, for struction has been much expanded of late, and huts and barracks are now departed. erected in parts of the American sec-

or where our soldiers are posted.

The password of the K. of C. in all its centres is, "Everybody welcome; everything free." Their buildings are open to American soldiers of all creeds and colors. It is significant of the great fusion of welfare workers now taking place that the Catholics, the Protestants and the Jews are working in full cooperation their buildings and workers are often placed at each others' disposal when any special end is to be gained therend Y. M. C. A., K. of C. and H. A. seem to have struck hands. Here is another miracle wrought before our eyes, in this War. -N. Y. Evening Sun.

#### IRELAND DOING HER FULL DUTY

NEARLY 60% OF HER MAN POWER VOLUNTEERED UP TO JANUARY

her man power would have volun-teered up to last January?

If she were pro-German can you imagine 40,000 or 50,000 men enlisting since the uprising in Dublin?

If you knew what the men who have been through the battles be lieve-officers of all ranks in all armies—who know of forlorn hopes turning the tide to victory, of impregnable places captured, of divins, yes whole armies being saved by frish troops, you would have a ready answer to those who seem to think that we have done little, and are doing nothing now.

We are doing our fighting in the present big push. We need no apologies, no defence. Our standards tell the story."

These were a few of the statements made to Mr. James F. Sullivan of the Boston Globe at the University Australia to enlist.

As a memento of one of the battles piece of his skull was torn away. the British mission here. He does not like to talk except to his close friends, but he has heard and read so much about the Irish that he cannot help expressing himself strongly at times. The interview covers three The faddist, also, must answer for columns of the Globe of June 30.

"It's a pity some of you American newspaper men were not with the forces in the first couple of years of the War," he said. "I mean, close up where you could get the stories first hand, and not after they had and sanctioned by the practise of filtered through. There would be generations, have been buffeted something worth writing about.

"Now, mind you, I am not making mparisons, for all our troops fought with the greatest spiritotch, English, Welsh, and Dominion forces. But somehow or other it seemed that little attention was paid of the Interior to the Senate and due to this fact, and to the ignorance | shows that the fight against illiteracy of the whole Irish question by the papers here, supplemented by cables along lines that have permitted from across that are often based upon illions upon millions of our people imaginings of the writers, that today to remain in total ignorance of the our race is placed in a doubtful posi-

But what I am getting at is the parent feeling that because conscripion was held up for Ireland so many people here seem to think we have write in any language. Seven done nothing. The issue has been hundred thousand men of draft age If you were to read the big papers at home you would tagonism against the plan among big men in England in the Commons and cents a day than that of a person able to read or write, the country the Lords; that it was not Ireland alone that objected."-Boston Pilot.

#### TURNING HOMEWARD

'The prejudice against prayers for the dead will vanish with the War" Living Church (Episcopalian.) long with my husband, my first prayer is for him. It could not be other-

dead until it happens to be Our Dead mental as well as physical prowess—that makes the difference. God does not need these prayers—these of illiteracy that today obtains. In holy dead do not need them. But this it will have the ready coopera-our prayers, connecting all we love tion of every good American. We best with God are pleasing and acceptable to Him, and are a link being the watchword of the hour. And tween ourselves and Him, perhaps a surely he cannot fully appreciate the

A Catholic cannot read these words without a feeling of thankfulness that those outside the fold are

The world needs an enlightened beginning to realize something of the sacred consolation of prayer for the dead, even though as yet their women who will value at their true thoughts are so unsettled and so far from the Catholic understanding of ings of freedom, who will stand ever Evidently our Protestant friends find try.
comfort for themselves in praying for And it is precisely here that the their dead—which is certainly a great spiritual advance from the earlier imeducation. She looks forward to

They plead for God's mercy on their dead, asking that they may be loosed from their sins. They are rendering a service to their dead. Their Church urges them to be faithful in the performance of this last act of love, this aid to the soul. And therein is the solace of the benefit.

There is no greater comfort for the Catholic family circle broken by death than the practice of prayer for the soul of the member summoned from earth. We may speak lovingly of the goodness and holiness, even of our friends who are gone from us, but we are faithless friends if we do not pray for them, asserting that they were too holy to need prayers.

God grant to our separated brethren the grace to return to the Mother Church who so yearns for these children lost to her through the apostasy of their forefathers. It is a hopeful sign that amid a world up-heaval their thoughts are turning more and more to her teaching and practices, seeking for strength

bear affliction, for comfort in grief. She who taught the consoling doc-"It Ireland were pro-German do trine of prayer for the dead reaches out suppose 58.1%—not 17 or 20% as out her arms in loving invitation have seen in some papers here—of to the living to return to her and be at peace. May they hear her voice, and hearing it, heed her words, which are the words of Christ Himself 'And other sheep there are that are not of this fold; them also I must bring and they shall hear My and there shall be one fold and one shepherd."-Sacred Heart Review.

#### ILLITERACY RAMPANT

The movement on foot to remove illiteracy in this country is in many ways commendable. At the same time, it shows that our secular institutions have not achieved the results that were claimed for them in the years past. There are many causes for the present deplorably larger number of illiterates in this country. It may safely be said that negligence has gained its toll. Club by Capt. Thomas F. McMahon that negligence has gained its toll. of the Irish Guards, a man who has There has, too, been a spirit of been through the hell of warfare. He is an Oxfard man, and went from the capitalistic class. The one end for all was to make money. It was nothing to the employer how his employee was fed, housed or educated. He is now on recruiting duty with The mad race for money eclipsed all other considerations until the manpower and its earning power came to be recognized as efficient factors in the furthering and financing of this

> a goodly part of the disgust that has been felt in the attainment of an education. Every "so called" educator has had his fad. The children. instead of following sane and sound principles, laid down by real scholars about as subjects for exploitation. In the meantime, the essentials have been overlooked and, in the end nothing worthy of mention was accomplished.

The letter sent by the Secretary to the Irish; and undoubtedly it is House Committee on Education English language. The letter in part says that "at the last census, there were in the United States over 5,500,000 persons above ten years of age who were unable to read or can neither read nor write.

g papers at home you would at there was a considerable an of an illiterate is less by only 50 loses over eight hundred million dollars a year through illiteracy.'

Here, there is certainly matter for reflection. In days of peace, our shortcomings in education were offensive to the performance of great duties in times of war. Now when stress presses heavily on all sides, we are coming to realize our error, and writes a department editor in The are beginning to see that neglect is A | criminal, that education must not be Churchwoman who had lately met a sacrificed to greed, that faddists are loss said: 'I never quite ap- a bone to the enlightenment of the proved of the idea of prayers for the children no less than to those of the working classes whom they have when I enter church, where I sat so sought to exploit with their silly educational fads.

The Government, inspired by wor wise.

"And so it will be with thousands.
We don't believe in prayers for the and the persistent call for men of more tender link. . . . How can blessings of Democracy who refuses we cease to pray for them?" to forward in every way the move-

the benefit of prayer for the dead. loyal to the ideals of God and coun

pression that such prayers are but "a | the attainment of one end, to make uperstition."

But they have not yet fathomed and spiritually and send forth into the the depths of consolation, nor real- world citizens who will stand for origin and destiny must simmer itself effort.

than ize the highest value of praying for justice, right and liberty and rear down to a question of authority upon the ruins of irreligion a true wouldn't you rather believe the Christian Democracy.—Boston Pilot. Church than yourself or the mutually

#### A TOUCH OF PATHOS

There is a real pathos in a brief their St. Bernard dogs. This is not the first time that the Monastery kennels were threatened with extinction. An avalanche once swept away all but three of the dogs and at another time a plague caused the death of all but one. The pitiful sentence this time a plague caused the death of all but one. The pitiful sentence this time had to be pronounced by the monks themselves and probably they were the executioners. From time to time they hopefully postponed the evil day by dividing their own scanty food with the dogs. Now the inevitable is a kindness not only to the community's hungering proteges but to the dogs themselves, who have reached the verge of starvation. must have been a touching scene, the farewell between the sorrowing monks and these noblest specimens of the dog family.

A St. Bernard Monastery without its dogs will present a picture with something clacking. When better times come no doubt there are many owners of these splendid animals who will deem it a privilege to send some back to the original home of this celebrated animal.—Providence Visitor.

"PRAISE THE LORD! PRAISE THE LORD'

BEAUTIFUL CUSTOM OF THE ALPINE SHEPHERDS

In certain parts of the Alps, where the people live scattered about as and touching custom which softens somewhat the dreary loneliness of their solitary life.

Just as the sun leaves the valleys. and his last rays faintly gild the snow capped summits of the mountains, the shepherd whose hut is situated on the highest peak takes his horn, and with trumpet voice cries: "Praise the Lord !" Instantly all the other shepherds,

standing at the thresholds of their cabins, repeat one after the other, the same appeal, until the echo resounds far and wide, from rock to and deep to deep," Praise the Lord !"

A solemn silence succeeds the last notes as they die away, and each shepherd kneels, bareheaded, in deepest reverence and prayer. Later on, when the mantle of night com pletely envelops the mountains, once more the horn is heard to resound with the words "Goodnight!" and the shepherds peacefully retire to at the dawn of the sixties. It is their solitary abodes to rest from the difficult also to make absolutely labors of the day.-The Pilot.

#### THE PHILOSOPHY OF THE CATECHISM

In his book "Orthodoxy," Gilbert K. Chesterton, the brilliant London says he learned catechism when a small boy, that he forgot it later and studied the various philosophies of modern times that he finally constructed a philosophy of his own out of their mutual contradictions, but that he found, with a great mutual shock, that this system of philosophy was not his own after all. It was the Christian system of philosophy, and he might have spared himself a lot of laborious study by sticking to his catechism in the first place:

Unfortunately there are not many men so brilliant and so unprejudiced Not many have both the ability and mists of error and the fogs of sophistry of a Kant, Hegel, Spencer, Haeckel, and other so called philos-ophers. Even Catholics sometimes get lost in these mists and fogs, be cause they ignore or neglect the deeper meaning of the catechism which contains a philosophy of life that is old and yet always new. Catholic philosophy satisfles common sense. It is the applied philosophy of the average man in the street.

For example, a man asks himself about his own origin, about his relation to others and to the universe he may study the works of all the philosophers until his brain wears out, but nowhere will he flad an Him in this life and to be happy with the disloyal would-be leaders in Him forever in the life to come."
In other words, "From God, to God,

self-contradicting modern philos-ophers? If the question regarding man's destiny is merely a matter of authority, the Church, with her wonderful democracy of faith embrac telegram stating that the shortage of food has compelled the monks of the famous Alpine Monastery to kill centuries of experience, surely wins by miles and miles.

But reason is also on the side of the Church. Her explanation as to man's origin and destiny really explains. If she is dogmatic, she is dogmatic and right, and the others

are dogmatic and wrong. Her catechism tells us that this world is a place of trial, of probation for a short time, but that we are to pass on to an eternal life of happiness with God and in God. God alone can satisfy our craving for lasting perfect happiness, because He alone is last-ing and perfect. God, however, does not exist for us but we exist for God

His infinite goodness is expressed or menifested in us. If we seek to be with God in eternity, we are not at all selfish for we are but cooperating in the highest and most perfect realization of His good will towards us.—Catholic Opinion

#### "THE LIVING PRESENT"

This present hour, says Cardinal Manning, is all we have. Tomorrow must be today before we can use it; and day after day we squander it in the hope of a tomorrow; but tomorrow shall be stolen away, too, as to-day and yesterday. It is now we must be patient, now we must be holy. This hour has its duty which cannot be done the next. Tomorrow may bring its opportunities, but will not restore today's. The convictions of shepherds, there prevails a beautiful this hour, if unheeded, will never come back. God may send others, but these will be gone forever. The very strength and life of all self-discipline is order, certainty and decision. Our true safeguard against temptation is to be the same at all times, in all companies in all places; not to vary and adapt our-selves to the humor of others, thereby adopting their temptations with their habits, but to be always and everywhere ourselves, and to oppose to the temptations of the world the consistency of a matured and practised habit of self-control.—Catholic

#### CATHOLIC ACTIVITIES

IN OUR TWO GREAT WARS Thomas F. Meehan in Catholic World,

Few in this electric era can form any comprehensive idea of conditions, social, religious and political conclusive statements of the details of Catholic activities then because of the dearth of statistics and the documentary evidence now considered so essential for a thoroughly satisfactory and authoritative torical review. Thanks to modern methods, the historian of the future will know all about the splendid help the present Catholic body is giving in its collective and individual capacity, to make Democracy safe in all the world. The simple folk of the sixties, however, had not even a mole's eye veiw of the omnipotence the Card Index or omniscience of the Efficiency Engin-eer. Hence we are often at a loss how to fill the gaps in the records of the stirring times that stretch from April, 1861, to the fall of the curtain on the great war-tregedy at Appom-attox on April 9, 1865, when we wish to show by actual statistics what help our Catholic brethren gave to save the Union.

There were in the United States in in the pursuit of truth as Chesterton. 1860 about 4.500.000 Catholics out of a total population of 31,500,000. Most of the English speaking Catholics were of Irish birth or blood, for from 1841 to 1861, the official statistics state that 2,449,087 immigrants left Ireland, and nearly all for the

United States. There was no national and scarcely any local organization in the United States of these four and half millions of Catholics such as we have at pres ent. No Catholic society existed that had an influence beyond parochial limits. A convention, State or National, of Catholic laymen for my purpose, had never been dreamed of. much less convoked, if we except and about his destiny or his end and purpose in life. To find the answer ings that Bishop England called together during his episcopate in Georgia and the Carolinas.

Such was the general Catholic situaanswer more definite, more positive, tion when the face of the country and more satisfying to common sense
than the answer which he reads in
the catechism: "God made me to
know Him, to love Him, to serve
divisions healed, the pleadings of press were ignored. Immediately no voices were louder or more sincere and for God," is the only reasonable than the Catholic in swelling the preciate the who refuses y the moveman, woman tion.

and for God, "is the only reasonable than the Catholic in swelling the answer to the riddle of existence. Tell me not the answer is based upon faith only. It is also based upon the right use of reason. For played from the churches, prelates that matter all answers which essen- and priests exhorted their people to tially differ from this one are also based upon faith, not in God, but in fallible human philosophers.

The state of the support of the Government, Archbishop Hughes was recognized as the exponent of Catholic C fallible human philosophers.

Agnostics dogmatically insist that lic loyalty and it is curious and we can know nothing about our origin and destiny, but must depend upon faith; that is to say, upon the authority of others. Even it this unfounded assertion were true, wouldn't you rather take a chance of being right with the Church than wrong with your mere individual views? It the enquiry as to your and finish the war by one great effort. we can know nothing about our interesting to find him then advo-

With the priest chaplains went the Catholic Sisters as nurses. They were the only trained, organised and

an adequate review of the Catholic record in this present War for Liberty. Speaking officially for the nineteer millions committed to their spiritual care, the Archbishops of the United States at their annual meeting immediately after our entry into the War, in April, 1917, sent a strong patriotic resolution to the Chief Executive of the nation.

In the army and navy, the Catholic representation in the highest commands keeps well in proportion with the splendid percentage among the fighters in the ranks. The same gratifying story is shown in the roster of the chief executives and the workers for the equally important civilian activities.

#### THE LAY APOSTOLATE

While the world is passing through this gigantic strife, there is an insistent call for men whose lives and ac tions will act as a leaven upon their fellow citizens and give strength and courage to those whose ideals have fallen far short of what Christian civilization demands. There is urgent need of men who will place the standards of right and justice above worldly gain and ambition. Their compelling force will lift the world from the sordid and ennoble it with high purposes. We may with confidence look forth to a world imbued with lofty ideals and striving for that perfection that is the divine command only if the laity show a high example of Catholic and Christian endeavour. Thus the responsibility we have to individual perfec tion is the responsibility to our age and country.

Amid the turmoil of war we seek the lasting foundation of peace and hap piness. We seek the true basis for international harmony and look for ward to the day when class will not clash with mass, and fraternal love and charity will forever put to an end the frenzied ambition for personal and national aggrandizement that has brought about this historic upheaval. While the roar of cannon distracts the world, those agencies that appeal to the peaceful instincts of men are at the bar of public opin They must stand or fall accord ing as they show themselves true to the standards of justice or false to the ideals of Christian peoples.

And so today the Church, like other institutions, is being put to the test. Enemies are battering against her and demanding the acid test of truth and right. It, therefore, is a time when the laity must by their action bring into play all that their holy religion has taught. They must by their lives prove the nobility of their re ligion and its surpassing excellence over the tea hings of any and all other beliefs. To allow negligence, religious indifferentism or decay to hold sway at any time is criminal. Now, however, when the world staggers beneath his awful burden, to permit religious apathy is positively destructive of all that the Church is and stands for, and will poison and vitiate the atmosphere and cast distrust and suspicion upo beginning fought for the emancipa tion of humanity from serfdom, and placed within the grasp of man those liberties for which the world now

The Catholic laity should awaken to its great duty and responsibility. Their lives should reflect the standards for which their faith stands. Their actions should proclaim them champions of all that free peoples desire. Only when Catholics are true to their religion, faithful to the Comditions of their faith will they able to convince a distracted world that it has ever present the means of crushing tyranny, untoward ambition and oppression, and enthroning a just and enduring peace among the nations of the earth.—The Pilot.

#### THE CATHOLIC CHURCH EXTENSION SOCIETY OF CANADA

WHAT WE DO

Many times the question has been sked "Does the Extension Society asked do much for the Missions ?" We have tried in various ways to answer this question. Our object being, not so nuch to draw words of praise or commendation for the Extension but rather to draw on the financial resources of the questioners. We speak of what we witnessed with our own eyes; we tell and publish the words of thanks from the missionary Bishops of the West and far North ; we distribute annual reports showing in detail the amounts received and where and how expended.

Our answer to the question "Does the Extension do much for the Missions?" has been always well received. We find nevertheless that, the statements of missionary Bishops and priests are more cogent proofs of the work of the Extension than Does it not please the loving child to the reports of an officer of the

We are glad to have in our possession and at the disposal of our readers for perusal, letters of weight,

To mention only the letters re we have their letters to support us disciplined body of women in the country ready then to meet the grave Society is the only Society in Canada emergency that the clash of arms precipitated on the nation.

It is far too soon even to attempt sparsely settled dioceses.

Before the War some aid came from the Propagation of the Faith, France. As we know, this aid has been entirely stopped, so that the Extension Society of Canada is the only Society or organization, national or diocesan, to which the missionary dioceses have recourse in their diffl culties

We have done all we can under present circumstances. Our desire to give more and adequate support has not been and is not realized for lack of funds.

Without the generous and con-tinuous aid of the Catholics in the well settled and organized dioceses of Canada the Catholics of the West and North shall suffer spiritually now, and more so, in the future.

The following kind letter from the Diocese of Victoria will show, among other things, a high appreciation of the Extension Society

To the Rev. Thos. O'Donnell, President Catholic Church Extension Toronto, Ontario:

The Bishops and Priests of the Diocese of Victoria, B. C., assembled for their annual retreat, wish to put on record an expression of gratitude to the Catholic Church Extension Society for the generous way it helped this distant corner of the

Lord's Vineyard.

The territory is large and the Catholics widely scattered. Many are in danger of becoming indifferent to the duties of their Faith. The priests are few and poor. The posi-tion would be untenable these times without the help afforded by your Society. This help is not alone the money distributed. A Diocese as well as an Army needs what the military call morale, and the knowledge that men in the East are plan ning and striving to help sustain our efforts heartens us in the work.

We therefore cordially thank your Society and all contributors thereto for extending to us "the right hand of fellowship" in our hour of need. By enabling the Extension Society

to aid the Church in the West, con-tributors are also helping to bring the benefits of religion to their own relatives and friends scattered far and wide over this vast country. large majority of the Catholics in the Vest are from the Provinces east of Manitoba. Scattered as they are unaided in many cases by family ties or by Catholic Schools, the danger of becoming careless in the practice of religion is real and to us only too evident.

We can claim that the sacrifice is We can claim that the sacrifice is not one sided. We left our native that loves God and the right, that Dioceses to do missionary work in the far West. Rarely do we meet seeks the higher and better paths the far West. Rarely do we meet seeks the higher and better paths relatives or life-long friends. The of Christian virtue for righteousness ork is arduous, the need of economy always pressing, and the prospect of providing for old age very small.

We congratulate you on the en ouraging progress made of late by he Catholic Church Extension Church Extension Society of Canada.

A. McDonald, Bishop of Victoria Joseph Leterne, Vicar General. D. A. McDonald, Chancellor. J. F. Silver, P.P. Esquimalt. Ronald Beaton, P.P. Comox. D. A. McLean, P.P. Ladysmith.

This is a letter worth while. We have letters in terms just as strong from every Archbishop, Bishop and Vicar-Apostolic in the West and North We call on you therefore with con-

fidence to aid us in the work we are doing for our poorer brethren of the household of the Faith. Donations may be addressed to:

REV. T. O'DONNELL, President, Catholic Church Extension Society 67 Bond St., Toronto. Contributions through this office should be addressed:

EXTENSION CATHOLIC RECORD OFFICE, London, Ont. DONATIONS

Previously acknowledged..... \$618 50 Subscriber, Little Bras D'Or A Friend, Balderson ..... J. C., Belleville...... Thanksgiver, Macleod.. Mrs. Thos. Lalonde, Cobden. Miss E. F., Montreal....... B. J. F., Charlottetown.....

MASS INTENTIONS A Friend of the Holy Souls ... A Friend, Blackville, N. B....

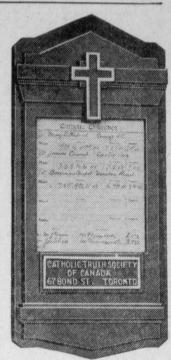
THE ROSARY

Who can call the rosary mechanical? No one who says it often and knows its ever-new beauty, and the strength and consolation to be found

In honor of Sacred Hear Thanksgiver, Macleod...
B. J. F., Charlottetown... in its mysteries. Certainly no one who could have heard those hushed voices saluting over and over again in rhythmic chant, the Mother of Christ, their Mother, repeating, with filial reverence and love, the prayer to their Father in heaven, taught by say, over and over again, the most beautiful word his tongue can speak? Held in his mother's arms, folded close to her sympathetic heart, safe and happy in her love, falled with convincing facts, showing how much the Extension ociety is doing for the propagation of the Faith in Canada.

The facts and griefs forgotten, does he not say over and over again "Mother, does he not say over and over again "Mother, my Mother?" So did they—so do we.—Virginia B. Wallis.

The Church is never tainted. It depends on men.—Cardinal Manning. Every man is a volume, if you know how to read him.—Channing.



CATHOLIC TRUTH SOCIETY HOTEL CHURCH REGISTER

THE SOLDIER PRIEST'S MESSAGE OF HOPE

In the land of endless vision And the home of angels' song The friends of God will ever With the blessed move along Have hope to meet your dear ones In the light of endless day. Where the loving Heart of Jesus Takes all grief and tears away.

Whilst the parting bloom of summer Fades from off the verdant lawn. On the hillside some are resting Till the Resurrection's dawn

With the Cross, Redemption's Sym Raised above their honored grave, To tell you that the Saviour died

For none has shown greater love To a brother, a friend, or a wife When, to protect his loved ones He lays down his own dear life ow, Christian hope it tells you That the dear ones from us flown We shall meet in the hereafter, And in Heaven know our own. -F. W. GALLAGHER

A GOOD CONSCIENCE

It is quite true that the presence sake—it is quite true that such a conscience is found in Christian hearts throughout the various de-nominations. Herein lies a great, strong and all-pervading bond of sympathy. The Decalogue is the same for me as for you. I worship in spirit and truth the same Lord that you do. The road to heaven for me is obedience to my Christian conscience just as it is for you, and we reach that much end through fidelity to our consciences, in the land of many man-sions there will be no distinctions of rank or race.-Rev. A. P. Doyle

#### FATHER FRASER'S CHINESE MISSION

Taichowfu, China, Nov. 26, 1916. Dear Readers of CATHOLIC RECORDS That your charity towards my mission is approved by the highest ecclesiastical authorities of Canada let me quote from a letter from His Excellency, The Most Rev. Peregrina Excellency, the most key. Feregrins F. Stagni, O. S. M., D. D., Apostolic Delegate, Ottawa: "I have been watching with much interest the contributions to the Fund opened on behalf of your missions by the CATH-OLIC RECORD. The success has been very gratifying and shows the deep interest which our Catholic people take in the work of the missionary in foreign lands. . . I bless you most cordially and all your labors. as a pledge my earnest wishes for your greatest success in all your 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. Previously acknowledged \$12,991 53

Grateful Client, Stratford .... A Friend, Melrose. Vm. Roach, Searston..... 5 00 J. C., Belleville ... 1 00 Thanksgiver, Macleod .... 3 00

Some are scandalized at the mixture of good and evil in the Church. not knowing the Scriptures, not be lieving the word of God. The mix ture of good and evil is permitted in the turbulent sea of this world, but they shall be separated on the Eternal shore, And yet, there be an evil mixture in the visible Church of Christ-bad Christians and Catholics, men whose lives are a scandal and a shame—the sanctity of the Church is never tainted.

ERV. F. P. HICKEY, O. S. B. TENTH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST

ENEMIES OF THE CHURCH: THE

The arch-enemy of the Church and of the souls of men, my dear breth-ren, is the devil. He is the instiga-tor, whereby the world is full of wickedness and turns against God : the cause of that fall, the result of which is the flesh lusteth against the spirit.

The greatest mistake in warfare is to undervalue, to hold your enemy too cheaply. To have any chance of escaping the wiles of the devil we must study and realize the depth of his malice, his craft, his powers, and how he even manages to make men do his work for him. In the struggle for heaven leave nothing to hance; study your enemy, watch tis stratagems, calculate his his etrength, and plan how to avoid de-

Lord. The evil spirit was cast out devil" of heaven for pride and disobedi-warne ence; and it is another hell to him to see men restored to the favour of God, and his own former glorious position in heaven occupied by them. He hates our Holy Redeemer, and he endeavours to ruin our souls to spite Him. He gloats over the waste of the sufferings of our Lord, the shedthe mercy of God, powerless to save wilful, obstinate sinners. So when ding of His Precious Blood in vain, the mercy of God, powerless to save

knows no bounds.

But he can dissemble. His craft is more to be feared than his power. If our souls felt the breath hatred and malignity, we should draw back terrified, and seek pro-tection from our Lord. But instead, he lays our allurements, pleasures, for the souls of men since Creation he should be clever, and, alas! he is. We are only children in his hands children, fond and foolish, and easily

duped.
And his powers are far beyond ours. He is a spirit. He knows no weariness, never relaxes; his knowledge and his experience are masterchained up, to a certain degree, since the coming of our Lord. If we keep far from him, we are safe. If we We have been careless, venthe enemy of our good God.

the souls of men? To mention a

Those who indulge in bad talk, who sully the innocence of young souls, and corrupt them by foul and immodest conversation, lewd jokes and songs. And where is the workroom, shop or yard where men-yea, and women-are not found doing

Those, again, who pass from hand to hand bad books and pictures, teaching wickedness in its most degrading forms. And what about those who write or sell such books? Knowledge is a good thing, and reading too, but not impure knowledge and reading. In the Apocalypse of St. John we read of the woman "having a golden cup in her hand"—that is, education—but, alas! it was "full of abomination and (Was "full of abomination") of abomination and filthiness." (Apoc. xvii. 4.) Foul talk, bad books, are the devil's agents.

But there are some who, as St. Paul says, "give place to the devil" worse than this. They bring him into the home, they let him live amongst their children, and only into the home, they let him live amongst their children, and only laugh when they learn his ways and wickedness. Bad parents, remember our Lord's words; you will do so for ever, unless you do so now and repert. "But he that shall scandalize one of these little ones that believe in Me, it were better for him that a millstone should be hanged about his neck, and that he should be drowned in the depth of the sea." (Matt. xviii. 6.) Bad parents, who teach their children evil by evil talk, drunkenness, quarrelling, neglecting Mass, despising the laws of the Church, talking against the priest—what are they but the murderers of those very souls which God has given to their keeping to bring up

devil? No man likes to be made a tool of for another man's gain and end. The devil's taunts will not cease for all eternity, when once these dupes, these tools, have lost their own souls, and perhaps ruined

their children.
We see, then, the enemy; the reason why he hates us with so much malice; his craft, his powers; the depth of degradation to which he drags us, making us his tools, making us ruin ourselves and the souls of those most dear to us.
Seeing all this, let us be on our

guard and resist the evil one. sist the devil, and he will fly from you," says St. James (iv. 7.) Prayer is the weapon. "Our help is in the Name of the Lord." (Ps. cxxiii. 8) is the weapon.

"That you may be able to stand against the deceits of the devil . . by all prayer and supplication, pray ing at all times." (Ephes. vi. 11, 18.

My dear brethren, no half-hearted resistance will do. It is not a matter of compromise or give-and-take. The devil means our ruin, in order goeth about seeking whom he may devour, whom resist ye, strong in faith." (I Pet. v. 8.) devil to dishonour Jesus Christ, and he e may will never be content with less. It "Brethren, be strengthened in the Lord and in the Why should the devil hate us, and might of His power: put you on the seek to ruin our souls? Out of armour of God. that you may be able intred and spite to Jesus Christ our to stand against the deceits of the devil" (ut supra.) Our Lord has warned us "Satan hath desired to

#### DRAWING DOWN VENGEANCE

The infidels of France have don we repent, when we try our best to keep good, his malice against us knows no bounds.

up to this moment. The legislation passed to make the war orphans wards of the State, and to exclude Christianity from their education was a direct slap at God's face. Behind our defeats and humiliations in this War there are causes which hardly anyone in the world but the Pope has had the light to see or the courage to name. God has often octore our path. We do not see the viper amongst the flowers! He is the father of lies; he is subtle to a degree far beyond our page interest. which they have forgotten Him. What has the world adored, these fifty years since the last important European war? God? No, but the works of men's own hands; and the works of their own hands are crush-We need not speak of the sins of the world. Those sins are myriad. Think of the sins of London, Berlin, ful. But, thank God! his powers have been curtailed, and he has been that would reach around the Earth. Does God take no notice? Popular opinion, outside the Catholic Church. venture near, we shall be caught in his snares, or fascinated by his wiles. So, if we fall into sin and lead a wicked life, we cannot plead petted children; and that when they wiles. So, if we fall into sin and lead a wicked life, we cannot plead as an excuse, that it is all the devil's die, they will go, if they go any-doing. We have been careless, ven where, straight into His loving arms; turesome, curious, or disobedient, or else we should not have fallen. We have not been afraid of him; we have not have have not h have not been afraid of him; we have not hated him as we should— gives all and asks nothing; Who has he enemy of our good God.
Surely no one can be friends with favor; that He is all love and no the devil! No one would own that anger; that He is all forgiveness and much, but many by their lives show no punishment; that He is all mercy much, but many by their lives show no punishment; that He is all mercy they certainly are not at warfare with him. They let themselves be decayed by him as Fradid What he the Catholic Church with him. They let themselves be deceived by him, as Eve did. They what he thinks, and this is about the mothers, doing?" This was in the average answer you will get. The control of the average answer you will get. The control of the average answer you will get. The control of the mothers, doing? This was in the average answer you will get. The control of the mothers, doing? This was in the average answer you will get. The control of the mothers and, above all, what he thinks, and this is about the mothers, doing? This was in the average answer you will get. The control of the mothers, doing? This was in the average answer you will get. The control of the mothers and above all, what he thinks, and this is about the mothers, doing? This was in the average answer you will get. The control of go about doing his work. Many a has finished by cutting out hell. man will resent this. But it is true, Why not? There is no more logic man will resent this. But it is true, my dear brethren. The devil has an army of workers, besides the evil spirits, that were banished with him spirits, that w Who, then, are the workers—the thing to an unperdocable in God. They the doctors with the doctors with the doctors. co-operators with the devil? Who are his secret assassins, murdering the hardest sin to commit without not help them any to have their the hardest sin to commit without wilful fault; for there is in every man born some glimmer of the truth of God's existence. Now amongst European infidels, freethinkers, non-Church going Englishmers, non-Church going Englishmen; the masonic or Socialistic Frenchman; the multitudes in the Empire and in the allied countries and elsewhere in ing young women in places where Europe, and in North America who they should not be unless accompanhave fed on the poison of infidelity; amongst these there is a rotten and poisonous philosophy which dares to suggest that there is no God; and dares to frame laws and to rule at for our old-fashioned notions in suggesting that mother or Aunt dares to frame laws and to rule Mary should accompany girls in the States as though they had established the truth of that devil's proposition. Either God cares about this: or He does not. If He does not; if that is merely in His eyes, some more playful gamboling of His children whom He means to forgive whatever they do, then, of course, Benedict XV. is a and that is good for them. It is dreamer when He asks the world to give God His place as the essential of empty-headed busybodies who condition for peace, present and future peace. But if He does care, minute they have, nor does it help then He may permit Germany to be them to have young women follow-to the Allies what Babylon was to the Jews, He did not love Babylon uine, though misguided, desire to

FIVE MINUTE SERMON and save? In very truth, are they Christian teaching. With the Hun not the friends and tools of the at the gate in good earnest now, she at the gate in good earnest now, she turns her face still unrepentant and unashamed in defiance to her God.—

#### HEAVEN WITHIN

Did you ever notice those heavy fogs that cover land and sea during the days of April and May? When it snows and rains alternately, and it netimes looks as though half the night still hung in midair at noon? We look up with a sigh and a long-ing for better days, and we wonder whether God Himself is hesitating or has forgotten about sending us another Spring. Cold and dreary winter days just poke and drag along, like an evil tongued or foul mouthed visitor. visitor, who prolongs the unwelcome call for hours beyond the limit. Such things might provoke and disgust even the more human saints Of course, those who are phlegmatic enough would hardly permit them-selves to be disturbed by such a thing as bad weather, but these will miss the keen sense of joy which the livelier temperaments feel, when a strong wind turns up suddenly, and drives away the heavy clouds and

dismal fogs.

What a pleasure and joy enlivens our very beings when things bright-en up and a clear blue sky begins to smile at us. How the warm spring sun transfigures the hilltops and floods the valleys with light and cheer; our hearts beat faster and we feel as though new life were coursing

through our veins. The little blades of grass lift up their drooping heads and dry their tears; the buds begin to swell on tree and shrub; a fresh perfume permeates the air, and everything seems to be in a hurry to make up for lost time. All Nature is one vast, immense temple in which countless angels are running to and fro, decorating whatever they lay hands on, in pre-paration for the Lord's great holiday

that we call Spring. So much for the outside. Something similar, but far grander, takes place within; when a frozen, sin-laden heart begins to thaw and new life unfurls its tender shoots. What a sight the very rosy dawn of spring-time in the heart of a converted sinner must be. No wonder that even the angels rejoice at the sight of such change. There's the ever welcome and prayed for return of a fam-ished prodigal to the wealth and joy of his Father's mansions; there are the biting frosts and festering sores soothed and healed by the love of a Brother, whose heart he broke on Calvary; there's the gloom of lowering clouds and heavy mists, dis-persed by the gentle breathings of a Spirit that fill the deepst depths of heart and soul with heavenly peace and gladness!

That inspired exclamation of St. Augustine, in which he proclaims and portrays the peace he found, is the life story of every heart-

Thou hast created us, O Lord, for And restless is the heart, until it

#### A VITAL QUESTION

pectator, London, wanted to know What are the fathers and, above all, where they would encounter men in

to incite young girls to write to the boys in service to "adopt" them and to "mother" them that it is not surprising to find even ordinarily retiring young women in places where Two of the twenty-eight said they

ied by a chaperon.

We run the risk of being laughed Mary should accompany girls in the teens even if they are truly calling Lord is making the Blessed Sacra to see their brothers or cousins. The public does not know of the re-lationship and is not inclined to be

The boys in uniform deserve everything that can be done for them

# AFTER EATING

#### The Tortures of Dyspepsia Corrected by "Fruit-a-tives"

St. MARTIN'S, N.B. "For two years, I suffered tortures from Severe Dyspepsia. I had constant pains after eating; pains down the sides and back; and horrible bitter stuff often came up in my mouth.

help me. But as soon as I started taking 'Fruit-a-tives', I began to improve and this medicine, made of fruit juices, relieved me when everything else failed." MRS. HUDSON MARSHBANK.

50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c

At all dealers or sent postpaid by

Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

according to his wont before the war. As to the chair. Perhaps it is as well not to investigate that charge.

But, to return to The Spectator's young girls doing, to allow their daughters to frequent the gathering places of soldiers and sailors? The War is forcing us to go back to some good old practises; thrift has returned to the home and discipline is being restored to its former place in the family life. There could be no more salutary use of it than to restrain the wandering feet and fancies of misses in their teens who are perilously ignorant of the distinction between the use and abuse of liberty.—Sacred Heart Review.

AN IRISH MOTHER'S HEART

There is beauty in her mountains and a charm in Erin's hills. A glory in her inland lakes, a music But your inlaid lake and mountain

your charm can ne'er impart An image of the beauty in an Irish mother's heart.

I've heard your thrushes singing 'neath the whitened hawthorn

And the Shannon's joyous music rolling onward to the sea, But a sweeter singing haunts me as I sit from men apart, Tis the love song of my childhood from an Irish mother's heart. What seek ye, sons of Erin, roving

sadly o'er the earth. In the heap of gold that glitters or in stones of priceless worth?
Sure you'll never find a jewel in the
big world's busy mart

Like the one you left behind you in an Irish mother's heart. -JOSEPH S. HOGAN, S. J.

APPALLING IGNORANCE OF RELIGIOUS KNOWLEDGE

An Eastern college professor recently experimented with public school children by presenting to them a picture of Leonardo da Vinci's Last Supper" for the purpose of finding out how familiar they were with the central figure and personality of Our Lord. Professor Fred Newton Scott discovered an appaling ignorance of religious knowledge

similar experiment with the primary grade of Catholic children at the Cathedral school of New York and gives the following consoling infor-

" Not one child failed to recognize the picture as a representation of Our Lord and His Apostles. Each one pointed out the figure of Christ. were 'eating,' but gave no further explanation. Twenty-six said they were eating the Last Supper. Twenty one said, 'Our Lord is changing the bread and wine into His ment.' Another said 'Our Lord is giving the Apostles Holy Communion.' One boy, aged eight, attempted to quote from memory the words of institution, saying: 'Jesus took bread and gave it to His disciples, and said This is My Body. And then He took he chalice and said, This is My lood. One little girl, aged seven, aid it was a 'picture of the Last Supper on Holy Thursday.' Eight children failed to recognize the Apos-tles individually. Twenty pointed out St. John, and fifteen identified

PILATE, THE PROTOTYPE OF DOUBTERS AND SCOFFERS

Rev. H. C. Hengell in Our Sunday Visitor

Nearly nineteen hundred years ago
Jesus Christ, on trial before Pilate,
solemnly proclaimed, "For this came
I into the world: that I should give
testimony to the truth" (John 18, 37)
With a sneer Pilate asked, "What is
truth?" Then he left the country country. truth?" Then he left the court room at once without waiting for the answer.

This scene between Christ and Pilate well typifies the constant conflict between Christianity and doubt. Despite the sarcasm and ridicule of many modern Pilates, Christianity still confronts the world of doubt and bears solemn witness to truth. What The truth about religion, the truth about man's relation to God. The truth about man's origin, fall redemption and supernatural destiny. The truth about his only safe guide, the Catholic Church.

Christianity is the greatest, the mightiest, the most constant phenomenon of European and American history. It is the biggest, the most absorbing idea that has ever con-fronted the human mind. No human theories or systems of philosophy op-posed to Christianity have ever become lasting or popular among active and aggressive peoples and Doing so might start a "drive" for nations. Christ is a bigger fact in chairs as a vital need of the boys. bistory than all the world's systems But, to return to The Spectator's question: "What are the fathers and, above all, the mothers, of those in a stanza of "In Memorian"

"Our little systems have their day, They have their day and cease to be. They are but broken lights of Thee And Thou, O Lord, art more than they.'

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#### CHATS WITH YOUNG MEN

THIS, TOO, SHALL PASS Look back through life, to the heavi est load

Of worry and grief and care; And the greatest burden of sorrow, It was ever your lot to bear.

Look back through life, to the dark est hour Of misery, want and woe; And the saddest trial of self-denial The human heart may know.

Look back through life, to the hard

That shattered your hopes and plans; The reverse and worst defeat of all— That came to your trembling hands Look back through life, count all you

In property, place and wealth; Then rejoice like a boy, laugh at the If God let you keep your health.

Measure them all with your lot to day, In light of the after years;

See the folly of all your worry And laugh at your foolish fears. Your greatest grief, your sorest trial, Are but the cares of the day; True are the words the Sage has

"This, too, shall pass away."

DO YOUR BEST EVERY DAY

No matter what the seeming lack of opportunity or comparative oppor-tunity, get the most that can be gotten out of the department, for it is your department. The boss is watching you-not to see that you earn salary-but to see if you are capable of something bigger. needs men and women who can accomplish bigger things. There is no indication that you can handle a bigger job unless you do the present job Earn more than you are getting and you will get more than you better-better than it was ever

#### BEWARE THE "JACK-OF-ALL-TRADES"

"jack-of-all-trades," known familiarly as the handy man, is a serious drawback to the industries of the United States, because his knowledge and training are not based on the fundamental rules of any craft. Such men are the bane of any industry and more especially of high grade chine shops, for their work cannot be relied upon. Doubtless it is a good thing to know something about everything, but the perfect mechanic and high grade foreman is the man who knows everything out something.—George W. Bowie in Industrial Management.

#### IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION

Oliver Wendell Holmes said that the important thing is not where you now stand, but the direction in which

It is not your environment, not the place from which you start, nor how far you have gone, but which way you face, that counts.

you face, that counts.

The Bible tells us that "Daniel was preferred by the king above the presidents and princes, because an excellent spirit was in him; and the king thought to set him over the whole realm." Daniel was loaded with favors and honors not only by the great King Darius, but also by cause from the time when he was brought a youth to the household of Nebuchadnezzar, he always faced life in the right way, toward truth,

toward justice and righteousness.

Adopt high principles. Resolve to lead a clean life. Determine to be useful. Aim for a happy eternity. seful. Aim for a happy eternity. Facing the right direction, taking

the right road, using the right means, your life's journey will have a right

#### THE MAN WITH IMAGINATION

Prof. John Tyndall, the great scientist, said: "Scientific education ought to teach us to see the invisible as well as the visible in nature; to picture with the eye of the mind those operations which entirely elude

the eye of the body."

It is impossible to measure the part that the eye of the mind, or the imagination, plays in the life of man. Unimaginative people who can see only with the eye of the body, tell us that the imagination is all well enough in artists, musicians, and poets, but that it has little place in the great world of realities. Yet all the achievements of modern civiliza-tion of which we are so proud are the product of man's imagination.

It cannot be done," cries the man nout imagination. "It shall be without imagination. done," cries the man of vision whose inner eye sees the finished work.

#### THE HABIT OF RESISTING

Almost every schoolboy remembers something of the unfortunate under-taking of 1685, when the Duke of Monmouth landed on English soil and set up his claim to the English throne, under the title of James II.
Historians describe the duke as an amiable, well-meaning young man, and it is not improbable that he are proved a better king than the provided with rods and then thrown the one whose title he claimed. The whipped with rods and then thrown Polemics, controversy, special plead

when he says, "He was little in the habit of resisting skillful and urgent importunity." And that statement lake of Bolsena, but she was saved in itself goes a long way toward proving Monmouth's unfitness to wear a crown and to rule a great

There is such a thing as being obstinately set in one's own way, and holding fast to one's opinion to the point of discourtesy, even when com-pliance would be far wiser and kinder. The opposite extreme is an easy compliance with every outside influence, a condition far more dan-gerous than stubbornness. Monmouth knew the character of his ad visers, he was intelligently converant with public affairs, and had fairly sound judgment as to the probabilities of such a venture as he was advised to make. He was not satisfied that the step was a safe and prudent one, but he never had acuired the habit of saying "No," and

hen standing by it.

The will, as well as our other aculties, should be cultivated. If we set out resolutely to live a clean, apright, God-fearing life, we never will lack opportunity to exercise this resisting power, so essential to a strong manhood.—Catholic Colum-

#### OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

SHORT SKETCH OF LIVES OF SAINTS OF THE WEEK

JULY 22 .- ST. MARY MAGDALEN Of the earlier life of Mary Magdalen

we know only that she was "a woman who was a sinner." From the depth of her degradation she raised eyes to Jesus with sorrow, hope, and love. All covered with shame, she came in where Jesus was at meat, and knelt behind Him. She said not a word, but bathed His feet with her tears, wiped them with her hair of her head, kissed them in humility and at their touch her sins and her stain were gone. Then she poured on them the costly unguent prepared for far other uses; and His own Do not merely do the job ell. See if you cannot do hetter than it was ever better than it was ever the control of the control go in peace. Thenceforward she ministered to Jesus, sat at His feet, and heard His words. She was one of the family "whom Jesus so loved" that He raised her brother Lazarus from the dead. Once again, on the eve of His Passion, she brought the precious ointment, and, now purified and beloved, poured it on His head, and the whole house of God is still-filled with the fragrance of her anointing. She stood with the fragrance of her anointing. She stood with Our Lady and St. John at the foot of the cross, the represent-ative of the many who have had much forgiven. To her first, after His blessed Mother, and through her to His apostles, Our Lord gave the certainty of His resurrection; and to her first He made Himself known, calling her by her name, because she was His. When the faithful were scattered by persecution the family of Bethany found refuge in Provence The cave in which St. Mary thirty years is still seen, and the chapel on the mountain-top, in which she was caught up daily, like St. Paul, to"visions and revelations of the When her end drew near she was borne to a spot still marked by a "sacred pillar, where the holy Bishop Maximin awaited her; and when she

#### had received her Lord, she peacefully JULY 23,-ST. APOLLINARIS, BISHOP AND MARTYR

St. Apollinaris was the first Bishop of Ravenna; he sat twenty years, and was crowned with martyrdom in the reign of Vespasian. He was a disciple of St. Peter, and made by him Bishop of Ravenna. St. Peter Chyrsologus, the most illustrious and the Spouse of Mary in the home of Mary's Child.

Divine Will, and began again to perpetually struggle for a revelation of itself in definite forms of speech? Is it envy, abhorrence, hatred, greed, is it unhappiness, fear, despair; is it love, or joy, or hope; is it leyally to a person, a cause, or an institution of wards all that concerns the Holy Eucharist. Honor to all sermon in honor of our Saigt, in which he often styles him a martyr; but adds, that though he frequently suffered for the Faith, and afdently desired to lay down his life for Christ, yet God preserved him a long time to His Church, and did not allow the persecutors to take away his life. So he seems to have been a martyr only by the torments he endured for Christ, which he survived at least some days. His body lay first at Classis, four miles from Ravenna, still a kind of suburb to that city, and its seaport till it was choked up by the sands. In the year 549 his relics were removed into a more secret vault in the same church. St. Fortunatus exhorted his friends to make pilgrimages to the tomb, and St. Gregory the Great ordered parties in doubtful suits at law to be sworn before it. Pope Honorius built a church under the name of Appollinaris in Rome, about the year 630. It occurs in all martyrologies, and the high veneration which the Church paid early to his memory is a sufficent testimony of his eminent sanctity and apostolic spirit.

#### JULY 24.—ST. CHRISTINA, VIRGIN AND MARTYR

St. Christina was the daughter of a rich and powerful magistrate named Urbain. Her father, who was deep in the practices of heathenism, had a number of golden idols, which our Saint destroyed, and distributed the pieces among the poor. Infuriated by this act, Urbain became the persecutor of his daughter; he had her secutor of his daughter had her secutor had her secut movement was ill-advised, however, and led to ruin and dieaster.

The truth seems to be that the intermediate the mentor then had her body torn by But that would be far more to the

by an angel, and outlived her father, who died of spite. Later, this mar-tyr suffered the most inhuman torments under the judge who succeeded her father, and finally was thrown into a burning furnace, where she the power of Christ she overcame the serpents among which she was thrown; then her tongue was cut out and afterwards, being pierced with arrows, she gained the martyr's crown at Tyro, a city which formerly stood on an island in the lake of swallowed up by the waters. Her relics are now at Palermo in Sicily.

JULY 25 .- ST. JAMES, APOSTLE

Among the twelve, three were chosen as the familiar companions of our blessed Lord, and of these James was one. He alone, with Peter and John, was admitted to the house of Jairus when the dead maiden was raised to life. They alone were taken up to the high mountain apart, and saw the face of Jesus shining as the sun, and His garments white as snow; and these three alone witnessed the fearful agony in Gethsemane. What was it that won James a place among the favorite three? Faith, burning, impetuous, and outspoken but which needed purifying before the "Son of Thunder" could proclaim the gospel of peace. It was James who de-manded fire from heaven to consume the inhospitable Samaritans, and who sought the place of honor by Christ in His kingdom. Yet Our Lord, in rebuking his presumption, prophesied his faithfulness to death. When St. James was brought before When St. James was prought before king Herod Agrippa, his fearless confession of Jesus crucified so moved the public prosecutor that he declared himself a Christian on the spot. Accused and accuser were hurried off together to execution, and on the road the latter begged pardon of the Saint. The apostle had long since forgiven him, but hesitated for a moment whether publicly to accept as a brother one still unbaptized. God quickly recalled to him the Church's faith. that the blood of martyrdom sup-pulies for every sacrament, and, falling on his companion's neck, he embraced him, with the words, "Peace be with thee!" Together then they knelt for the sword, and together received the crown.

JULY 26.—ST. ANNE St. Anne was the spouse of Joachim, and was chosen by God to be the mother of Mary, His own blessed Mother on earth. They were both of the royal house of David, and their lives were wholly occupied in prayer and good works. One thing only was wanting to their union— they were childless, and this was held as a bitter misfortune omong the Jews. At length, when Anne was an aged woman, Mary was born, the fruit rather of grace than of nature, and the child more of God herself again, and to Him Anne gave Mary was three years old the Temple steps, saw her pass by herself into the inner sanctuary, and then saw her no more. Thus without articulation; without was Anne left childless in her lone old age, and deprived of her purest earthly joy just when she needed it most. She humbly adored the name of any en

JULY 27.-ST. PANTALEON, MARTYR

St. Pantaleon was physician to the seduced into an apostasy. But a Kings can change them. zealous Christian called Hermolaus "Why, then, should we awakened his conscience to a sense the religious emotion should be an of his guilt, and brought him again exception to this universal law? into the fold of the Church. The penitent ardently wished to expiate his crime by martyrdom; and to prepare himself for the conflict, when when Diocletian's bloody persecution broke out at Nicomedia, in 303, he distributed all his possessions among the poor. Not long after this action he was taken up, and in his house were also apprehended Hermolaus, Hermippus, and Hermocrates. After suffering many tor-ments, they were all condemned to lose their heads. St. Pantaleon suffered the day after the rest. His relics were translated to Constantinople, and there kept with great honor. The greatest part of them now shown in the abbey of St. Denys near Paris, but his head is at Lyons.

#### QUALITY

In the Catholic Church there is a

## CREEDLESS RELIGION

In these days, when one might be led to expect that the cataclysmal war would lead people to think rationally and seriously, we still hear stale, maundering sentimentalism about religion. Men, who seem sane enough regarding the material business of their bodies, are down-right crazy when they come to dis-cuss the spiritual business of their souls. They insist on adhering strictly to a well-defined system for merchandising; the conditions of contracts must be set out clearly and in detail; they would not consider building a house without plans and specifications; they would not even think of conducting a political club without a constitution and by-laws: —and, yet, when there is question of religion, absolutely the most impor-tant thing in life, they will tell you, with all the assurance in the world that you don't need to believe any thing in particular; that all that i necessary is a sort of general kindli-ness, which is founded upon sentiment and nothing more.

These folks talk about theology s if it were the concentration of all that is cold and cruel instead of the sublimest of all the sciences. They look upon a dogma as something to be abominated, whereas it is merely the definition of religious truth. They ridicule a creed as putting shackles upon the human intellect, foolishly ignoring the fact that all the rational mental processes of men are shackled by the hard and fast laws of thought. To talk of the in-tolerance of a religious creed is simply playing to the vulgar, ignor d wayward galleries or iting a distorted conception of what really constitutes a creed.

The profession of a definite does not preclude good will, kindli-ness or charity toward the unbe-liever. As proof we have the parable also must I bring, and they shall hear My voice, and there shall be one fold and one shepherd.'

This groping after a creedless ligion is very well treated in the following editorial, which appeared in

The Cincianati Enquirer.

"Everybody realizes that the War is certain to affect, profoundly, the religious life of the race, and there are people bold enough to prophesy in what respect. One of them has recently asserted that creeds are to be abolished by it, offering an incident of the battlefield as proof. soldier lay dying, he affirms, and a Catholic priest was administering the final consolations of the church. Before those sacred rites were fin-ished a bombshell burst above the head of the faithful minister of God and killed him on the spot. diately, the story runs, a Jewish rabbi seized the crucifix and held it before the eyes of the soldier until

their light of life died out. nature, and the child more of God than of man. With the birth of Mary the aged Anne began a new life: she watched her every move-full transfer in the died out.

"It is a touching and beautiful story. It offers a fine suggestion of an ideal condition of faith and love. Multitudes of people would welcome ment with reverent tenderness, and a state of affairs in which external felt herself hourly sanctified by the expressions of the religious impulses presence of her immaculate child.

But she had vowed her daughter to God, to God Mary had consecrated sympathy and co-operation. They would be equally as glad if those when Anne and Joachim led her up our souls, which prove us children of a Heavenly Father, could exist in all their purity and with all their force, definite expression in forms of

Divine Will, and began again to watch and pray, till God called her to unending rest with the Part. Not one of these, nor any other can exist without incessant struggles to Emperor Galerius Maximianus, and reveal and define itself in language : a Christian, but, deceived by often in words whose meaning is so defi-hearing the false maxims of the nite and intol rable, that neither world applauded, was unhappily the will of philosophers nor edicts of

Why, then, should we expect that

"Unless a man's feelings in the religious realm are so vague, obscure and base rigidity; or it may be dissi-

bridges, and automobiles, and flying machines, they will be able, perhaps, to cherish formless thoughts, feel formless emotions, nourish religious ideas that refuse to be articulated in definite articles of faith.

"If the War produces governments without constitutions; treaties of peace without terms; business without rules; acts without principles, and science without laws, it may perhaps, develop a religion without a creed.

#### POPE CELEBRATES MASS AT MIDNIGHT

The Feast of SS. Peter and Paul. June 29, was observed by Cath-olics throughout the world as a spe-

His Holiness, accompanied only by Archbishops Bonaventure Cerretti, Secretary of the Congregation for Secretary of the Congregation for Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs, went to St. Peter's at 10 o'clock on Friday night. There were about 1,000 present, including a large part of the Roman aristocracy, Prince Colonna, Mayor of Rome; Prince Colonna, Sanjer Assistant at the Panel Orsini, Senior Assistant at the Papal Throne; Prince G. B. Rospigliosi, and

Prince Massini. The Holy Father, dressed in white Papal robes, knelt in the Gregorian Chapel, where the Blessed Sacrament was exposed. He and the faithful remained kneeling in prayer for two hours. At 12:15 the Holy Father celebrated Mass. Archbishop Cer-retti followed with a Mass of thanks-

poser, Abbe Perosi, played the organ The cermony ended with the Apostolic benediction from the Holy Father in his own apartment at

#### SACRILEGE

We sometimes hear the talk of one who indulges in blasphemy re-ferred to as "sacrilegious," a characterization that has more or less in its wider sense, is any sin against religion. Divination, sorcery those other excesses of which have been treating are therefore, in this sense, sins of sacrilege. Strictly speaking, however, a sacrilege is a sin by which some sacred thing person or place is irreverently violated or profaned. The malice of any such act, and its relation to the First Commandment comes from the fact that irreverence is shown to God through the irreverent treatment of what is set aside for His service, and thus connected with

#### AS REGARDS PERSONS

There are then, as appears from of "The Good Samaritan;" and did not the Master say: "Other sheep I have, that are not of this fold: them respects sacred persons, sacred places and sacred things. By sacred persons we understand all individuals, especially consecrated to religion. Not only priests, therefore, come under this heading, but even those who, in preparation for Holy Orders, have received tonsure, and all, both men and women, who, by the vows of religion, have consecrated them-selves to the service of God. Against such persons, it is possible to commit The first consists in an infliction of serious indignities upon them, as by striking or grievously injuring them. Another would result from bringing ecclesiastics before civil courts of justice in causes which the Catholic Church reserves to her own tribunal or by imposing on them military or tax obligations where ecclesiastical immunity has been granted. an outward act, or even real desire against the Sixth or the Ninth Com mandment, with relation to such sacred persons, would not only be a sin against these latter com ments, but against the First as well, and explicit mention of the aggravated fault must be made in con fession.

He would be guilty of what is termed "local" sacrilege who committed in a sacred place, any especially repugnant to the purity or holiness of that place, or who used it for purposes not bafitting its sanctity. We may note that not only churches, whether solemnly conse-crated or simply blessed, are deemed sacred, but even such places as cemeteries, which have been solfaithful, convents of religious com-munities, hospitals and those other church, for instance, who committee murder therein, or caused a serious shedding of blood. To sin outwardly against chastity, moreover, would increase the aspect of guilt if the sin took place in a sacred place, just as noted above, the sin would be aggravated in the case of a sacred person.

#### OF CURRENT HISTORY

Modern wartime tactics, as we are onless a man's feelings in the religious realm are so vague, obscure and muddy as to be inoperative and impotent, they will crystallize into a verbal form, and the form will be his sacred places. Not even the sanccreed. It may change into a gross tuaries are immune from the attacks of invaders. Those spots pated into an amorphous mist; as should serve no other purpose than times goes on; but, when it becomes that of divine worship are destroyed, utterly formless, it will certainly turned into stables or lodging turned into stables or have ceased to exist.

"When men succeed in making formless houses, and ships, and procedure is sacrilegious in its nature, and opposed to the requirements of the First Commandment.

#### WHAT ARE SACRED THINGS

The more numerous offences of sacrilegious nature occur with re gard to sacred things. First among these latter must be enumerated the Seven Sacraments of our holy re ligion, by which God directly com-municates His graces to our souls. To receive any of the Sacraments in an unworthy and invalid manner would result in sacrilege. Thus to make a bad confession, by knowingly concealing a mortal sin, or by going through the form of confession without any sorrow whatever; by presuming to receive Matrimony in defiance of the Church's laws, before a non-Catholic minister or magisne truth seems to be that the young aspirant to royalty was overpressaded, and yielded his own better judgment to the importunity of his reckless followers. Macaulay sums the matter up in a single line,

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tempt for religion, the added sin of blasphemy would be incurred.

AT COMMUNION TIME

It goes without saying that one is not guilty of sacrilegious treatment of the Blessed Sacrament through some irreverence which is not in tended. Thus, if through anxiety or clumsiness, the which the priest attempts to give me in Holy Communion falls to the ground I must not feel that I have acted irreverently towards Our Lord. since I had no intention of doing so Such accidents not infrequently occur, and people with a label them "sacrilegious." We are expected, of course, to take all ordin and reasonable precautions against such occurrences, but need have no misgivings if our attitude is one of reverence and piety, and cir-cumstances, over which we have no control, give rise to accidents.

#### THE SACRED VESSELS

Certain of those metal vessels which are used in the service of the altar are called sacred, either because they have been consecrated by the Bishop and immediately touch the Sacred Species, or, even though they have not been consecrated, do come in contact with the Blessed Sacra ment. These are the chalice and paten, used in the Holy Sacrifice, the ciborium in which Holy Communion is reserved in the tabernacle, and the unette, which contains the Sacred Host used in Benediction. Irreverent and contemptuous handling of these objects, especially if the Blessed Sacrament is contained in them would be sacrilegious. Likewise, to consciously maltreat sacred pictures or relics, to use sacred vessels for profane purposes, or to subject the vestments intended to be worn at the altar to mockery, or to put them to purely secular use would

#### OUT OF RESPECT Because of the intimate use made

of them in the service of the altar, the Church has taken precautions to prevent any irreverence towards certain of the liners used by the priest. Thus the corporal, on which the Blessed Sacrament rests, the pall, which covers the chalice, and the purifier, with which the latter is cleansed, must be first washed by a cleric in holy orders, before they can be laundered by lay hands. Again, no one except a deacon or a priest is allowed "either to insert priest is allowed "either to insert the key into the tabernacle containing the Blessed Sacrament, nor extract the same, except in some urgent need, as, for example, to procemeteries, which have been solemnly set aside for the burial of the contempt is involved, have no place in the list of serious sacrileges. Such rules of the Church, however,

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that has relation to God is an honor paid to Him, just as sacrilegions freatment of persons, places and things peculiarly His own, redounds to His dishonor.—Catholic Tran-

script.



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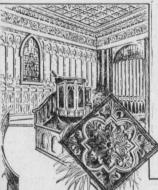
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BY S. ROY WEAVER

The necessity for conservation and substitution for foods needed Overseas, of products which are available in this country, but not suitable for export, will not be over when this year's harvest is gathered. The food re-sources of the world, except for those comparatively few countries which are practically inaccessible under present shipping conditions, are exhausted and it is a prime military and economic necessity to build up and to mantain these resources. The food situation will not be safe at least until the 1919 cropsituation is known. The people of Canada have already done splendidly, both as regards production and conservation. Their efforts must, and will be continued. for they are a factor of great importance in feeding our soldiers and those of our Allies who are dependent upon us.

Canada and the United States have helped to tide our Allies over the period until the 1918 harvest becomes available. It must be a source of gratification to those who have had any part, no matter how small, in pro ducing or in saving food for the soldiers and our civilian Allies. Our Allies' harvest will be far short of sufficient to provide for their own food requirements. They must de pend upon Canada and the United States for very large imports. In Europe to-day four hundred million people are short of food. Our Allies and neutrals are living on the barest margins that will support life and strength. One-third of the world's pulation is now on short rations Europe to day is hardly thirty per cent. of pre-war normal and that of the Allies is barely fifty per cent. of

and since the beginning of the War, and the total loss in European livestock probably now amounts to one hundred million head. Forty per cent of the hogs in France have been killed and thirty five per cent. of the sheep, because of the great need of meat and the lack of feed. It is officially estimated that the French herds cannot be restored to the pre-war basis until from five to years after the war. Great Britain's meat supplies also are low and the amount of refrigerated meat gives even the most timid people the promised to France. In Paris, beef courage to beg. promised to France. In Paris, beef can be secured only with difficulty and when obtainable the price is sixty cents per pound, or more. It is admitted that some difficulty has been experienced in obtaining adequate supplies of fresh meat for the soldiers. In Italy, beef now sells from 72 to 89 cents per pound and veal from 66 to 79 cents per pound, at these high prices. Although the people of Italy normally live largely on bread and macaroni they live have been forced to reduce their our missionaries. consumption of grain by at least twenty five per cent. during the last readers, moved by our misfortunes,

The necessity for continued food conservation on this continent is demonstrated by the recent activity of submarines off the coast of the United States. Within the past few weeks enemy submarines have sunk ships almost at the entrance to some of the North Atlantic ports. Twelve million pounds of sugar went down on the Steamer "Texal" alone.

North America is now supplying about fifty per cent. of the food imported by the Allies, and any interruption of the shipping from North America, or from any of the other sources of supply might have very serious consequences. The utmost conservation that can be practised prayers for victory and peace. In if possible to build up reserves of food which would protect Great Britain, France and Italy in the event of temporary interruption of their supplies. The building up of such reserves is absolutely imperative.

Until the next harvest, however, our pledge at a certain hour of the day or Allies must live from hand to mouth.

The principal food needs Overseas are wheat, meat, dairy products and fats. We must also exercise the greatest possible economy in the use of sugar.

those responsible for food adminis-tration in the United Kingdom, to tration in the United Kingdom, to the Canadian people for the way in which they have decreased their consumption of essential foods and production. The situation with what is being asked of others, which reconsumption of essential foods and increased production. The situation calls for continued food service and even greater sacrifices than have even greater sacrifices than have there is the Communion intention; the visit to the Blessed Sacrament; the visit to the Blessed Sacrament; war. Let us live up to the respons-ibility which this slogan involves upon us and, at the same time, let us not forget that our civilian Allies, who have borne the brunt of the war's suffering and sacrifices, are dependent upon us for essential food

WEST

To the Editor of CATHOLIC RECORD: Would you kindly insert the following in your valuable paper:

On my arrival from Rome, I was made aware that a great misfortune, in fact a real disaster had come upon our missions of the Mackenzie district. We rejoiced at the fact that the new road "Great Water Ways" enabled us to transport by rail our annual supply of goods as far as Fort McMurray. Thus, we could avoid a series of rapids eighty miles long, en the Athabasca River, which every year partly caused the loss; or damaged our goods. This new mode of transportation allowed us to make up for the enormous cost of goods, without depriving our missions of a relative comfort granted them the

Our annual supply was in a shed, at the foot of the rapids, awaiting the breaking up of the ice; unfortunately, when the ice broke, last May, a jam was formed three miles May, a jam was formed three miles apply to everyday life and its probability. from Fort McMurray, which caused the water to rise so as to attain the height of 8 feet in the shed, threaten-

ing to carry it away.

It is with the greatest difficulty that part of our goods could be saved. Yet, the damage caused by the accident amounts to about \$15,000.

Three years ago, a similar accident occurring on the Peace River obliged us to use whatever small reserve each mission had in store. Moreover, last fall, the cold was so intense that we could not bring to the different missions, the usual quantity of fish. dog sleigh, at a distance varying between twenty and a hundred miles. This required considerable expenses besides the building of new boats.

Our Allies' live-stock has been decreased by about forty six million head since the beginning of the War, and the total loss in European live-stock probably now amounts to one hundred million.

unless we receive prompt help? Three hundred persons depend on the Vicar Apostolic for every neces-

sity of life.

Actually, the appeals to public charity are so numerous that I hesitated a long time before having recourse to these means; but hunger brings the wolf out of the forest, and courage to beg.
I do not believe anybody can find

both our missionaries and our nuns will stand at their post, in the orphan asylums and in the homes and either is difficult to obtain even for old people; this time again, each buildings is being taken very rapidly at these high prices. Although the one will get along the best way he can, for in the Mackenzie district. there is no question of comfort for

> may find the means of helping me to reduce the privations of those admir able men and women.

Any offering may be addressed to me personally, St. Joachim's church, Edmonton Alta. With my sincere thanks for your

kindness, I remain, Mr. Editor. Yours very truly, G. BREYNAT, O.M.I., D.D., Vicar-Apostolic of Mackenzie.

A CATHOLIC OPPORTUNITY

Two distinct incidents indicate that on this continent is needed until the | Congress there has been a movement next harvest and thereafter, in order to authorize President Wilson to set to feed our soldiers and Allies, and aside by proclamation one moment at night to offer up a moment's prayer Allies must live from hand to mouth.

Food reserves are exhausted and at any time shipping developments might demand that Canada and the United States furnish a larger proportion, than they do at present, of our Allies' food imports.

Inght to offer up a moment's prayer for national guidance, the protection of our fighting men and the victory of international justice and right-eousness. That both these movements originate outside of Catholic circles has its own significance. As far as Catholics are concerned, our circles has its own significance. As far as Catholics are concerned, our spiritual leaders have been constantly reminding us how essential is prayer in this hour of peril. But the urging has not been so much to pray, but to pray more. While the fixing One of the last messages from Baron Rhondda before his death expressed gratitude, on behalf of all the devout Catholic. He can do

the morning and the evening prayers; the opportunity of making a

whole day's labor a constant prayer. If non-Catholics, who largely have been indifferent to prayer, have wakened to its need now that the nation is being tried, with what added fervor should Catholics who have always appreciated the efficiency of Prayer is the wing wherewith the soul flies to heaven, and meditation the eye wherewith we see God, says Saint Ambrose.

A CATHOLIC TEACHER WANTED FOR R. C. Separate school Section No. 1. Morley, in the district of Raing River. Post Office address doubt they have already discovered the great source of consolation. But Sec. Treas, Stratton, Ont. 2075-2

WELL - FED SOLDIERS AN APPEAL FROM THE every Catholic must join himself to the number who never send a peti-tion heavenward but that it carries with it an intention for victory and peace.—Chicago New World.

> SUPREME NEED OF CATHOLIC READING

It is needless to discuss the supreme worth and need of Catholic reading matter. The words of our catholics to support the Catholic press, are sufficiently impressive:
"In vain will you build your churches, give missions, found schools. All your efforts will come to naught, if you are not able to wield the defen-sive and offensive weapon of a loyal and sincere Catholic press." For the improvement of their own spiritual life, and for also the welfare of the Church itself, Catholics surely ought to be faithful and untiring readers of

ems. Catholics ought to know much about the lives of the saints, those great heroes of God, whose records are unlimited treasures of inspiration and guidance. We ought to known when and how at least some of the saints—our special patrons-lived and worked and died to have such an intimate knowledge of them as to make them our companions, our patrons, our helpers. Catholics ought to know the writings of the saints. Let us ask what car be more helpful to us, who are striving to fight the good fight, than the Four of our boats were caught in the ice and partly destroyed. The fish that was saved had to be carried on victory look upon the face of God in Heaven. Catholics ought to know something at least of the history of the Holy Church, both for their own enlightenment, and in order to be able to speak intelligently to non Catholics, to whom perverted history is often a fatal stumbling block.— Very Rev. John J. Burke, C. S. P.

THE WESTERN FAIR

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The management of the Western Fair, London, Ont., are planning this year for a larger and better Exhibition than has ever been held before. They are co-operating with the Government and placing space at their disposal for Exhibits of all kinds. A Weaver, a representative from the fault with my exposing our condition as it is, or with my making known to the public devotedness that borders on heroism.

I know that, at whatever cost, ly taken up by a Pure Food Show, which will be something new and of very great interest. Space in all the buildings is being taken very rapidly success this year than ever before

Prize Lists, Entry Forms and all information will be given promptly on application to the Secretary, A M. Hunt, London, Ontario.

DIED

MURRAY.-At Chicago, Ill., on Sunday, July 14, Mr. Thomas A. Murray brother of Rev. E. F. Murray, of St Michael's College, Toronto, who administered the last Sacraments a few days before death. May his soul rest in peace.

Thanks to the ever increasing light of the ages, we are seeing more and more clearly the true proportions of We are learning, from our Divinity. understanding, that fatherliness which leads us to Him as trusting children and that ure of absolute justice—difficult for the human mind to comprehend —which makes it impossible for us to think that He would fail to dis-criminate in the teaching of a les-

#### TEACHERS WANTED

TEACHER WANTED FOR SEPARATE school No, 6, township of Sherwood, in the village of Barry's Bay, two teachers; an experience downsl trained teacher to act as principal, and also an experienced teacher, Normal trained preferred, to act as assistant. Apply, stating experience, qualifications and salary expected to Martin Daly, Sec.-Treas., Barry's Bay P. O., Ont. 2076-2

WANTED, CATHOLIC TEACHER FOR S. S. No. 5. West Williams, Duties to com-mence after holidays. Apply stating salary and experience to Lachlan Steele, Sec.-Treas, Park-hill, Ont. R. R. No. 5. experience to Lachian Steele, Sec.-Treas., Park-hill, Ont. R. R. No, 6.

2075-2

TEACHER WITH SECOND CLASS PROFESI sional certificate wanted for Public School Section No. 4, Flos and 8 of Vespra. Salary \$800 per annum. Small school; average attendance for 1917 was ten. Duties to commence Sept. 2.

Apply stating experience to H. J. Friel, Sec.Treaa., Phelpston, Ont. 2075-4

TEACHER WANTED FOR R. C. SEPARATE I school No. 1, Osgoode, holding a second class certificate. Salary \$800 per annum. Duties to commence after summer holidays. Apply to William Doyle, Route 3, Osgoode Station, Ont. 2075-2

TEACHER WANTED, WITH SECOND OR third class certificate, for No. 2, Himsworth, Salary \$500, Address Casper Verslegers, Sec-Treas., Trout Creek, Ont. 2075-4

WANTED, A QUALIFIED TEACHER FOR Public School S. No. 1. Griffith, Co. Eenfrew. Duties to commence Sept. 2nd, 1918. Salary \$500 per annum. Apply to Edward Donovan, Sec-Treas, Balvenie P. O., Ont. 2075-4

TEACHER WANTED FOR R. C. SEPARATE school. No. 6, Proton, County Grey, half a mile from church, Second or, third class. Duties to commence Sept, lat. State salary, experience and give reference to Thomas Begley, Sec. Conn. P. O., R. R. 2, Ont.

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WANTED. A SECOND CLASS PROFES-sional teacher for R. C. S. S. No. 6, Emily, Decisional teacher for R. C. S. S. No. 6, Emily, Decisional teacher for R. C. S. S. No. 6, Emily, Included the Computer of the Computer of the Computer of the O'Neill, Sec.-Treas., Lowneyville, Ont. R. No. 1, 2074-2,

TEACHER WANTED FOR S. S. S. NO. 7,

TEACHER WANTED FOR S. S. S. NO. 18, Township of Tyerderaga, County of Hastings,

TEACHER WANTED FOR R. C. S. S. NO. 1. McKillop and Logan, with first or second

TEACHER WANTED FOR S. S. NO. 7, Nepean, holding a second class certificate. Duties to commence Sept. 3rd. Salary 8609 eannum. Apply J. G. Houlahan, Sec.-Treas., Bells Cors., Ont. R. R. 1. WANTED, A CATHOLIC TEACHER FOR S. S. S. No. 8, Peel, Wellington Co. One

TEACHER WANTED FOR P. S. HAGAR.
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Brown. Seev. Markstay, Ont. 2073-3

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Huntley, holding a second class professional
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Rural mail and te ephone.

Rural mail and te ephone. 2075-2

TEACHER WANTED FOR SCHOOL SECtion No. 1, Cornwall Apply stating qualification and salary expected. Duties to commence
Sept. 2, Apply to Hugh Cahey, Sec.Trea.
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