MOTHERS OF MEN

The bravest battle that ever was

Shall I tell you where and when? On the maps of the world you will find it not Twas fought by the mothers of men.

Nay, not with cannon or battle shot, With sword or nobler pen;
Nay, not with eloquent word or thought

From mouths of wonderful men. But deep in a walled-up woman's

heart,
Of woman that would not yield; But bravely, silently, bore her part-Lo! there is the battlefield!

No marshalling troop, no bivouac song. No banners to gleam and wave But oh! these battles, they last so

long, From babyhood to the grave!

A TRENCH PICTURE FROM FRANCE

IN THE DARKENED CHURCH

By the Late Major William Redmond, M. P. It is true, alas! that in the War zone—that is to say, close by the very front—there is little to be seen that is other than saddening, pitiful, and wounding to the feelings of those who cling to the civilization of the Christian era. The ruined homes, the wasted fields, the evidences of destruction and rapine upon all sides may well make men almost despair

The "pomp and glory" of modern war are trivial things compared to the devastation of the invaded land and the misery of its wretched inhabitants. Glory there is, indeed, for those who, with their bodies, their hearts and souls, defend the Right; but of glory there is assuredly none attaching to the work of the German hordes who ruthlessly laid waste the poor little land of Belgium and enslaved a people whose chief characteristics were fear of God and

love of industry. And yet in the very welter of ruin and devastation, and amidst all the havoc wrought by men in their most brutal mood, one comes here and there across little scenes which, at a stroke, seem to restore one's faith in mankind, and one's trust that the Power which, from nothing, made the world beautiful, will yet stay the frenzied work of the man whose god ems to be the dripping sword

At a certain point at the front there is a village where the troops come from time to time to rest, and the church there is crowded each evening with the soldiers. Lights of a brilliant kind are not allowed in village as it is so near the line, and it is urgent at night to give no sign which might make the place a target for the long-range guns of the enemy. Therefore, the church is never lighted in the evening, and it is by the flames of a few candles ne on the alter of our Lady of

Dolors that the Rosary is recited. full; and it is solemn and appealing - beyond words to describe—when up from the darkness rises the great chorus of hundreds of voices in The darkness seems to add impressiveness to the prayers, whilst from the outside are heard the rumble and roar of the guns which, mot so very far away, are dealing out death and agony to the comrades of the men who are praying. Some and the windows are lighted up as

though by lightning.

The writer of these lines has seen many an impressive spectacle of large congregations at prayer in great and spacious churches in many ands, but nothing more truly touch ing, impressive, and moving has he ever witnessed than the darkened church behind the lines, thronged with troops fervently invoking the intercession of the Mother of God ander almost the very shadow of the wings of the Angel of Death.

In France and Belgium the Catho-lic troops are fortunate in having at hand so many churches of their own devoted chaplains to get their flocks together. For so many days the battalions are in the trenches, and

The day and night before a battalion goes to the trenches, the chap lains are busy in the churches, for judge by the mercy shown to Belthe men throng to confession; and gium. I am far too old to be a lains are busy in the churches, for it is a wonderful and most faith-inspiring sight to see them in hundreds whatever life remains in me, to show approaching the altar before marching off to danger, and in many cases to death itself.

treaties, and not in any way ungrateful to her friends throughout the

When the turn in the trenches is world. When the turn in the trenches is over, and the men resume their Rosary in the darkened church in favour to the men who have ruined the evenings, there are always some | Belgium.

absent ones who were there the week before. For this very reason perhaps—because of the comrades who will never kneel by their side again—the men pray all the more fervently, and with ever increasing earnestness say, May the souls of the Faithful de-

parted through the mercy of God rest in peace!"

Whilst some of the chaplains attend the men who are resting in the back villages, others follow the men into the line, and there, in some ruined house close by, or in a shelter or dug out in the trench itself, they are always at hand to minister to the suffering and the dying. Who can measure the consolation they bring, or who can describe the comfort and happiness of the soldier whose eyes, before they close for ever, rest upon the face of the priest of his own faith? If the priest in peace is the ever sought comforter of the afflicted and dying, how much nore so is the priest in time of war and in the battle line!

The writer has met at the front feeling of one and all is thankfulness that they were able to go out with

gedy of the War none stand out more that half the enlisted men at Camp heroically than the chaplains, none Dix were Catholics, and the report fill a greater place in what has come to be called the theatre of war. tingent continues faithful in their No wonder so many of them have re-attendance at Mass. The Monitor ceived decorations, and no wonder the men highly value the presence and the consolation and the encouragement of the "Padre," as the officers call all the ministers of relig-

To the Catholic soldiers, however, the priest remains "Father," and it is good to see them smile as he approaches, and to hear the sound ring of the old faith in their voices as they reply to his salutation and address him always as "Father." Mass has been said in the very trenches, and the writer has attended Mass in many a ruined church and many a shell wrecked shelter. And ever and always the men are the same—devoted and earnest, and the more wretched their surroundings, the more eager they are.

Nothing is more noticeable than the way the Catholic soldier holds by his beads. In the change and chance and turmoil of active service many things get lost, but the Rosary beads seem to be always treasured, and every soldier at Mass seems to have them. Prayer books are often missing, but the Rosary, as a rule, never

The writer has seen men who were killed in the line. Their little per sonal belongings are carefully lected by comrades and safely kept to be sent home; but the Rosary, when found in the pocket, is often, usually indeed, reverently placed round the dead man's neck before he is wrapped in his blanket for burial. "I put his beads about his neck, sir," is the report often given by the stretcher bearer to the chaplain or other officer, as a man is given to the grave. How many Catholic soldiers lie in their lonely graves today in the War zone with their beads about their necks! How very, very many! And so, indeed, one feels

of all the symbols of his faith the soldier's Rosary is foremost.

The fortitude the men seem to draw from their faith is great and marked. The man who has been marked. The man who with his chaplain and who has prepared himself by the Sacraments is ready for any fate, and shows it in his very demeanour. Often the writer has heard officers declare their pleasure at the devotion times the church is momentarily of the men to their religion, illumined by the flashes of the guns, been of other religions them selves. A high General Officer once declared that good chaplains are as necessary as good Commanding Offi-cers. The good chaplains are un-doubtedly at the front to day, and they are the first to bear testimony to the goodness of the men.

The late Major William Redmond was born in 1861 at Wexford, Ireland He entered Parliament in 188 he supported the Parnellite Party.

After the first Zeppelin raid on England he joined the Royal Irish Divison which was chiefly recruited from the Catholics of the West and South of Ireland. He expressed his feelings on the War in the following words:

There may be a few who think

that Germany would not injure Irefor so many days in the comparative land, and might even benefit her. I come here . . . they will be our masters, and we at their mercy. What that mercy is likely to be soldier, but I mean to do my best for

He made his last appearance in Parliament on March 7th, 1917, and on June 7th he was killed.

He was of a simple, retiring nature and saint of the State? No. Bishop Aquinather the Northwest.

Would he not become Governor of the State? No. Bishop Aquinather the Northwest.

The moving "Trench Picture printed above is taken, by permission of the publishers, Messrs. Andrew Melrose, from the volume entitled "Trench Pictures From France," published in August, 1917. entitled

PROTESTANT SOLDIERS ATTEND MASS

FIDELITY OF CATHOLIC BOYS TO RELIGION IMPRESSES COMRADES

The Mass which is said at Camp Dix, at Wrightstown, N. J., finds many Protestant attendants, says a writer in the Catholic Monitor of Newark, N. J. This fact is said to be puzzling to onlookers not of the Catholic faith; but the writer, Mr. John McGuinness, gives a rather de-tailed history of the Mass and sees many chaplains, and the dominant feeling of one and all is thankfulness that they were able to go out with the men and share their lot.

Of all the actors in the great tra-

Ten Masses are said every Sun day in the Y. M. C. A. and K. of C. buildings (the Y. M. C. A. permit the use of their building.) The buildings are overfilled at each Mass. The men kneel in the aisle, on the door-step, and even outside on the ground. Protestants marvel at this. They can't understand it. A lasting impression is being made on them. One of the chaplains told us of a wealthy man who gave up his business in order to take up the Y. M. C. A. work in the camp. For several Sundays he had watched these great gatherings of Catholics at the

"One Sunday he came to the priest and said: 'Father, every Sunday you have thousands at the Mass, while we get only a handful at our service. Every Sunday you have the same thing; you never change and the buildings won't hold the men. We change; we bring in new speakers, men of national reputation; we do everything to attract the men, without avail. Father, how do you do it? Why do they come to the Mass?

"We have in the past heard similar complaints from ministers who had to preach to empty pews. A little reflection will give the cause. Run back over the pathway of time till you come to the sixteenth century: there you will find the beginning of the cause of their complaint. The revolters of the sixteenth century overthrew authority-not an authority set up by man—but the authority established by Jesus Christ, the Living Voice, which speaks through His Church, and which is none other than the Holy Catholic Church in communion with the See of Rome. When they rejected this authority they cut themselves off from the main stem—the Catholic Church. As the branch when cut from the save for the few flickering candles on the altar before which the priest kneels to say the prayers. It is only when the men join in, that one becomes aware that the church is really manifest to none more clearly than themselves.

'The rejecting of this Divine Authority established by Jesus Christ and exercised by His Church has led set up their own authority-pride of intellect, under which every one becomes an authority in himself. The Scriptures they interpret to their own The result of this has led to the denial of its inspiration."

BISHOP M'GOLDRICK OF DULUTH DIES SUDDENLY

Duluth, Jan. 23.—Bishop James McGoldrick of the diocese of Duluth died here suddenly tonight at the age

of seventy-six. The Right Rev. James McGoldrick. Bishop of Duluth, was a native of Tipperary, Ireland, where he was born in 1841. He was ordained in 1867 and came to the St. Paul diocese in that year where he was appointed sistant to Bishop Grace at the St.

Paul Cathedral. In 1868 he was appointed pastor of the Immaculate Conception parish in Minneapolis, which was then hardly more than a village. He was pastor in Minneapolis, for twenty-two years, safety of the camps in the little hope the Clare people will rely on no villages somewhere back from the such rash statements. If the Germans temperance, hospital and educational

Consecrated Bishop of Duluth in 1889, Mgr. McGoldrick promoted col-onization and helped to erect many

LONDON, CANADA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1918

MORALS AS APPLIED TO ANIMALS

When anti-vivisectionists are compelled, as all of them except the most fanatical can be compelled, to admit that animal experimentation has been of some little help in the treatment of human diseases, they fall back into their last ditch-th assertion that men have no moral right to inflict on animals sufferings which are not wholly and directly advantageous to the animals themselves. That is what the editor of Life did, in the conversation on the

Times on Sunday.

Exactly what Mr. Mitchell meant point remain conveniently vague. moral rights of life in its lower forms as against its higher forms leads straight to wild absurdity.

herself is being dragged into the vortex.

They protest against the man

If men are under any such moral obligations toward animals as men are to one another, then the slaughter of animals for food is as bad as cannibalism, the shearing of sheep level with slavery.

The argument of moral right goes still further—if it goes any distance at all. It would condemn the application of hellebore to currant worms and of paris green to potato bugs. And as, according to all biologists, there is no essential difference between animal and vegetable life, what excuse have we, self-elected masters and exploiters of the world, to cut down a tree for firewood, to use corn or wheat for other than the the trouble to grow, and what sanc-tion can we offer for eating an apple

or a cabbage ?
All these are living creatures, and the consistent anti-vivisectionist simply must be horrified by interfer-ence with the "rights" of any of them .- N. Y. Times

FIGURES TELL

ly critics, by way of polite speaking, a huge conspiracy must be hatching in the Catholic Church. What else can the recent census returns mean At Camp Grant it was discovered that there are 7,678 Catholics, or nearly thirty-three and a third of the total number. At Camp Logan there were found 10,786 Catholics, or almost forty per cent. of the total number. Surely here is ground for the awful charges of Tom Watson and his motley crew. What can these Catholics mean in rushing in such numbers to the defense of their country? Here, indeed, is sufficient warrant for all the monstrous charges made against them for the last ten years. They would be found wanting if America was ever in need. That general of feathers and flounces must see some huge conspiracy against his beloved, but now somewhat bedraggled, patriots. We are not foolish enough not to know that our array of patriotism will be lost on the beetle brows. We are even aware that years from now the same hue and cry will go out against the Church which has always been the ready weapon of skulkers. But whilst we do not flaunt it now, it will ever be a most treasured possession of the Catholic Church in America, that whereas it had only twenty per cent, of the population it had nearly forty per cent. in the fight for democracy.—Chicago New World.

BISHOP OF BRAZIL APPOINTED GOVERNOR OF STATE

When Don Francesco Aquina-Correa, member of the Salesian Missioners of the Venerable Don Bosco, received Episcopal consecration in 1914 he had the distinction of being the youngest bishop in the world. He was only twenty nine years of age at that time. I do not know if the Right Rev. Monsignor Aquina Correa, Auxiliary-Bishop of the Archbishop of Cuyaba, Brazil, enjoys the same distinction yet, writes a correspondent of the Catholic News. Very likely he does. It is not every day the Church elevates a man under thirty to the Episcopal dignity. However, Bishop Aquina-Cor-rea has since been the recipient of his position of civil governor of the State of Mato Groso in Brazil. It onization and helped to erect many hospitals, churches, academies and schools, besides the fine Sacred Heart of Mato Groso has been in a condition of extreme agitation, so much that the personages eligible for mind and maintained a chemical lab-oratory in his residence for experi-mental purposes. With his life-long in politician is anxious to go to mental purposes. With his life-long friend, Archbishop Ireland, he was an ardeat advocate of prohibition and lived to see the triumph of his ideas.

However, the reiterated requests of the President, his appeal to the prelate's patriotism, and the exhorta-tions of the Nuncio Apostolic of Brazil won the day, and the Bishop undertook the position for the length of time that the present state of unrest lasts in Mato Groso.

SPANISH BISHOPS WARN THE PEOPLE AGAINST PERIL

London, January 3.-The Spanish Episcopate has issued a collective declaration on the subject of the duty of Catholics in the present cir cumstances. It is a long document. The prelates say that, viewing the subject of vivisection printed in The general disquiet of the country, they cannot but consider of the present moment as of the gravest character, by "moral right" he took care not having a particular solsemity from to explain, preferring to let that the fact that Europe and the whole world are in a tempest in which Therein he was wise, for any clear right and justice have already suf-thinking or plain talking about the fered severe attacks, while Spain

oeuvres of professional agitators who seek easy triumph for their ambitions and passions. Spanish Catholics, they say, must repulse all seductive words exciting to rebel is a mere robbery of the weak by the strong, and the compulsion of horses of authority with moral support, and to lifelong labor for no other recom-pense than food and lodging is on a to the law and loyal adhesion to the national institutions. Rich and poor should unite to extinguish the social incendiarism which has commenced

and which only works destruction. If, as the Bishops hope, Spain escapes the dangers of revolution with the aid of Divine Providence, it will be owing to the Catholics. If the contrary proves to be the case, future generations will bear testi-mony that the Bishops had clear vision of the perils of the day, and did not shirk the responsibility of ends for which corn and wheat take | defending the best interests of their

BREAKING INTO A CONVENT

It is not strange, but very natural, that the world should regard all who would live godly in Christ Jesus as fools, for it was in Herod that the world clothed the wisdom of God in robes of mockery, and Herod still lives. His closest followers cannot look for gentler treatment. They cannot hope that the world will even try to understand their motives, or justly rate their work. But out of the evil that the world plots God draws good. Some weeks ago the New York press chronicled the story of how a woman had made applica-tion for the custody of her daughter, a teaching Sister, on the ground that the Sister was either insane, or de-tained by force in her convent. Apparently, she could see no other reason why such institutions as convents could exist. With customary Catholic, but a Socialist. A full legal inquiry followed. The Sister is still in her convent and bissist. has rarely met with a rebuke so keen as was administered by Judge Faber:

"If love of religion is insanity, the world would be better if we were all ingane Daily on the bl fighting the fight for the emancipation of the world, and who are faith. maimed in the terrible slaughter, find solace and comfort in their those pious ladies who wear the garb that this young woman wears. To aspire to the religious life is not 3. This Chur mania. It is a noble ambition.

This notable example of "Romish persecution" is too valuable to be left under a bushel by controversial devotion she has furnished. ists whose last interest is for the truth. Doubtless the New York Sister will soon assume a place in and women at the altar. the gallery of "convent horrors."

5. It stands for great

Catholics often wish that their assailants were more ardent disciples of the truth, and they would arrive at some possession of a sense of humor. An English convert used and trembling, and only because she had heard that the nuns could teach her the Roman pronunciation of Latin. Before passing through the fatal doors, she instructed her coachman to call for her in fifteen minutes. If the call were answered within five minutes. he was to inform the police without delay that a kidnapping had another dignity which, as are as a know, is unique in the case of a member of the Episcopacy. This is to her rescue. Searching for some possible quality in herself which possib she could find none.

Despite the contrary assertion occasionally repeated even in this

ventual establishments, that such means rarely lead to any true or lasting love of the religious life and its practices. There is really no reason why anyone should wish to 'break into a convent." It is incomparably more convenient and far less likely to attract the attention of the police to go to the front door and ring the bell. "Stone walls do not a prison make, nor iron bars a cage." It is easy to get into a convent, and easier to get out. But the only power that will keep anyone there is a brave and happy spirit which counts the things of this world as nothing, in comparison with the love given in abundance to those who leave all to follow Christ .-

A WORD ABOUT THE CODE

These days we read much in and about the New Code of Canon Law. If we are to express, in the shortest possible terms, our own estimate of that stupendous work we should say that its chief merits are, first, that the new code is not new, and, second-

ly, that this great code is not large.
Indeed, it is not the newest laws that are usually the best. What has been tested by the experience of centuries contains a maturer wisdom. And such wisdom is the substance of the New Code. Its only newness is the new arrangement and more terse expression of the Church's ancient legislation; its legislative novelties are comparatively few. The new features represent an effort to bring nearer to perfection what was de ficient or confusing in the standing laws. To mention only one of these innovations, henceforth the disparity of cult will be a diriment impediment to matrimony only for Catholics. Heretofore it has often caused wonderment, or even scandal, among the members of the Church. when Catholics were permitted to marry divorced cases. Every time, however, that sanction was given the reason is because the marriage of the divorced person was held null and void by the Church. And the cause of nullity in most cases was the disparity of cult, viz., the fact that one of the contracting parties had been baptized, the other not. That impediment as including non-Catholics was a relic of bygone conditions, and we hail its abolition as a real blessing. From now on when there is question of divorced persons Catholics expecting to contract mar-riage with them may well remember

Dante's: "Lasciate vi ogui spera-anza." There's no hope! The other merit is brevity. Less than five hundred pages, as, for instance, against the 1,686 pages of Kirby's Digest. And yet the latter contains the legislation of one State, less than a hundred years old : the former, the legislation of a world-wide institution of twenty centuries' existence. In this regard the Decalogue, so short and so comprehen-sive, is the pattern of all great legislation. Genuine authority has few words but weighty ones, and thus

A PROTESTANT'S TRIBUTE TO THE CHURCH

The Catholic Church stands battlefields of Europe, those who are for authority; demands obedience;

2. The Catholic Church stands for Christ. It is not a Church that "sits sufferings, at the gentle hands of and sings itself away in everlasting bliss." It joins prayer and service;

3. This Church stands for devotion; the worshipful in religior. What music has been born at her altars; what books on prayer and

4. It stands for democracy. no other Church, it levels all men

It stands for great names and deeds in history. since the Reformation has been writes of the truth, and they would very probably, it they could and too often the Catholic Church of the past has not had fair dealing in to relate with amusement her first visit to a convent. She had come, income for spiritual solace, but in fear and trembling, and only because she Thomas à Kempis in devotion, and all of us bow down to them as

masters. 6. The Catholic Church stands for womanhood. The Catholic Church has been rich in its womanhood, de gone a life of ease and pleasure and of the home life and taken up the life of teacher and results of the same and pleasure and the same are same as a priest and the 42d anniversary of his consecration as a priest and the 42d anniversary of his consecration as a priest and the 42d anniversary of his consecration as a priest and the same are same are same as a priest and the same are same are same as a priest and the same are same are same are same are same as a priest and the same are same and missionary. The Sisterhoods of the Catholic Church hail Mary as their inspiration and Model, but this anniversary day. Archbishop Ireland is not her greatest place in the was ordained in St. Paul, December is not her greatest place in the world's history. She has, by the emphasis that this Church has placed the Fifth Minnesota Infantry as upon her, by the exaltation that some protest against, put into Christianity a new force, a true power for the world's good.—Rev. J. Faville.

one way and acting another

CATHOLIC NOTES

In Brazil, at Santarem, a new Fran cisan monastery was dedicated by Bishop Bahlman, O. F. M.

W. A. P. Wayte, late Anglican vicar of Dunstall, England, authorizes the statement that he has been received into the Catholic Church. Mr. Wayte has been the incumbent of Dunstall for three years.

The most notable result in the recent election was the woman suff-rage victory in New York. This makes fourteen States which now grant women the right to vote. And it seems to presage Federal legisla-tion in the same behalf.

Father O'Hern reported that 166 chaplains were administering to the needs of the American troops both at home and abroad. Of these, 125 have received regular commissions and the remainder were maintained by the Knights of Columbus.

The University of Bologna was founded by Theodosius II. in 433. day it comprises the faculties of philosopy, letters, mathematics, science, law, medicine, and pharmacy, agri-culture and engineering, with 190 professors and about 1.800 students. It is a Catholic university.

In Notre Dame Cathedral, Paris, is reserved "the blessed ball"-the bell which sounded the tocsin when Joan of Arc appeared in August, 1429, and the city was besieged. It was given Notre Dame Cathedral in 1400 by Jean de Montaign.

Santa Monica's church for colored Catholics has been placed by Archbishop Mundelein under the care of the Fathers of the Society of the Divine Word of Techny. making the change the Archbishop announces that St. Monica's is to be reserved entirely for the colored Catholics of Chicago.

The Right Rev. Nicholas A. Gal lagher, Bishop of Galveston, Texas, died January 21st at the age of seventy two years. He was a native of Ohio and was born in 1846. He was consecrated Bishop of Canopus and administrator of the Diocese of Galveston in 1882 and became Bishop

of Galveston in 1892. It is said Rev. Theophilus Beusen, curate of the Church of the Holy Cross. Latonia, Covington, Ky., is planning to offer his services to the Government as teacher for American Father Beusen lost his sight sixteen years ago, two years after his ordina-tion. He speaks German fluently and has a good knowledge of Latin Greek, French, English, Dutch and Flemish, and a passable acquaintance with Polish and Spanish. He is also a musician and is interested in farm-

ing and gardening. At the Church of the Sacred Hearts of Jesus and Mary, Degraw and Hicks streets, Brooklyn, after the 10 o'clock Mass Sunday, Jan. 13, Rev. Adolph Charles Misch, a former Lutheran minister, was received into the Church. The pastor, Rev. John Vogel, assisted by Dr. Flaherty as sponsor, participated in the ceremony. The convert was born in Canada and was for many years pastor of Lutheran churches in the State of New York. For the last three years he was pastor of the Lutheran church in Windsor Ter-

On Christmas Eve a notable conversion was consummated at West was received into the Church. She is the niece of the late Lord Kitchener and daughter of the present Earl, and her Irish family are all Protestants. Her husband is serving at the front. A good many humbler folk were also received into the fold at various London churches just before Christmas and when the sum total of last year's conversions comes to be reckoned up it will probably be found to be a record.

A few weeks ago the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was given in Mission Carmelo, California, above the tomb of Junipero Serra, for the first time in eighty years. Father Mestres, the pastor of Monterey, who has labored against heavy odds for twenty-five years to create Catholic interest in mission restoration, officiated at that most beautiful service. wearing a cope that had once been worn by Serra himself, and used a nstrance that had been presented to Mission Carmelo by the viceroy of Mexico a hundred and forty years ago.

congratulation were received at the residence of the Archbishop on the 21, 1861, and soon afterward joined chaplain. He served through the war with distinction and has been a strong friend of the veterans ever since. He returned to St. Paul and was attached to the cathedral parish, Now is a good time to quit talking where he became paster. He was consecrated bishop December 21,

GERALD DE LACEY'S DAUGHTER

AN HISTORICAL ROMANCE OF COLONIAL DAYS

> BY ANNA T. SADLIER BOOK II

CHAPTER III-CONTINUED GLADNESS AND TEARS

To Evelyn it seemed scarcely pos that the temperamen of the prospective bridegroom, which she divined to be both hard and cold, would harmonize with that of Polly. The two were fundamentally different with a difference that could not be bridged over, and which, in the estimation of this keen observer, promised but little happiness for a girl of Polly's training and antece Warm-hearted, affectionate and with a nature that turned as if instinctively to what was bright, she had been the very ido of her grandmother ever since that lady had adopted her out of a household of many sisters and brothers and brought her up as her own. Evelyn well knew, however, that this be-trothal, which was to be duly signed and sealed in the presence of numer ous relatives of both parties and some intimate friends, was a serious matter. Once Polly had given her word, she would never recede from the position in which she had placed olf, and it would be worse than useless for her friend to point out those shoals and quicksands which she foresaw must lie ahead of her. So, impatiently wiping away the which would gather in her eyes, and which were not entirely, as Polly supposed, for the loss of her girlhood's friend, Evelyn took the most effectual method of cheering by causing her to talk of the preparations that would soon be under way, and the festivities that

ccompany the marriage. And Henricus will have the wedding fellow very speedily upon the betrothal," Polly informed her, and Evelyn thought she spoke somewhat ruefully. "Perhaps he is afraid I shall run away from him," she added with an effort at a laugh. Then looking, not at Evelyn, but away 'And since over the garden: have given my promise I do not seem able to oppose him in anything. I feel as though he had bewitched

Though Evelyn did not comment on this information, it in no way surprised her. Her quick insight had made her aware that such would be always the case with Polly. Her influence over the man would cease with her consent to the marriage. And, that marriage once an accom plished fact, she who had been a power and a force amongst her young associates would become and remain to the end of the chapter merely the wife of Henricus Laur-

Polly, who was wonderfully brightened by the discussion of the wed-ding gaities and all the pretty clothes which were in course of preparation, said suddenly :

And you must marry, too, Evelyn. Oh, if you would but decide to ome the wife of Pieter, that dear Pieter who is so splendid a man, we could be married on the same day, dear, and from our house!

There was a look on Evelyn's face that chilled the other's enthusiasm it was so aloof, so mournful.

"I do not think I shall ever marry," she answered, "at least not for very long. And I fear much it can never be Pieter, although I love him dearly in quite another way." Polly wondered if Evelyn's aspir-

had soared higher, as she instinctively felt, was not a subject for discussion.

have had pleasure and gaiety in William.' There were other circumabundance, and you well know I have enjoyed it."

While they stood thus, forming a lovely picture, Captain Ferrers came street with his quick, alert look with gait. The companied the action of taking off he made himself conspicuous. his hat to Evelyn, was quite unmistakable to the observer. Polly takable to the noticed too the slight tremor that | Papist king." passed over her friend, and the look of interest and excitement that came

such a passion would be hopeless, even though he is plainly infatuated. And why must she let her thoughts stray from all those she has known in these colonies and memory," he said, "as who have so much admired her, to perchance will go away and forget her? Though no king," she added, in her loyal enthusiasm, "were too good for Evelyn."

Mayhap, if I had not been here," she said, with a gaiety that was a trifle forced, "Captain Ferrers might have come in to pay his re-

"No," said Evelyn, "though often enough he passes the door." admire - the garden?"

laughed Polly.
"Sometimes he has stopped for a word," remarked Evelyn, "but I have never asked him to enter the

She did not say what her reasons were, but she now more than ever save for the wound by which he had held aloof from the young man, since the new provisions of the law might at any time, if it had not already done so, place her father and herself under the ban. She clearly He fled to these Colonies where he

"Oh, life, life!" she exclaimed addenly. "What a puzzle! What tangled web it is! I make no doubt that for me it will grow harder. I am intended to walk in the shadows, Polly, as you are in the

With a swift, impetuous gesture, she threw her arms around her friend's neck and kissed her. "How I shall miss you," she cried,
"the friend whom I love above all
others! How glad I am that your
future at least is safe and secure!"

light.

CHAPTER IV THE PAST IS INVOKED

Polly Van Cortlandt had been right in her surmise that, but for her presence, Captain Ferrers would have entered the garden. It had been his intention to have a talk with Mr. de

Lacey and at any rate to put him on his guard. For, though he was unaware of what Captain Prosser Williams had said to Evelyn, thereby showing a knowledge of her relations with the Indians, a conversation had taken place upon the previous evening between the two officers which had determined Ferrers upon an immediate course of action.

The two men had been smoking The two men had been smoking together on the roof of the Govern-or's dwelling—that same Whitehall which had been built by Governor Stuyvesant many years before when town of New Amsterdam was the town of New Amsterdam was still in its infancy. The closed in space upon the roof was a favorite lounging place, especially for the men of the Household, and it chanced upon that occasion that these two. who were so uncongenial, were left alone together. Though they were constantly being brought into con tact, since they of all others mingled most freely with the towns people, there was but little intimacy b them. They usually avoided anything like confidential intercourse and the silence between them re mained for some time unbroken till

Prosser Williams said abruptly: 'Have you any recollection, Ferrers, of having seen that traitor and knave, de Lacey, before?"

knave, de Lacey, before?
"I did not know," replied the other
trying to speak carelessly, though he
was instantly_on the alert, "that there was a traitor or knave named de Lacey.'

'We may differ as to terms," responded aptain Williams, "but probably you know full well to whom I refer. If not," he added presently with a scarcely perceptible sneer, " may refresh your memory by declar-ing that he is the father of Miss Evelyn de Lacey."
"Ah, indeed," said Captain Ferrers

and his companion, striving hard to see his face in the light that was growing dim, continued: Indeed, I may have occasion to

refresh your memory on other points as well. But one will suffice." "You are very kind," Ferrers answered with a certain grim civility

He was holding himself well in 'I asked you," went on the other,

"if you had a remembrance of that man. I will tell you at once that Ihave a very decided one, though I could not recall it to mind on that first occasion when together we saw, standing with Mistress de Lacey and her friend, the tall man whom we both remembered.'

He waited, but Ferrers made no attempt to assist him conversationally, and he presently resumed his narrative:

The occurrence to which I refer did not take place in these Colonies. It was in London and on the occasion of the enthronment of King William,

whom may God save!"

Ferrers bent his head as in duty bound, and the self constituted nar-rator proceeded with his story.

"There was a tumult, and a man Happiness does not come my was handled roughly by the crowd edict.

"declared Evelyn, "though I for refusing to cry God save King To stances to which I need not refer, but I knew him then, and I him now as a pestilent disturber. Having been in one of King James' regiments, he was forced to retire cause of a wound. But to the last the last he rendered such service as he might, in public or private, to the

There was a malignant fire in his eyes, and a note of savage triumph in suddenly into her face.

"If that be he," reflected Polly rers to tremble for the fate of Mr. de Lacey and his daughter. But preserving a cool demeanor, he attempt-

> "You have, in truth, a wondrous memory," he said, "and I thank you for having given, in words so few and concise, a history which is com-mon, we must own, to many a gallant gentleman."

Well, I had the satisfaction on that long-distant day of raising the hue and cry against that 'gallant gentleman.

He repeated the last words with an accent of bitter mockery, but Captain Ferrers, anxious to hear more, gave his attention in silence.

"He contrived to escape arrest, flying from place to place, though openly declaring in more than one but I that he was a Catholic and acknowl edged no King but James. It was discovered that he would fain have followed that monarch to France been incapacitated. learned that he had long been under suspicion as a pestilent disturber perceived that, under such circumstances, it was not fitting that a member of His Excellency's Household should be a visitor to their dwelling.

He find to these Colonies where he had been formerly in the service of the Papist, Dongan, and had been charges?" Mr. de Lacey inquired. "Possibly you may remember," said Captain Ferrers "an occasion a dozen years ago in England when to these Colonies where he had been formerly in the service of the Papist, Dongan, and had been charges?" Mr. de Lacey inquired. "Possibly you may remember," said Captain Ferrers "an occasion a dozen years ago in England when To be continued.

To be continued He fled to these Colonies where he had been formerly in the service of

mmediately recognize him?" in-uired Ferrers, striving to maintain

calmness. For the reason that I had seen him but once, on that memorable casion in London.

Ferrers laughed as he said: "You would make an excellent—er—I mean to say that you should have been detailed for secret service."

Prosser Williams reddened. "I have a nose for disloyalty," he declared, "and I hold it as certain that such men as this cannot escape the displeasure of Lord Bellomont especially since the late decree."

"His Excellency scarcely intends, should presume," said Ferrers, controlling himself with an effort. deal with individual cases. The lated The late large public measure to prevent the spread of the Romish religion." Prosser Williams' eyes narrowed

It can be made to fit whomsoever it will," he replied significantly, this man who was dangerous yonder may easily become dangerous here." "He seems peaceable enough now, remarked the other with apparent carelessness, "but such matters are scarcely in my department. I am a

All members of His Excellency' Household must be such, if need demand," said Williams sententiously, with a venomous look at his com

I hope my duty will be some thing better fitted for a gentleman, said Ferrers with a laugh, which Williams well understood and which

goaded him to madness.

He answered with a cold and dead-

Decree or no decree, this de Lacey is dangerous. He must be watched; if need be he must be arrested. Such an enemy of the King's Majesty should not be at large. Nor," he concluded, smiling unpleasantly, "can be be shielded by petticoats,

owever interesting.' Captain Ferrers was grave enough now and the rebuke which he administered to the other was scathing. After Ferrers had abruptly left Williams sat still and reflected, while his eyes wandered absently out over the Bay, silent and dark save for the stars which, strewn in the firmament, were reflected on its

"There is a heavy score between us, Egbert Ferrers," Williams mut-tured. "And, if I mistake not, you will yourself supply the means to

It was this conversation that brought Captain Ferrers to the cottage which he, however, did not enter because of Polly Van Cort-

CHAPTER V.

THE WARNING When Captain Ferrers paid his deferred visit, he was at once ushered into Mr. de Lacey's study, where the atter sat absorbed in his books. It was early afternoon and the sunbeams, slanting through the vinecovered trellis without the window, played in patches on the floor. Evelyn had gone out with Madame Van Cortlandt and Polly to pay some visits and take coffee at the house of some of their friends. The elderly ladies brought their knitting on these occasions, putting their heads together over the latest gossip of Manhattan, while the younger chatted gaily, their chief topic at present being Polly's betrothal and approaching marriage. Evelyn's father had been strongly of opinion that it was more essential than ever for the girl to keep out amongst the people and enter into such festivities as the attach to them under the Governor's

relief to find What he had Mr. de Lacey alone. What he had to say, he considered, had best be said in the absence of Evelyn. Gereither the old country or but, at a slight pause in the conversation, the young man came to the point with a directness that pleased

Gerald de Lacey. "I trust" he began earnestly that you will hold me to be neither meddlesome nor intrusive when say that I have come hither express ly to put you on your guard.'

Though Mr. de Lacey could not help being startled, his demeanor was perfectly composed as he replied:

'And for that consideration I thank you."

"Remember," said the visitor, "I am not making any inquiry as to helpless."

helpless."

You it comes into force, may have upon your religious belief. Only I would

He stopped and looked into the resuming:

per of men's minds—of those in high | erable situation for myself." witnessed by the law just places, as passed - those charges will pressed home."

And how came it that you did not His present Majesty was being acclaimed. There was a mulately an officer in the Hussar rement, who created a disturbance leaping from a car and waving his hat, breaking into open declarations for King James and for the Catholic religion.

There was silence. Mr. de Lacey's face, flushing warmly at first, paled again. Captain Ferrers, who se to be studying the pattern of that carpet which had been brought overseas by the late Captain Kidd's "Antigua" in the days when that sea-rover was a peaceful trader, continued:

"That man, though it may be

worldly prudence, commanded all ly ho my admiration. I can feel even yet a thrill at the gallant act. Unhappily, though, I was not the only spectator. Others in that multitude may have shared my sentiments, but the hue and cry, is now in Manhat-He professes to have recognized the malcontent, and such recognition he will have no scruple in using as a weapon against him. Under the present conditions that weapon might prove fatal."

"And you, sir," said Mr. de Lacey, in a voice full of emotion, "are willing to render service to that imprudent man, simply because applauded, despite your better judg-ment, an insensate act?"

There was a slight embarrassment in Captain Ferrers' tone and man-ner as he answered frankly:

"My admiration for an act of loy alty would indeed have been a suffi cient motive, but it is not my only

He saw that his hearer was listen ing with head slightly bent forward, and proceeded:

"It is due to you to mention that I have a more than common interest in Mistress Evelyn de Lacey. She attracted me from the very moment of our meeting, and, peraps rashly I have permitted myself

But Mr. de Lacey shook his head in dissent. "Do you not perceive, Captain Ferrers," he interposed, "how detri-Ferrers," he interposed, "how detri-mental under existing circumstances,

and in your present position, such an alliance would be?" If Mistress Evelyn will but deign

to consider my suit—" the young man was beginning impetuously. But the other again interrupted

If I know Evelyn, she will never consent to bring misfortune upon any one, even though he be brave, and chivalrous enough to desire her favor. You would ruin yourself for what may after all prove to be but a

passing fancy."
"Your daughter," replied Ferrers, with an emotion not to be misunder-stood, "is not one to excite a passing fancy

Gerald de Lacey could not but acquiesce in this opinion, and he "If that be so, so much the worse

for you." Then struck by a sudden thought he added quickly:
"I trust in God that he has not

gone further than yourself, that Eve His voice broke, and, though Cap tain Ferrers felt an exultant thrill of joy at the mere suggestion he an

swered gravely: "I have spoken no word." An irresistible, half-whimsical smile hovered about Mr. de Lacey's lips as he inquired:

Are words the only means by summer season afforded, and thus which men and maids communicate ward off any suspicion that might their minds?" But he immediately continued

more gravely: Besides the reason I have men tioned, there are others and, in my opinion, still graver ones which must said in the absence of Evelyn. Gerald de Lacey received his visitor
with his usual easy courtesy. For
some moments the two men talked of subjects of public interest, concerning end in unhappiness for both, I must trust to your honor, Captain Ferrers, that this matter go no further.

The Captain looked him steadily in the face an instant before he answered firmly:
"I am afraid, Mr. de Lacey, that I

can give you no such pledge."

There was a silence between the two men as they sat regarding each other. Without the wind kept up a gentle soughing in the tree-tops. Through the window, diffusing itself through the apartment, entered from time to time a subtle, indefinite mingling of garden scents from the flower beds where the sun lay warm. "You are frank at least," said Mr. de Lacey after a moment, "and I am

pless."
You misunderstand me utterly,"
You misunderstand to explain, "if the other hastened to explain. you believe that I could take advanbeg of you to exercise the greatest | tage of your situation. My meaning is, that I must be governed by cir cumstances as to any declarati calm and still smiling face before may make to Mistress de Lacey. suming:
"Now that the feeling against per"been meeting frequently, and she Now that the telening against persons of the Catholic faith, engendered largely by political strife, has
become acute, and because of recent
occurrence, I am convinced that
something more than discretion will
something more than discretion will by which he had be necessary. Charges will be made attachment, which, daily growing Further, it was against you, and in the present tem stronger has created an almost intol-

> Gerald de Lacey's face, frowning at be first, gradually relaxed into a look of interest and of sympathy. His keen

RETURN OF BROTHER SEBASTIAN

Brother Sebastian was tall, thin and homely. His features were painfully irregular, and only redeemed from positive ugliness by a pair of bright eyes that resembled nothing more than two blue pools of limitless depths. He was a man of much learning, but he had the innocence and simplicity of a child, which caused the thoughtless to misunder stand and underestimate him. He was industrious, devoted to his and, gazing into the liquid depths of those calm eyes, you would say that here was a man who was transparently honest; one without deceit or

The Order with which he was con nected was not called the Brothers of Benevolence, but that title comes so near expressing its aims and inten probably the majority held divergent views. It chances that one of those latter, who was foremost in raising house was on the outskirts of Its Vigilles and had been there as far the soil, indeed; for it had been founded in the fifteenth century. The Brothers of the Order were the thirsty, lodging to the homeless, nursed the sick, and buried the dead. That was all, but their persistence in for more. the work gave them the name of the Little Brothers of the Poor.

But while they labored thus day by anions must leave their home—that

it was the decree of the State. "But why?" asked the honest servant of God. "This is my dwelling

and France is my birthplace, and I am happy and satisfied." "It is the law. This is the twentieth century and we cannot permit you and your monks to endanger the epublic

Sebastian shook his head slowly and sadly. I don't understand."

You get out by eight o'clock norrow morning-you understand that.' Colonel Hillaire tugged viciously

at his great black mustache as he said this. He had a very red face, with the mark of a saber thrust on one side, and his left eyelid had a queer droop, which gave him a sinister look. Brother Sebastian looked at him steadily from out of his own unwavering blue eyes and

"But that would be a dreadful inustice-that would be flying in the face of God !' Colonel Hillaire gave a shrill, mirthless laugh. The droop in the

evelid made him repellent. God! We're through with that drivel in France. It may do for vomen and children, but never again for men. We shall have only jus-

'Yet you would steal our prop-The black mustached one frowned. "Beware of such talk. The State

can not steal ; it confiscates.' Sebastian was silent. If he had chosen to speak he might have said: "I began to see the wonderful minds of our statesmen. We pray to the God that created us-that makes us dangerous; feed the hungry-that endangers the Republic; nurse the sick and bury the dead-surely that constitutes treason in these enlightened days. It is a pity to drive Frenchmen from France, even though they be monks, but if the stars are to be blotted from heaven we must make a start somewhere.

We must be broad, so we shall begin

must have free thought; so we shall

by denying the existence of God;

institute it by banishing all who do not think as we do." Sebastian said none of these things. Instead he simply denied the right of a handful of men-who called themselves the Government to rob them of their property, which they had acquired by generations of toil. They resisted eviction, but it was a passive resistance, and the next morning they were driven from their home amid an encircling line of their townsfolk, who made a great demonstration in their favor, offered only a feeble fight against the pointed bayonets of the soldiers under the command of the fierce-mustached and much be medaled and much-be-medaled Colonel Hillaire.

They had entered the religious house penniless and they left it in the same condition. They had kept their vows of poverty, chastity, and what his spiritual superiors had long obedience. The threadbare cassocks, the serene countenances, and the attitude of non-hostility toward their persecutors proved the honesty and approached a turn in the road Brother Sebastian turned his head to take a last screwful last suppose. As they take a last sorrowful look at the building which had housed them for so many years and where they had done so much for the glory of God and the good of their fellow-creatures. That-one look dramatized the tragedy of a human soul-the look of a son thrust from the house of his fathers. It was agony personified; it was grief sanctified—it was the unspoken forgiveness of a crime that cried to

Heaven for vengeance. "Cheer up, Brother," cried a peasant, emboldened by righteous anger; "you will return to France, use she needs you more than you need her.

It was the voice of prophecy, but to Colonel Hillaire it came also like the voice of conscience. It made him ugly; it roused the slumbering devils in his breast. He jabbed his sharp sword at the slowly moving monk and made a rent in the old cassock.

"Hurry!" he shouted, with an ath. "I haven't time to fool away. I've more important work to do than running monks out of France

And his words came true, but in Before the gentle breezes of summer had given way to the melancholy tints of autumn the great European war was declared, and the accoutred and booted enemy was knocking at the gates of Paris. The soldiers of the Republic were called upon to fight armed men, and priests and nuns were given a respite. And nowhere was there greater conster-nation and terror than in the ancient city of Vigilles. It fell to the lot of Colonel Hillaire to defend the place, and he went about his work with the energy and resolution of a man who back as the memory of the oldest knew not the meaning of fear. He inhabitant. Its roots were deep in was a great soldier in the human and worldly sense of the word. He was capable and determined; he worked day and night; he reinforced the They fed the hungry, gave drink to bodied man was pressed into service
—and still there was a crying need

It was then that the seeming miracle occurred. Colonel Hillaire was hourly expecting the attack. He stood there studying a map when an day, unconscious equally of the praise or the censure of the world, other men, known as deputies, were that the enemy was within five or other men, known as deputies, were busily engaged in remaking France six miles of Vigilles. He said that the were coming in large and that to suit their own designs. Thus it they were coming in large numbers, came to pass that Colonel Hillaire that they were well-provisioned and called on Brother Sebastian and in-formed him that he and his comcertified to their amazing prepared-ness, not the least of which were their olive-colored uniforms, which matching the trees and shrubbery and general surroundings, prevented them from being conspicuous marks for the French sharp shooters. us marks While he spoke a column of dust was seen to rise in the rear. It filled the colonel with alarm. Was

he to be attacked from behind? But even before he could give his orders the cause of the commotion appeared within hisgaze. It was long, thin line of men tramping determinedly toward his headquarters. Presently the head of the queer single column came under his verv eye, and he recognized-Brother Sebastian.

The monk was at the head of perhaps thirty members of his all dust covered, travel-stained, with torn cassocks and wearied faces. Colonel Hillaire, for all of his stern self-control, was bewildered. Was he to face a mutiny at home as well as meet the enemy from abroad Brother Sebastian, tall, thin, and thoughtful, with set lips and mourntall, thin, and

ful eyes, was saluting him. You-you here!" spluttered the colonel. 'What do you mean by-But the monk interrupted him with a gesture that was imperious.

"My country needs me—I am here. Myself and my companions. We came to fight." "Do you really mean," began the officer, at a loss how to express him-

self-"do you really-"We came to enlist," curtly interrupted Sebastian, with a trace of

wearied impatience in his voice. "Surely we have that poor privilege."
"Why, yes," admitted the colonel, still staring at the forlorn looking, dust covered rigure; "but I thought

on account—"
But he did not finish the sentence. Sebastian understood, and as he answered his plain face was trans-

figured with enthusiasm.
"I fight for France—we fight for France—" he said, "as a son fights for a father. It is my own, my native land. I love its hills and valleys, I love its virtues and its faults-for me there is nothing earthly that means as much. cheerfully lay down my life for

"But—but the Church?" ques-

tioned the colonel. "The Church is my mother," re torted Sebastian fervently; "and the State is my father. I love them both with all my heart and soul. You would separate them and force me to choose between them, but it is impossible. They are my and I shall not recognize the divorce you would decree. The Church, my dearly beloved mother, bids me hasten to the defence of France, my father. I am ready. So are my opanions. For God and country!

The excitement of the mobrought a faint flush on the i hued cheeks of the monk. And the soldier, gazing at him fixedly saw that he was in deadly earnest—saw before seen, that this man was tran

But there was no time for solilo-quies or for philosophizing, and the ous, it is true; but they came when they were sorely needed and when every man counted. And, curiously enough, they fitted into the war machine with perfect ease. The cassocks of the monk gave way to the blouses of the private soldie most naturally. All the while the enemy was coming nearer and nearer to the city. The regiment lined up for final inspection, and Sebastian and his companions surpassed the others in their marching and soldier-

ly demeanor.
The red-faced and black-mustached colonel was totally unable to repress his astonishment.

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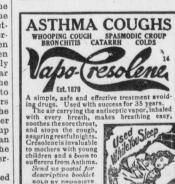
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Your friends do not act like raw recruits," he said to Sebastian.
"We have drilled faithfully,"

"We

the simple rejoinder. "W "By Jove," ejaculated the officer, slapping a great gloved hand against the side of his saddle, "but you have

been as patriotic as any of us!"

The monk gazed at the soldier steadily from out of the depths of his blue eyes. His fine nostrils quivered and his voice vibrated with feeling.

'Patriotism !" he cried. "Why you know not the meaning of the word. masters scratch the name of God from public buildings, you forbid the mention of it in the schoolfrom public buildings, rooms, you destroy churches, you drive priests and nuns from the land; but does that make God cease to exist? Not at all. When you pre vent the sun from shining, when you shut out the rays of the moon, when you halt time and stop the tides, when you control fire and waterthen and not until then can you claim victory over the Creator of heaven and earth. So it is with real patriotism-with my patriotism. drank it in with my mother's milk tingles in every drop of my blood. It is an unquenchable flame that misrepresentation, persecution and banishment but serve to brighten—"

The booming of cannon drowned you really afraid of me?" out the final words and announced that the enemy had penetrated the outer defenses and was now within voice. the gates of the city.
"Forward, march!"

Colonel Hillaire was the grim, determined warrior riding at the head of his troops to repel the invaders. It was magnificent, even if vaders. It was magnificent, even if it was not war. His subordinates aded with him not to expose himself needlessly, but he was the sort of man who would have his own With him, indeed, the post of honor was the post of danger. He realized that the contending forces were evenly matched. He was cautious; he was strategic; he was everything that a brave soldier should be, except in the foolhardiness of his own position. Closer and closer came the rival regiments, and finally the loud voice of the colonel boomed forth the fatal word: "Fire!"

Instantly was the command obeyed, and almost at the same moment exactness, pulled out his watch to came the return fire from the intime the visitor. Outside routine vaders. What had been but a went on as usual. The invaders moment before the pure air of heaven, became foul with smoke, as though preparing for a stay. dust, and curses. Shrieks, yells, They were at close quarters, it is confused commands were mingled in true, but Colonel Schmidt assured one hellish uproar. Men pushed, them that with such a valuable hostjostled, and shoved; the groans of the wounded and the moans of the dying united in a chorus of hate late. and frenzy. In the midst of it all "I could be seen the tall, thin form of in spite of his bravado," he con-Brother Sebastian, his lips set, his cluded. eyes glistening, urging his comnions forward.

Presently the shooting ceased and gave way to the clash of bayonets. It was a hand to hand conflict now with men driven to desperation not want the trouble of resorting to The contending forces swayed to and fro, now gaining an inch and then yielding, only to press onward with furiously, looking forward to that crucial second which would spell victory or defeat. The smoke-laden air blinded the men, the odor of death sickened the bravest among them. Would it never end? Must Vigilles be surrendered? Just when all seemed lost there was an instant sadly of wavering on the side of the enemy Schm and the invaders retreated in disorder. For some unexplained reason the French failed to press their advantage. They stood still, the enemy hurried to a place of safety, and what

counting their losses. They were stairway, and when he reached the severe, but not overwhelming. It was not yet too late to retrieve the day, but, alas! there was no one to counting their losses. lead the charge. The subordinate terous voice; not sulking, I hope. officers were dead and wounded, and, most unfortunate of all, Colonel Hillaire was among the missing While they debated the situation a messenger from the contending forces approached. He brought the information that Colonel Hillaire the corner of the room made no was a prisoner in the upper room of reply the tower at the entrance to the city. Moreover, they were told, he was to be held as a hostage. If the French fired a shot or made a single hostile move their commander would be What a situation for brave With victory almost within their grasp they were made as helpless and impotent as so many babes.

As they stood there like men Sebastian, tall and thin, strode forth. He wore his brown, soiled cassock again, with its queer-looking cowl thrown over his shaven head and in instant fight or flight. He was his calm, inscrutable countenance. He asked permission to visit the the former. imprisoned colonel. At first the messenger laughed in his face, and then, with an amused shrug of the second bitter battle in the one day. shoulders, bade him come with him. It has become part of the history of The two marched away, followed by the great European war, and while the amazed glances of the French it is infinitesimal as compared with soldiers. What did it all mean? the major events of that awful Did the mysterious, monkish person intend to betray them into the hands of the invaders? Did he go to enjoy truly tried the souls of men. Both the discomfiture of his one-time sides fought bravely, each believing enemy? Did he intend to taunt his that he was in the right and spurred persecutor in the hour of his humili- on by a sense of loyalty to country. ation? It was too much for their Victory crowned the French arms, puzzled intellects. Oh, if they had The invaders were beaten, routed, that gallant leader, but for a moment!
They could make nothing of this amazing situation, so they resigned wounded and half a hundred pristhemselves to their fate, with many oners, including the chief officers of a sigh for what might have been.

In the meantime Brother Sebastian and some derision.

"Hello, ghostly father," bantered the burly officer in command. "Did you come to administer the last rites to your fellow-countryman?" not fatally wounded. The story of what he had done for his native city and for his beloved France soon became known to all, and he realized knew

a single shot is fired from your side smiled indulgently on his townsmen, or if there is the faintest sign of a but apparently could not be made to

hostile demonstration."
Sebastian nodded his head again. 'What do you want ?' suddenly and suspiciously cried the officer. "I want to see Celonel Hillaire."

"Do your people want to declare a "No," was the decided response. "They propose to defend themselves to the last.

"And the war is on-even at this noment.'

Yes," was the crisp retort, "even The burly one frowned and put a

rough and menacing hand on the monk's shoulder.
"Do you know what that means?

a spy?" Sebastian shrugged his shoulders and spread out his arms in a compre-

hensive wave.
"You have the power, yes, if you also have the disposition - but are The shot went home. The com-

mander laughed in a loud, shrill "Certainly not. Go and see your colonel and give him some good advice—advise him to surrender this

Sebastian passed on to the tower, "I shall advise him—to stick it out

to the bitter end." A volley of laughter greeted this sally. It seemed to touch the sense of humor of the burly one. The monk passed within the enclosure with his shoulders slightly stooping and with his cowl partly drawn over his face. A sentinel at the gate saluted and called back to his

superior : How long shall I give him, Colonel Schmidt ?" "Oh, five minutes will do-rout

him out after that."

The sentinel, who was the soul of age in the tower it would be but a few hours when the city would capitu-

"I'm sure the monk will urge that,

The sentinel at the gate watching the hands of his watch. Three minutes passed, and then four, Would the visitor outstay his time harsh measures. Thirty seconds more passed, and when the sentinel was preparing to replace his watch renewed energy. Each side fought he was relieved to see a cowled and cassocked figure emerge from the

tower. "Well," called the guard, "were you able to pound any sense into his

The figure bent over, as if in sorrow, shook its head slowly and sadly and passed on. Colonel Schmidt approached the sentinel. "We'll go in," he said. "Maybe

he's in the proper disposition to talk business."

A subordinate came up at that should have been a day of victory minutes elapsed before the chief of the invading regiment entered the Half an hour later they were tower. He laboriously climbed the

No response. "Come now," he called in a spirited voice . "remember that you're a soldier, and must accept the fortunes of

war. Still the figure on the low stool in

Irritated at this apparent stubbornness, the colonel rushed over, grabbed the man by the shoulder, swung him around-and gazed into the placid face of Brother Sebastian.

As soon as the situation dawned on him he hurled the monk to the floor and then rushed forth screaming like a maniac. In a trice all was noise and confusion. Drums were beat and company after company lined up for action. The invading commander had been outwitted and he knew that his only salvation lay not without courage, and he chose

the enemy. It was while the victors crowded the guide had reached the about Colonel Hillaire, shouting his enemy's lines. The cowled and cassocked monk attracted curiosity hoarse from the effort, that Brother Sebastian was found, seriously but

to your fellow-countryman?"

"If he needs them," was the grave
response.

came known to all, and he response what it is to be a hero in the eyes of one's fellow-countrymen. He took understand that he had done any thing out of the ordinary.

His wounds baffled the doctors. They were different from anything that had been seen by the practitioners—that is, different in the stubtreatment which had been successful in so many scores of eemingly similar cases. There had een one shot dangerously near the heart which troubled the doctors most of all, but which was regarded serene indifference by the nt himself. He manifested with patient invalids, although there must have "Do you know what that means? been many occasions when he suffered exquisite agony. He prisoner now—and have you shot as thumbed his well-worn beads over and over again, and was a perfect example of docility and tranquility.

It was a sunny morning in June when he came hobbling out of the hospital, leaning on a stout cane and habited in the now familiar faded cowl and cassock. His appearance was the signal for cheers and for such a demonstration of affection as has rarely been shown in that part of France. And, curiously enough many of the soldiers who were loudest in their shouts of joy were among those who, with fixed bayonets, had driven Sebastian and his companions from their monastery only a few short months before.

He greeted them with his rare smile, in which there was sign of neither triumph nor humility. over a fallen foe, and as for humility, how can it come to a man to whom there are no such words as conceit was an American." or self-sufficiency? But he did feel a fine, warm glow that morning, such the right and to the left as he been honored by both countries.' hobbled about, and suddenly he noticed that a crowd was gathering parison with greater ones of daily about General Hillaire-he had been promoted from colonel to general for

the depths of his calm blue eyes, plains his readiness to anticipate his our brave general is about to address own nation's call; he was a his troops !"

General Hillaire was waiting for some one, and that some one was Brother Sebastian. As the invalid came forward the general motioned him to a position opposite to where he was standing. Puzzled, the monk obeyed, and awaited developments. They were not long coming. The officer fished a box from his pocket, and opening it produced a beautiful decoration. He held it suspended so

that all might see it.
"I have here," he began in measured, stately tones, "that which

Sebastian." splash of red appeared on the faded place a casualty. brown cassock, above the heart and

cited company, none were more self-

the central figure. tached, red faced general. He bent cuss this phase of his life. over and there was pathos in his though the cause is not discu

"Sebastian." he called brokenly, 'you'll be all right in a few min- reviewer. It affords another

so slightly, and he spoke in the merest

pened. General Hillaire, his face pale and his eyes brimming with tears literally forced himself to his s. The mere physical act knees. The tion to his brow. It was a struggle between body and soul, and the flesh was vanquished. He put his stubby hands to his sunburned face, and with a choking sob ejaculated the prayer for the dying he had learned at his mother's knee, but which had not passed his lips in twenty years.

Sebastian, with a sudden accession bornness with which they refused to elbow. His homely countenance was transfigured with a light which filled it with spiritual beauty. In the kneeling soldier he saw typified the France that he had loved with all of his heart and soul-the France that had once denied and defied God, now on its knees before that God. Feebly and yet surely he raised the fingers of his right hand and made the sign of the cross. In that moment the eyes of the soldier and the monk met.
"God bless you, General!" mur-

mured Sebastian, and smiled and

GEORGE BARTON.

A U. S. SOLDIER-BOY

"If I should happen to get wiped out, . . . try and have a Roman Catholic Padre plant me . . and please put after my name on the wooden cross the bare fact that I was an American." Thus, on August 20, 1916, the youthful hero of this new war-book. "Harry Butters, R. F. A." (Lane, \$1.50), wrote to the Anglican chaplain of his brigade and less than two weeks later the chaplain, C. H. Milner, wrote to the young hero's His sister, Mrs. R. A. Bray, of Piedmont, f-dis- Cal.: "Harry was buried this afterwhole life of repression and self-discipline prevented him from exulting noon by a Roman Catholic Padre" and "at his request I shall see to it that on his cross it is stated that he "He was buried," "beneath the Union Jack. as comes to one who knows that he is among comrades. He smiled to not procurable or he should have

occurrence — took place before America was in the war. Harry prayery in battle-who stood on an Butters could not wait for the call of patch of ground in a cere-attitude. his nation; he responded, with all the enthusiasm of his soul, to the call of monial attitude.

"Ah," remarked Sebastian, with a faint suggestion of ironical fun in life. There is another fact that exmont boy and it was as such that he But it soon became evident that sought and obtained a commission in the English army. 'I arrived at Beaumont," he writes in one of his letters, "at four in the afternoon and sent up my card to Father Carey (my old Master) and Captain Father Mayo (commanding the Officers' Training Corps). They both rushed down, de lighted to see me — particularly Father Carey—and took me in to tea. 'Now,' says I, 'here I am. Came 7,000 miles of my own accord and it's up to you to find some way to get me the

rest of the way to the front. Beaumont College is a Jesuit in every Frenchman prizes more than stitution, which had very little life itself. It is the insignia of the if any influence with the English Legion of Honor, itself. It is the Government authorities before the insignia of the Legion of Honor, war, but during the great struggl which is associated only with chivalry she has won the respect of all partie war, but during the great struggle and courage. It has been sent to the bravest man in our midst—to the boys to the cause. On January 1, one whose self sacrifice has saved 1917, their record was as follows: our city from the enemy, to one we Serving 509, killed 58, wounded, love and delight to honor—to Brother prisoners and missing 81, honors 185. What their record is now is not He stepped forward and pinned the known to the present writer, but decoration on the old brown cassock, from the figures given it is easy to and as he did so a flush appeared understand why Harry Butters apupon the ivory countenance of the plied to his alma mater when he monk and spread until it touched the roots of his hair. For once his self-possession appeared to desert him. His lips moved as though he were about to speak, but he uttered no about to speak but words. The color left his cheeks and his face became deathly pale. He staggered for a moment, a sudden he went up to the first line "to re-

But as far as the practice of his beside the coveted decoration, and then Brother Sebastian dropped at full length on the ground, like a had, in fact, lost the faith in which allen tree.

It all happened so quickly that no Catholic mother, in which he reone had time to rush to his assist-ance. A surgeon was summoned. Clara College, in preparation for his He made a hasty examination and First Communion, and in which he shook his head sadly. Those near was further instructed by the Engheard him mutter something about a lish Jesuits at Beaumont. One bursted blood vessel, and "just what he had feared." But of all that ex- war, while associating with his old Beaumont masters, he would return possessed than the stricken man. He smiled feebly, but was speechless. One of his companions pillowed Sebastian's head on his knee. There was a stillness that had in it an elewas a stillness that had in it an elewas the day I first leftit, when I felt was the day I first leftit, when I felt ment of awe. The scene was like a sableaux, with the prostrate monk as the central figure. that I was no longer of its faith in articles of doctrine." The cause of Harry's fall from the Faith is not The silence was broken and the made clear in the narrative, nor was setting changed by the black-mus it the intention of the editor to discuss this phase of his life. But the fact is sufficiently evident and it is the fact that interests the present

tes."

The Brother moved his head ever stance of a soul won back to God by the dangers and horrors of War. Kingston, president of the Shamrock fund, and vice president of the Sol-diers' and Sailors' Help Society, Dublin Branch, was in Washington At home his sister prayed and prayed, while at the front her sol-"I'll never be all right again—I'm dier brother fought and fought not going—to another world."

"But France needs her—her brave sons," persisted the other, with a catch in his voice that had never before before before the persistence will agree with those who say that it recently, and in an interview said Irish soldiers have gone from their homes in Ireland to fight the Gerwas but an unconscious resistance The word aroused the sinking man. The very soul of honesty in his-deal-The word aroused the sinking man.

"Ah, France!" he murmured, and there was ecstasy in the eyes that were already closing with the film of death, and there was indescribable music in the whispered words: "I die, but you live!"

Then an unexpected thing hap
The very soul of honesty in his-deal ings with his fellow-men, Harry cannot be pictured as dishonest, even in a small way, in his dealings with the European struggle. Where ever the War has raged, France, from the practice of Catholicism and in spite of some very harrowing experiences of German shell fire, his oldiers have played a heroic part in the European struggle. Where ever the War has raged, France, Flanders, Gallipoli or Mesopotania, honorable mention has been made of Irish regiments. Ireland's sons of irish regiments. Ireland's the state of the weight soldiers have played a heroic part in the European struggle. Where ever the War has raged, France, from the practice of our cross. The cross that our Saviour carried for us was incomparably heavier, says Father Chaminade. 2,000 have returned disabled. Irish



went to the War strong, whole heart religious sense remained unasser-Men stand up to the strain ed; the light of battle in their eyes, the warfare in various ways," courage and determination in their of trench warfare in various ways," he tells his sister, "the strength of religion, lack of imagination, or return. To others shells, poisonnatural phlegmatic temperament, a gas, and other instruments of war sense of humor and the ability to have done their deadly work, and bluff one's self out of it. The last the men are returning, as they are two are what have kept me going."
He was kept going for one year of to other countries of the British empire, in all manner of disable-ment. These men can never go back to their former occupations; active work on the line, but " his sense of humor and his ability to bluff himself" were put to some they must be taught new trades and very serious tests and on August 22 given a fresh start in life. "One of the things that has impressed me in America," continued we find him acknowledging that "to

continue on in my battery" is "utterly beyond the strength that is in me." And then he adds with a Lady Kingston, "is the wrong idea that many Irishmen here have of the Ireland of today. It is not the touch of appreciation for his sister's religion: "I know that if I were as you are, I might be able to draw this Ireland they left in 1871 or in 1885, but a new Ireland, as different as courage from outside of me—in fact, from the Church." two enochs." It is a strange conversion : he goes

back to the Church for courage the midst of the dangers of war. SAYING THE ROSARY went over and spent an afternoon with my dear friend Father Doyle ILLUSTRIOUS CATHOLICS WHO USED THEIR BEADS and we went over it all. Before left I even made my confession to him for I earnestly craved help of Say your Rosary! How many re-And." he adds. "this is the where the little item comes in

that will please. I took my rosary

to bed with me, night after night

from its simple beads. It seemed to

The letter was written on August

22. In it he tells of "another tragedy of the War." "Father Doyle

is dead. Always in the front trenches

when the shelling was heaviest, he

was terribly wounded three days

ago tending some of the dying. . . God will certainly rest his soul, but

his regiment will miss him sorely.

It is not to be wondered at that such

a self-sacrificing Catholic Padre could

win Harry back to his old Mother

ing of this letter, Harry himself fell,

and we may say of him what he said

one phase of this " brief record of a

California boy who gave his life for

England." It is a phase that by

any may be overlooked becaus

there is so much war-interest

an admirably written sketch of Harry's "Life." It is from the pen of Mrs. Denis O'Sullivan, widow of the

famous Irish singer of that name.

Though brief, it reveals the charac

ter of young Butters in all its var-

iety and nobility. The "Letters," written for the most part under

pressure and sometimes to the sick-

man shells and the roar of English

annon, are not devoid of a literary

merit of their own. Always full of vigor and enthusiasm, enlivened with sallies of wit, they sometimes,

work." he insists, " and I am in it to

APPRÉCIATING THE BEAUTIFUL

Nothing is more elevating to man-

kind than to learn to love and appreciate the beauty which can be seen

daily. There are beautiful things

everywhere. Some people see them, others do not—it is all a matter of

education. A beautiful flower may grow by the wayside; how common

it is to see one person pass it by

and not even see it, or he may trample it under foot and call it an

ugly weed. Another may observe the same flower, marvel at its beauty

and recognize the handiwork of God.

One of these persons has no love for the beautiful in his soul and the

other has; that is the difference. Life is sweeter and better for culti-

vating a love for the beautiful every

IRISH SOLDIERS

HAVE PLAYED HEROIC PART IN THE

EUROPEAN STRUGGLE

Washington, D. C., Jan. 10.-Lady

One hundred and fifty thousand

nans. Of this number not less than

Amer.Sa.

ening symphony of exploding

throughout. Besides the "Letters

from which we have quoted there

Church.

Twelve days after the writ-

spond with a regretful air: "I have no time." It does not take whole hours to say some Ave Marias. Give to the recitation of your Rosary some of your lost moments-nothing and drew comfort and consolation but that—and you shall have said your Rosary! Why not slip your beads into your hand and, while walking in the street, begin to say me with you—and with mother -and with that other Blessed Mother -that she and you have loved so

It is said that Father Hannon composed his volumes of meditations while walking along the streets. When Theodore Wibaux was one of the Pontifical Zouaves he used to say his Rosary while on guard. On leaving a college in which he had just spoken on the meanness of human espect, Marceau was making straight for his lodgings. A professor, his companion, proposed to say the Rosary, intending to begin it as soon as they should have left the city limits. But the Commandant at once took off his hat and began the Rosary with as much recollection as if he had been in his own chamber. of Father Doyle: "God will cer-tainly rest his soul."

We have called attention to but

Michael Angelo gloried in saying his Beads. Two of his Rosaries are still shown in his house in Florence and they look as if they had been well used. In his famous picture of Lost lewel of The Mortimers, The; by Anna T. Sadlier.

Magic of The Sea. The; or, Commodore John Barry or, One of the hem up to heaven aid his beads, hen composition I walk up and y Rosary in my Hail Maries, and again." Garcia Rosary with his ther who daily to the Queen of Stuart. When I she were at her s.—Sacred Heart the Sadlier. A Novel, by Katherine Tynan.

Lost lewel of The Mortimers, The; by Anna T. Sadlier.

Magic of The Sea. The; or, Commodore John Barry and T. Sadlier.

Making, by aptain James Conneller. It is a historical novel, and well fit to take its place beside "Richard Carvel."

Mantilla. The; by Richard Ameria. The Mantilla, is a romantic tale of insurerectionary Cuba, with Bob Weld n, engineering student and force otherwise Corita, for heroine.

Marcella Carca. By Rosa Mulholland The plot of this story is laid with a skill and grasp of oftential most and force of diction.

Marting to Tale of the Sadlier.

Marting to Tale of the Mortimers, The; by Anna T. Sadlier.

Marting to Tale of the Sad the Last Judgment, two souls are represented helping each other means of a Rosary. One blessed is drawing them up to heaven by it. Mozart said his beads. Hadyn writes: "When composition comes hard to me I walk up and down my room, my Rosary in my hand: I say some 'Hail Maries, and then my ideas come again." Garcia Moreno recited his Rosary with his aide de camp. Another who daily paid this tribute to the Queen of Heaven was Mary Stuart. When going to her scaffold she wore at her girdle two Rosaries.—Sacred Heart

STOP, LOOK AND especially towards the end, rise to the importance of the situation and the young officer ventures even into LISTEN the realm of the philosophical. Nor

The story runs that, with cunning out, a national park guide once contructed a very striking warning w which threaten: he seems even to have had a premonition of death, structed a very striking warning of a dangerous precipice, says Amer ica. But after two years he removed it. During that time, he argued, no man and not even a beast had fallen over the declivity. This undoubted fact, he concluded was proof positive that the warning sign was wholly

nnecessary.
The warning sign near some precipices should be kept intact forever. There are some grievous errors which all of us may make in the moment of relaxation which we allow ourselves in a day of fancied security. And there are great gulfs in the spiritual life that take into their unsounded depths the unwary traveler who, because he has often made the journey, deems himself absolved from the precaution of watching his step and then stopping to look both ways for a safe path before proceeding.

We are creatures of habit, but, unfortunately, good habits, unlike their bad counterparts, do not, with equal facility, hollow out so deep a groove. That is only another way of saying that there still remain in us the vestiges of original sin and hardening tendencies intensified by sins which we, and not our old father Adam, are directly responsible.

Keep to the warning sign, see that no harsh wind destroys it and from time to time give it a good coat of moral paint, the luminous kind that shines like a radium-treated watch even in the darkest storm of passion and its shining will guide your fol-lowing steps through the blackest night of discouragement.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, FEB. 9, 1918

TEUTON AGAINST ROMAN

Last week we published H. G. Wells' article in the Daily Mail, " My " If we View of our War Aims." have any meaning at all we are fighting to bring about a revolution in Germany" is his clear-cut definition. And he emphasizes the point by saving that "in the event of overwhelming victory we should destroy both the Hohenzollern and Hapsburg Empires." "If that is not what we are out for then I do not understand what we are out for.' And the Right Hon. J. H. Thomas. M. P., in the Daily News wrote We have lost our morale because people are uncertain what we are fighting for."

Since these articles were written both Lloyd George and President Wilson have publicly and authoritatively stated that we are not out to destroy the Teutonic Empires nor to usurp the inherent right of the peoples concerned to choose their own form of government. These statements chime so badly with the vociferous pronouncements of press and platform that they can but tend to perplex the thinking public as much as they must disgust H. G. Wells who will regard them as a surrender to reactionaries at home. This plain, blunt Englishman said that English junkers" dread the fall of monarchy in Germany and Austria," and that far rather would they make the most abject surrender to the Kaiser than deal with a renascent republican Germany." But even now, weeks after the pronouncements of the British Premier and the American President, Lord Lansdowne in reply to an address presented Lord Loreburn, ex-Lord High Chancellor, and many other distinguished Englishmen, says that "we might do well to enlighten (the enemy), and ourselves as well, as to the objective the Allies have in view."

A thousand reasons are given for the War - including that pathetic futility that this is a war to end war -and still we find men like H. G. nsdowne, Lord Loreburn and J. H. Thomas asking why of the Reformation, while the King They swear, while capable of resist- of the weakening of reason in the are we keeping it up. Those who, of Prussia reigns 'by the grace of ance, never to take German culture minds of his countrymen, signs that like the radical Mr. Wells, believe God' and is Head of the Church in or German religion for their own." sists in the democratization of all nations, are bewildered at the turn of affairs. And democratization needs definition. The Bolsheviki understand it differently from the British aristocrat who boasts of the democracy of England. The American Socialist does not give unquestioning assent to the facile phrases of the American President. And people are beginning to ask themselves if social salvation is really to be found in political regeneration.

1

Those who are thinking things out for themselves will read with interest an article in the Nineteenth Century and After by the veteran Catholic publicist, Dr. William Barry.

The struggle," says Father Barry, is between contrary and fundamental ideas.

will follow the erudite writer as he slavery of Caesarism. to their source:

tion we cling. It shapes our ideal eternity it is not, and never could be, front, our necessary line of defence, the same which Luther set up bebeyond which anarchy or tyranny tween morality and religion. For morreigns. Its deadly foe is Germanism. ality (that is to say, the good works of Therefore I hold 'Teuton against a Christian people) flows from religion | Lord were in the hands of infidels about the destruction of his army. Roman' to be the issue."

fore, of the German spirit and Gerworld-empire Germany is also pre- sway." paring to found a world-religion." quering Odin. Grasping in his right stable basis for its authority. of this new-old Gospel, the Teuton political weekly in 1915: rushes forth upon an anti-crusade

barians inflicted on the Roman Ellis Baker.) in religion, was a German revolt power. old German God.' "

field, a crime."

writes :

Evangelical Empire. Germany, surrender to Berlin its Papal prerogalook to it. The only visible Church Church." was the State."

themselves to be, the successors of simplest sentence in political wisdom and necessarily from the principle been confusion. those Barbarians who wrecked ever uttered is 'Render to Caesar the on which rests the Absolute State. ancient civilization. We of the West things that are Caesar's, and to God This is in essence the freedom have taken over from Rome, on both the things that are God's.' Of that which is menaced by German dominsides of the Atlantic, the best she divine distinction the guardian has ation, and in some degree everywhere had to give us in law, literature, art ever been Papal Rome. Marking off by German influence over modern and religion. To that type of perfect the things of time from the things of thought.

and is its necessary aim. But in When the War broke out "many leaving ethics as a mere element of peoples with a mighty resolve to set ness, and one that is especially sugvoices babbled of its why and where- policy and the police to a secular them free. On the occasion of the gestive of the folly of our own day, fore in confusing tones." Professor prince, Luther was banishing Chris- liberation of Jerusalem Father was the action of the silversmiths of work of twelve centuries, and putting the faith of his forefathers, and re- Apostles. The Ephesians were not a man aim; and, quoting Nietzsche, man-made law where the Law of God, joicing in the fact that the dream of very religious people as we may that "while preparing to found a binding prince and subject alike, held The civilization of Europa is the

Soon the average man taught by creation of the Catholic Church and quotations from Treitschke and rests on the basis of her infallible Nietzsche, Heine and Bernardi, Bis- mission. If there be no immutable Christians salute you. marck and Von Bulow, saw the scope | truth there is no definite morality of Prussian ambition. The great resting on divine revelation, but only national historian of Germany wrote: conventions built on the shifting "Just as the greatness of Germany is sands of private judgment. The Educated at Oxford University he and to come confessing and declarfound in the governance of Ger- Absolute State must find some more many by Prussia, so the greatness stable basis. While so-called Chrisand good of the world is to be found tian teachers deny the divinity of in the predominance there of Ger. Christ and the infallibility of His man culture, of the German mind, of Church, popular philosophers prothe German character. That is the claim the essential mutability of ideal and the task of Germanism." "In truth; while both as a natural conits day. Make a clear path for con- Absolute State must find some more

pieces. Hear Treitschke once more: in many respects not on the same ism.' To minds of such a stamp war bodied in the principle of nationalibecomes a duty, and peace, save as a ties, and the doctrine that nations meated with Christian civilization to feeble and impotent obstructive Dowry. before she was wrested from Chris- ness." ("Germany's Annexationist tian unity. "That which the Bar- Aims." Grumbach. Translated by J. by marriage of Father Fletcher.

Empire Luther dealt out to the Naturally if Might is Right weak Roman Church in full measure and nations have no right to existence; brimming over. Luther's tremendous the powerful State has every conoutbreak, with its fruit of anarchy ceivable right, limited only by its

stitute Odin for Christ. Dr. Barry the State alone governs and all other posed to show wisdom? reciting facts notorious in history things obey. "Government so untenant he is also Luther's 'summus | the teacher of knowledge, the guard-

The War has revealed the evolution every war is ultimately a religious the dethronement of reason that he of Lutheranism: the Absolute Right; war then the present, in spite of the remarks among his contemporaries Might is Right. But, cutside of the fact that the Allies are more or less is political weakness, which he Catholic Church, what passes for infected with State absolutism, is attributes to the fact that a nation religious and philosophic thought essentially a war between Teuton and cannot be governed when the indiin English speaking lands, tends in Roman; between the Kaiser and the vidual citizen will not govern himevitably in the same direction. It Pope; between the tyranny of the self in the intimacy of his own may be hoped that the one great Absolute State and Christ's doctrine thoughts and volitions. Recall any result of the War as seen by the that there is clear line of demarcation of the recent crises through which

A ZEALOUS CONVERT

In the ages of faith the thought was enough to inspire the Christian A most striking exhibition of foolishthe Crusaders was realized, sent to judge from their answer to St. Paul telegram: "Salve salvator Hier-

exercised the ministry for some the Jewish priest Sceva, who at-

IS THE WORLD GETTING FOOLISH?

The above query was put to us recently by a good old man who goes from civilization. . . Amongst If weaker nations have no right as to Mass and says his prayers. We Germans learning of whatever sort, opposed to the interests of the more do not know what led to his misgivclassic, or biblical, or scientific, or powerful, individuals have still less ings. It is not at all probable that antiquarian, has ended in breaking with regard to the State. Prussia he had read "Crusts and Crumbs" up the old established unities. But owed its existence and growth as a or "Tertius on the Church," or that to the genius of the Fatherland its great State to the first principle; no he had heard of President Eliot's professors were never unfaithful. sooner had she secured domination, new religious system or of Conan Odin lives and reigns in the seats of on the formation of the German Em- Doyle's new code of morality. His culture as in the camp, the court, pire, than she set to work deliberately limited scope of observation had, the manor house, in the junker and to strangle the freedom of the Cath- however, convinced him that there the peasant, the prince and the poli- olic Church. At that time the Kultur- was madness in the air; and who tician. Call Odin Charles the Great, kampf was regarded with indifference will say that he was not right? Frederick Barbarossa, Frederick the when not hailed as an evidence of pol- Was there ever a time in the history Second of Prussia, to them in each itical progress by Protestants who now of our country when so many fool and all he is the living deity whom shudder in the shadow of the menace theories were advanced, not only in the Kaiser patronizes as 'our good of German Kultur. Dr. Barry quotes reference to religion and education Lord Acton's description of the new but also as regards those purely And it was Luther who gave free type of military monarchy which had material undertakings in which at not in our midst men who are very rein to the German spirit to sub- arisen in Prussia according to which least the worldly generation is sup-

"Dastroy," says Lacordaire, "the derstood is the intellectual guide of intimate accord of reason and faith haveto go out of business? Is there not "For if the Kaiser is Odin's lieu- the nation, the promoter of wealth, in the depths of the intelligence, wave aside as vain dreams? the pilepiscopus, or supreme pontiff. The ian of morality, the mainspring of grimages of the soul to the country philosophers and historians who rule the ascending movement of man." of God; do that and be not surprised mannerly habit of gagging him? patient with the Hun. She may be in German universities are free to And he adds: "The Papacy stands that our viewpoint of life is lowered, undermine Christian tradition; for freedom from this omnipotent that eternity gives place to time, inthey must not lay hands on the Caesar, . . . The Papacy will not finity to matter, that instinct takes though more than one-third of its people are Catholics, always stands forth in Europe as a Protestant Contraction on the upward way.

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The nations have resolved that Ger-leaf upon the waves. The upon the waves. The upon the waves the particular that the troubles are over present the unbaptized multitude, b State, not heathen but a champion manism shall not rule over them. calls attention to some of the signs all his dominions. Luther gave to the Professor Macneill Dixon, Protes- much in evidence today in our own Prince what he took from the Pope. tant though he be, is clear seeing country. The first is the debase-At the same time and by one stroke enough to rebuke the blind prejudice ment of character, an inclination to he handed over the control of ethics, of traditional Protestantism. He act from impulse which is a forgetunder the name of mere 'political' sees the conflict of essential prin- fulness of reason rather than a calm virtues, to the royal Bishop and ciples when he says: "The Papacy appreciation of duty. The second is Shepherd of men's souls. Morality could only work in harmony with the the degradation of the press, the was not saving Faith; it belonged to German Empire by transforming the passion for books and newspapers the secular order; let the Prince Catholic Church into a German that address themselves not to the intelligence but to the imagination If it is true, as Chesterton says, that and the senses. The third sign of

tower that would reach to heaven America.

they were confounded in speech. When Pharao oppressed the people that the places sanctified by the of God his heart was hardened and has no place in this memorial. birth, life and death of our Divine he acted so foolishly as to bring This is not due, as may be conjec-Cramb had told them, but a year be- tianity from public life, undoing the Philip Fletcher, himself restored to Ephesus as recorded in the Acts of the Luther himself is not credited with General Sir Edmund Allenby this when he enquired if they had reents of the two Reformers, and had telegram: "Salve salvator Hier. ceived the Holy Ghost. "We have it not been for the presence of a usalem, Christiani grati te solutant." not," said they, "so much as heard common enemy, in the institution of Hail saviour of Jerusalem, grateful whether there be a Holy Ghost." But the preaching of the great Apos-Father Fletcher was born seventy tle, who remained there two years years ago, the fifth son of Sir Henry and wrought more than common have long since buried the hatchet. Fletcher, third baronet of that name. miracles, caused many to believe became an Anglican clergyman and ing their deeds. The seven sons of years before being received into the tempted to imitate St. Paul in exor-Church in 1878. Ordained priest cising those who were possessed, four years afterwards Father were put to shame by the evil spirit Mother. Fletcher has been in a special sense who said to them, "Jesus I know and the champion of a cause which Paul I know, but who are you?" other words," comments Canon Barry, sequence flout dogma as unworthily appeals closely to all who have their So mightily grew the word of "the civilization of Europe has had fettering the human intellect, the nearest and dearest in the ranks of God that those who followed able than the ignoring of Luther, is romantic an interest. Protestantism—the conversion of curious arts brought together their that Scotland, which fell so complete who were concerned in it forget the England. In 1887, together with an. books and burnt them. All this ly under the sinister influence of hand the sword of the Absolute State

It is quite natural then that Dr. and in his left holding up the banner

Strahl should write in a leading mond, he founded the Guild of Our silversmith, who made silver temples in the group of statesmen set as a day, December 10, and the short Lady of Ransom-a work which not for Diana. He held an indignation "The State as a cultural unit and only set on foot a great "conspiracy meeting of the craftsmen and said to that shall break our Christendom to as a promoter of civilization, stands of prayer," but by means of pilgrim. them: "Sirs you know that our gain ages, processions and lectures, added is by this trade; and you see and A nation's military efficiency is the level on which nationality stands but much to the popular knowledge of hear that this Paul by persuasion exact, co-efficient of a nation's ideal above it. . . . The doctrine em Catholic life and practice. Let us hath drawn away a great multitude Catholic life and practice. Let us pray that the good work to which pray that the good work to which are made by hands. So that not part in the memorial. preparation for triumph on the battle- have the right to dispose of them- life and energy and talents may go only this our craft is in danger to be selves, are theories which have been on until his native land regain its set at naught but also the temple of Germany was hardly fully per- put forward to give a scientific cloak glorious Catholic title—Our Lady's the great Diana shall be reputed for representative of his unhappy counfrightfulness of the air of which nothing." Whereupon the multitude try. Possibly the projectors of the urgent warning must be given? Sir Edmund Allenby is a nephew full of anger cried out: "Great is monument considered that in the what could be the cause of so un-Diana of the Ephesians!" and the person of Knox, Scotland had about whole city was filled with confusion. whole city was filled with confusion. as much as she could stand, and that tolled in like fashion, and that was Rushing into the theatre "some cried | it would be scarcely fair to make her | when the news of the election of the

> Diana of the Ephesians!" Just think of it gentle reader-for in Chicago pales before this! But do of to-day. we not often witness nowadays the counterpart of this scene ? Are there solicitous about gods made by hands, men whose gain is by the trade, and who fear that they themselves will the same unwillingness to hear one because original sin still darkens the test against the sinking of the Gir precedence over reason and that understanding of the unbaptized alda. heard that there be a Holy Ghust, a lo that they act not unlike the uncir. standing leaders or centralized direccumcised rabble at Ephesus.

THE GLEANER

NOTES AND COMMENTS THE SPREAD of zeal for the printed word among Catholics is instanced Great as are its activities in both hemispheres, and immense the good whitened for the harvest, before it.

As WE learn from our contemporfuture historian will be the realiza- between the things that belong to this country has passed, and you ary, The Presbyterian, an "Intertion in an age that boasted of liberty | Caesar and the things that belong to | will note that men have been actu- | national Monument of the Reforma-While here all may agree, not all of the universal drift toward the God. A triumphant Germany dom- ated largely by prejudice or self tion," was inaugurated in Geneva against conditions under which they to the depths and it was felt through inating the world would usher in a interest and not by a sense of duty; last Fall. It is described as consist. are living. traces the conflicting ideas and ideals "To make Caesar Pope," says Dr. new Kulturkampt compared with that they have been appealed to not ing of four great statues-Calvin, Barry, "is to write the charter of which that of the seventies and by reasoned arguments but by car- Beza, Farel and Knox-in the centre, Rome is the World City, our true slavery in religion, and to bind the eighties of the last century would be toons and flaming posters, by roor- flanked on each side by three statues Metropolis, the Capital of Christen | people in everlasting chains. They as the wars of other days to the War | backs, canards, catch phrases and | of statesmen to represent the coundom; the Germans are, and prove have no escape. The boldest yet of today. It would follow logically sob-stories; and that the end has tries most influenced by the Reformation. The six individuals thus re-There is abundance of scriptural presented are Coligny for France, by warrant that those who rise up Cromwell for England, William the against God, and that those who Silent for Holland, the "Great patch to The Globe it is stated that men at arms, saints and sinners work iniquity, will be confounded. Elector" for Germany, Boiskay for When men attempted to erect a Hungary and Roger Williams for sector, where the opposition was the When men attempted to erect a Hungary, and Roger Williams for

that the arch "Reformer," Luther, tured, to feeling created by the War, area attacked. sented. The monument, we are told, is really in commemoration of the "Calvinistic Reformation," and few days. any part in that phase of the upheaval. The truth is that there was war to the knife between the adherthe Papacy, either Lutherans or Calvinists would have been exterminated, the one by the other. They and united in the attempt, vain, as it has proved, to destroy the Church which they had both renounced, but which has not, nor ever had, any other feelings toward them than desire for their return to their true

WHAT, IN respect to the Geneva such epoch-making importance and monument, is much more remark. sort of bodyguard about the four "Reformers." Scotland certainly suffered much in the cause, and in proportion to its population brought

which in these days or air raids is in the streets of London almost absolute.

Then suddenly through the darkness to the front a greater number of from the tower of the Catholic cathe celebrities (such as they were) than

BUT JOHN KNOX stands the solitary one thing and some another; for the responsible in so public and permapresent Pope had first reached secondly was confused and the responsible in so public and permapresent Pope had first reached London. Moreover, and this made it assembly was confused and the nent a way for too great a share in greater part knew not for what cause the iniquities of the Reformation. London for so much as a clock to they were come together." There- Certainly, it would be hard to form a strike when once darkness h upon Alexander a Jew was pushed more imposing "rogues gallery" than lest some guidance should be given forward out of the multitude. He the "reforming crew" of hungry to hostile airmen. beckoned for silence and attempted wolves which, taking its cue from to explain matters, but when the Geneva, made of the Scotland of the to the cathedral doors to learn what "all with one voice for the space of and then sold it into the hands of church blazing with light and the about two hours cried out : Great is Elizabeth of England. No "storied Blessed Sacrament exposed for worurn nor animated bust" could in any event do justice to that unholy cabal. for the greatest occasions, while about two hours! If we did not know For sheer infamy they stand in a priests and choristers round the altar that this was inspired language we class by themselves. Scotsmen who sang the "Te Deum." All was thankwould suspect that St. Luke was love their country may well be

ON THE BATTLE LINE

tary attaches from Berlin and Vienna This follows upon the sinking by a U-boat of an Argentine steamer on the 26th of last month, in connection with which there has been some of God's chosen people if he attempts sharp interchange of views. Argen to explain the truth, the same un-Perhaps it is because the spirit of which country is reported to have

because they have no tion. Other reports say that the the sacred spot might never be for number of strikers, particularly in s asserted that the military authorities are acting sternly in centres where the strikes threaten revolutionary tendencies. The Trades Hall in Berlin, where meetings were being held, has been seized, and it is said that at Hamburg the Commandant by the establishment in India of a has presented an ultimatum calling Catholic Truth Society. Founded in upon the strikers to return to work, England by Cardinal Vaughan in threatening that if this is not done 1884, with Mr. James Britten as at once he will enroll them for service, and at Berlin a more severe Honorary Secretary, the Society has state of siege has been declared. now become in the best sense of the Munich is now said to be a victim of word an international organization, strike fever, and many industries there are reported idle. The censor ship continues to be strict, an there is no doubt that the real condiaccomplished, they are as nothing tions are being hidden, whether they compared with the field that lies, are as bad as the most optimistic of the Allied peoples could wish or as good as the Garman Government would have the world to believe. Whether the agitation collapses suddenly or not, there is hopefulness in the very fact of the strikes having occurred as a protest by the workers

ground lost to the Italians in the that the Lord had heavy losses, and the Italians have dead. The Pope preached a holy made a further advance up the Telago war, Feter the Hermit went on his the fighting, and the ground won by le veult," God wills it, was the cry of by the Italians is of impor-tance. In a London Times des most strenuous, the Italians advanced | Land and to drive the infidel from for at least half a mile. The corres- its soil.

IT WILL strike some as remarkable pondent speaks in glowing terms of the leadership of our Allies, particularly in view of the heavy artillery used by the Austrians. Fifty new batteries, he says, were noted in the tured, to feeling created by the War, since Germany is otherwise represented. There is no evidence as yet of an offensive on a grand scale, the fighting still being local character, but it is possible it will widen very greatly in the next

FORTY-FIVE KILLED and 207 injured is the toll exacted in Paris by the German air raiders. The reprisals are likely be prompt and severe. Globe, Feb. 2.

THE HOLY LAND DELIVERED

WHATEVER THE CONTROL, THE HOLY CITY MUST BE MADE THE CITY OF PEACE

It has come as a surprise to one who has only a few days ago landed in America, fresh from all the excitement and enthusiasm evoked all over to find how little notice, comparatively speaking, seems to have been taken in this country of an event of

It will be long before any of those way in which the news first came to winter's day had already passed into the darkness of night-a which in these days of air raids is in and asked one another what it could possibly mean. Was it heralding forth a new danger—some fresh the more startling, it is forbidden in

Clearly some great thing had hap crowd perceived that he was a Jew sixteenth century a desert waste, it was There they found the vast ship, the Cardinal present in cappa fulness and joy, because the reproach of centuries had been rolled exaggerating a little. Why, the thankful that one representative was the long captivity of the Holy City to record of the Roosevelt convention considered sufficient in the Geneva the unbeliever had come to an end; the object for which our fathers fought and died in the long series of crusades had been attained at last, whole centuries after they had been forced to resign the hope of success, and Jerusalem, the Holy City, the spot to which every Christian beart has always turned with longing mixed with shame, was free and in Christian hands-never again, please God, to pass under hostile rule.

It is inevitable on such an occa sion that our thoughts should back to the former instances when a Christian army has entered into and held Jerusalem. After the conversion of Constantine in the early part of the fourth century for 400 try and Jerusalem a Christian city. out- ies, permanent churches were built many of which still remain, so that war work factories, is increasing. It tury began the long period of enslave-

ment. The Persians began it and were followed almost immediately by the Saracens in the first zeal of their new born Moslem faith. In 636 the city was taken by Omar, who gave the Christians fair and honorable terms. The story will never be forgotten how, when his hour for prayer me, he was with the Christian pat riarch in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, but refused to pray where his act a precedent and break the promise he had given that Christian rights should be respected. more centuries, although Jerusalem persecution, the churches remained unharmed and Christian pilgrimages went on as before.

Then in 1077 the Seljuk Turks conquered Palestine and forthwith all was changed. Persecution at once began and it became impossible for Christians to visit the holy places. The Christian conscience was stirred out Europe that some great effort AUSTRIAN ATTEMPTS to recover the must be made to win back the land Asiago area have been repulsed with tomb from which He arose from the Valley. The losses of the enemy donkey from city to city amid scenes have been quite considerable during of extraordinary enthusiasm. "Dieu the day, and all the chivalry of Europe, kings and princes, nobles and

In 1099 Jerusalem was taken: Godfrey de Bouillon was elected the first Christian King, but refused to been crowned with thorns. For 200 years of varying fortunes the new kingdom retained some sort of existence, but it never really made its foundations good. Jerusalem fell once in 1244, and fifty years later, with the fall of and Acre, Palestine once more passed under Islam rule. From that time till the present, for more than 600 years, Christians have been able to visit the cradle of their faith only by the sufferance and subject to the insults of a ruling power bitterly

hostile to them. For some time before the city actually capitulated to General Allenby and the British forces on December 9 it had been realized that the fall of the city was only a matter of time. It could have been taken perhaps two months earlier had it not been two months earlier had it not been however strong the sentimental for the determination of the British attraction may be for them. Government that if possible no dam age should be done to the holy places. By a most masterly strate gical arrangement General Allenby made the retention of the city by the Turks impossible. No gun was fired that Jews will ever be allowed to anywhere against the actual dedominate the sanctuaries either of fences, and Jerusalem is absolutely unharmed. For the first time in its history not one drop of blood was shed in its capture. The Turkish defenders marched out and retreated ternational control, that which its north ward without a blow.

The General, with his whole staff and dismounted outside the gate and entered through the ancient doorway, querors. They passed only a few yards within the gate, and then at the tower of David, a very old fortification which was the centre of the Turkish, administration, the formal surrender of the city was made and the proclamation of the new and Christian Government was read. As this proclamation is of real historical importance, I give it here in full. It fixes once for all the spirit in which the Government will be carried out the English remain inpower in the Holy Land.

GENERAL ALLENBY'S PROCLAMATION To the inhabitants of Jerusalem the Blessed, and the people dwel-

ling in its vicinity: The defeat inflicted upon the Turks The defeat inflicted upon the Turks by the troops under my command has to the anti-Papal drive which the resulted in the occupation of your city by my forces. I therefore here and now proclaim it to be under martial law, under which form of administration it will remain as long as considerations make it military necessary.

However, lest any should be alarmed by reason of your experiences at the hand of the enemy who has retired, I hereby inform you that it is my desire that every person should pursue his lawful business without fear of interruption. Furthermore since your city is regarded with affection by the adher-ents of three of the greatest religions of mankind and its soil has been consecrated by the prayers and pilgrimages of multitudes of devout people of these three religions for many to you that every sacred building, nent, holy spot, shrine, traditional site, endowment, pious bequest to what the Pope was doing!'
The Pope apparently still counts open to the other side to appeal from the mind of the world. What he religions of mankind will be maintened and protected according to the side it is always open to the other side to appeal from the Pope male informatus to the Pope male informatus.

The Cataolic Cultre Extension the consoil the co tained and protected according to the existing customs and beliefs of those to whose faiths they are sacred.

In pursuance of these promises active measures were at once taken to make sure no damage should be done to any shrine by the adherents of a hostile faith. The Mosque of Omar, which stands on the site of the Temple, is regarded by Moslems as the second holiest spot on earth. In the future something will have to he done to secure to Jews and Chrisinterests in this spot, at least the right of free access; but for the moment the necessary thing was to reassure the Mohammedan world Christian triumph does not mean any insult to their faith, and so Mohammedan guards, drawn from the officers and men of the Indian army, were set over this place and also over the tomb of Abraham at Hebron.

In like manner Christian guards and especially Catholic Irishmen of the Leinster regiment, were assigned to the Holy Sepulchre and the Basil ica of the Nativity of Bethlehem and the many other sites which are in hands. The guardianship of each shrine has been given to the adherents of the faith to which it is sacred.

In one special instance a slight difficulty suggested itself. Every visitor to Jerusalem will remember the Moslem guard set over the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, whose presence seemed the very embodi-ment of the shamefulness of the Christian position. It was a hereditary office that went back for centur-To retain such an office would be intolerable under present conditions. On the other hand, to abolish

was almost French, solved the difficulty in this way. He asked the sunk in the general pandemonium. to Christianize Socialism before it threw every country into industrial diocesan committees and the Na. lic Church Extension Society of culty in this way. He asked the sunk in the general pandemonium. guardian to retain his position and Amid the chaos only one organizawear a crown of gold where his its emoluments, but no longer as the symbol of an alien supremacy or with any actual authority, but in memory of the magnanimity of Omar and for a perpetual remembrance of the way in which long ago, before the evil days of Turkish dominion, the authorities of Islam used their power not to destroy but to protect the Christian institutions.

A great deal of interest has been excited by the suggestion, which has certainly not been frowned upon by the British Government, that Pales tine may be made into a small state under international guarantee for the benefit of the Jews. Many of us doubt whether a small and exclusive ly agricultural territory in an en-clave through which no trade can pass can ever permanently meet the requirements of the Hebrew race

But in any case if such a state is actually brought into existence, it will be regulated on the lines laid down already by General Allenby. There need be no fear in any mind Moslems or Christians, nor is there

name signifies, The City of Peace. On Monday, December 10, the solemn entry of the victorious General as Sir Mark Sykes, a leading Cathotook place at the Jaffa gate. It was die English statesman, said a few worthy of the time of the Crusaders. weeks ago in London: "Zionism may be the cause of a great reconcilia Recompanied by the French and tion not of fusion but of good fellow-Italian attaches, refused to enter the ship between the members of these Holy City on horseback in the guise of common origin. Misused it his guiding principles the Pope canon conquerors—they would not use may be the beginning of bitterer not become a political asset the new road which was cut through strife than the world has ever the walls some few years ago in order known." It will be the part of the that the Kaiser might ride in where British Government, whatever may none had ever ridden before-but all | be the ultimate settlement that is favored, to insure that no tyrannizing of any kind be allowed, but that has been led to make have, however ment possible. When the nation humbly and on foot, almost in the guise of pilgrims rather than of confree," which is the motto of us all.— Monsignor Barnes, M. A., LL. D., (University of Oxford), in N. Y. Sun.

THE DRIVE ON THE POPE

It has always been a great mistake to try to drive or drag or even divert the Pope from the balance which his position has acquired during the centuries. The Papacy is the only existing institution, which has faced in the past what the modern States are now facing. The Papacy preceded them and the Papacy will survive them. To be true to its warrant the Papacy must also be above them.

gross folly of a few newspapers have adopted as a substitute for a success ful one in the military field, but to point out the brilliant vindication of the Papal position which has been published by the Anglican Society of Sts. Peter and Paul from an anonymous pen. One does not expect to find a defense of the Pope from George Street, Hanover Square, but nevertheless, it has appeared and in the ironic manner of the Oxford school, which touched its highest level under Newman.

Under the title of "No Small Stir" the author discusses "What the Pope really said about the great War," taking as his text from the Acts of the Apostles, "Now as soon as it was day there was no small stir among the soldiers what was become of Which we can possibly paraphrase today in such words as "The belligerents became very excited as

is even more important still. Pos-

The world, like a fireship adrift, is aware of no immediate anchorage save in the anchorite of the Vatican. Other anchorage there may be, but the fires may have destroyed the ship first. When the time comes for peace to be discussed it seems that it first. will be difficult for statesmen to refuse the historical availability of the Pope. It must be understood that the Pope has the right to sugg peace, as he has the right to be neutral.

publicist has in stock, "The Pope Pro-German!" and shows that because the Pope stands on higher ground than even the Allies it is a fatuous argument to accuse him of being on the entirely lower levels of Prussian propagated that the Papal system of authority is the complement of militarism rather than democracy, and that the prefix of holy is all that is required to make the German Empire accord with the mightiest concept of the Middle Ages, the twin rule of Pope and Emperor! forget that the Popes had enough difficulty in ordering one Emperor. They are not likely to wish to associate themselves with two in any scheme of world dominion such as Pan-Germanism involves.

One of the results of the war is that the all-obtrusive prefix "pan" is long before such problems had come dead. Pan-Germanism died in upon the nations. As a rule, their Belgium three years ago. Pan Slav Petrograd. Pan-Anglo-Saxondom expired as a myth when the polyglot beginning of the end of all Moslem institutions. General Allenby, with the greatest tact and a finesse that

influence. The importance of the from the coils of militarism.

Papacy is that it still directs a PanIn a war like the present where Church. line up not only its children, but its still the brake upon the different heads on the different sides wheels of Christendom. Th

will slowly lessen, the only hope that peace, when it comes, will be less furious than war. The Vatican is a friends of the Allies to provoke or Noah's Ark, politically and spiritualfloating on the raging flood. As Noah kept company with all manner of animals it is only right for the Pope to keep in touch with all manner of nationalities. His only ambassador must be the dove.

To those who most violently demand that the Pope should abandon his neutrality and sit in political judgment over the battling Governments of Europe our anonymous writer suggests: "This argument writer suggests: is a very strong one, if those who employ it are ready to stand by their premises. Are they willing to restore the Pope to the position he held in the Middle Ages?" In other words, the critics of the Pope cannot have their cake and eat it at the same time. They cannot exclude the Pope from his position as unithen resent that he has made no Hildebrandine judgments. Under Peter is as Peter was and shall be. Perhaps this is the only international fact which is stable tenational fact which is stable as Nations may be right not become a political asset ternational fact which is stable of the Allies any more than he can today. Nations may be right be a tool of the Germans. Because or wrong. We believe they can he declines to be the one it is a poor and are so. The advisers of Po argument to accuse him of being the other. Such moral decisions as he is given the clearest and wisest judgtowards the principles, if not to the edge will not be based on the proposition objects of the Allies. The Papal ganda of diplomacy or of news Belgium's behalf. Our pamphleteer inquires, "What neutral power except the Pope has officially con-demned the violation of Belgian the War through a Divine agency. neutrality at all?"

That the Pope remains in touch with Germany and that pro-Germans frequent the Roman Curia no more stamps the Pope as pro-German than it convicts a judge of bias who permits counsel for both sides to appear in court. The Papal reprobation of the invasion of Belgium was the only purely disinterested one issued in the world and it had a superior moral value in that the Pope had judicially heard both sides. It may be useful even at this hour to recall Cardinal Gasparri's words to the Belgian Minister at the Vatican:

The violation of the neutrality of Belgium carried out by Germany on the admission of her own Chancellor contrary to international law was certainly one of those injustices which the Holy Father in his consistorial allocution of January 22 strongly reprobated.

The pro-German influences were not very successful in averting this statement at least. The Holy See is open to any good influence provided it is brought to bear in the proper way. It is due to the Germans to acknowledge with our pamphleteer that "The Germans have always had the sense to recognize that the Vatican is an European Power and should be approached as such."

If at times the Pope has been mis-informed by one side it is always three days consulted with the old If at times the Pone has been mis-

The Allies are liable to suffer from sibly the Pope's cell is the only sane the awkwardness of their relations old National War Council be placed which there is none more worthy of under the control and direction of men eager to promote the divine have a just and an undimmed cause but they often expect the Pope to do more than the circumstances which they have created themselves will permit. The Vicegerent of the Prince of Peace was excluded from the Peace Conferences. Carnegie was more influential than Cardinals at the Hague. The moral jurisdiction, apart from the theological, was ignored. And today there is an unbalanced appeal to the former. It Our anonymous writer takes the disunion is no bar to the progress of meanest of war-cries that partisan or civilization. But moral dissension publicist has in stock, "The Pope Pro- without a means of central appeal or a rectifying standard, which is spiral rather than commercial, seems likely to prove fatal. Something is lacking in the modern State. Otherwise so excellently provided, it has been found to have no breaks. It cannot reverse even to avoid a collision. There are no breaks available in the secular outfit. In the supreme medieval time the Papal Power could have restrained Germany, guided France and saved Belgium. In their theological aspect the Popes were not always peacemakers, but in their moral function they were able again and again to allay conflicts and point out dangers that might destroy Chrisendom. Again and again they en-deavored to face problems from the European or universal standpoint upon the nations. As a rule, their warnings were neglected. The heroic ism perished on the barricades of Pius II. died trying to meet the Eastern question. The far-sighted Adrian VI. was not allowed to compose the draft lists were published on this hastening disruption of Europe. Pius has IX. strove to solve the question of the nationalism on liberal lines before ons." the European Empires made it each

threw every country into industrial diocesan committees and the Nawar. Today Benedict awaits his tional societies every Catholic in the

Church. Its only rival is the Pan-theon of the sects, which having the moral position of the Pope is isolated capitular advantage of the Hydra can and emphasized. His neutrality is which the geography of the great war may compel. The children of the Church are no less on different sides, sure from either side. If the probut having only one head they must agree to his neutrality.

German agencies had their way would remain mum. If the p The neutrality of the Pope is the only fixed stake in Christendom, the only security that the maelstrom of far greater value to the Allies are

> encourage anti Papal drives out of old theological soreness or out of irritation at the Italian defeats. Whoever strikes the Pope, strikes every Catholic soldier in America. Whoever strikes the Pope, strikes the unity of the Allies, makes the war more confused in the minds of men when it has been won. Even when the Allies win peace in the field there will be needed something higher than the glittering right that victory con It is the moral sanction the Pope alone can give. This has been refused to the Germans. It is raserved to the Allies to win and keep. But that he may confer it upon m the Pope must not be of them,

but above them. There has been no small stir what has become of Peter. Peter does not The advisers of Peter few, been irreproachable of political accept him as their moralist he will intent and have moreover tended speak what he knows. His knowlaccept him as their moralist he will morality is of higher moral value to papers. His knowledge is the high the Allied cause than if the Vatican knowledge of the moral law, laid had mobilized the Swiss Guards on down in Scripture or Apostolic traand indirectly the last means left to trative Committee of the bishops, as the nations to receive the results of they have in the past, and any Shane Leslie in America.

COMMITTEE OF BISHOPS

THE NATIONAL CATHOLIC WAR COUNCIL MEETING AT THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA

The Archbishops of the United States, after consulting all the Ordinaries, organized the National Catholic War Council. This War Council appointed an Administra tive Committee composed of the following: Right Rev. P. J. Muldoon D. D., Chairman, Right Rev. Jos Schrembs, D. D., Right Rev. Patrick Hayes, D. D., Right Rev. William T. Russell, D. D., and Very Rev. John Fenlon, Secretary.

The Board of Archbishops dele-

gated to this Administrative Com-mittee "their authority to act in their name." The letter of appoint ment recites that this task of the Administrative Committee " will be to direct and control, with the aid of the Ordinaries, all Catholic activities in the War.'

The Administrative Committee met at the Catholic University, This decision was very generously and heartily agreed to by the Knights of Columbus and the old National War Conneil

pointed Mr. D. J. Callahan, of Washngton, and Mr. John G. Agar, of York City, as treasurers. The following is the entire form of organization of the National Catholic War Council :

The Board of Archbishops, who will be assisted by the following ommittees

1-The Administrative Committee of the four Bishops named above.

2-The Executive Committee, which will consist of the four Bishops and twelve other members, namely: Rt. Rev. Mgr. Edward A. Kelly. LL. D., Chicago, Ill.; Rt. Rev. Henry T. Drumgoole, LL. D., Overbrook Pa.: Rt. Rev. Michael J. Splaine, D. D. Boston, Mass.; Rt. Rev. John J Burke, C. S. P., New York, N. Y. James A. Flaherty, Philadelphia, Pa. Col. P. H. Callahan, Louisville, Ky. Charles I. Denechaud, New Orleans La.; Jos. C. Pelletier, Boton, Mass. John G. Agar, New York, N. Y.; William G. McGinley, New Haven, Conn.; Jas. J. McCraw, Ponca City, Okla.; D. J. Callahan, Washington, D. C.

3.—The General Committee, which will be composed of two delegates, a layman and a cleric from each die cese; two representatives from each National Catholic organization; two representatives from the Catholic Federation of Societies; two from the Catholic Press Association: and other individual Catholics as Committee from time to time may

deem necessary.

The National Catholic War Council. therefore, touches every diocese The selfish or exclusive ideas masked other's scourage. Leo XIII. desired and every National Catholic agency,

tion retains its universal claim and hour to unravel the European family land will be interested and informed, influence. The importance of the from the coils of militarism. olic War Council that not only in every diocese, but also in every par ish in the country, a Catholic Wa Council Committee be established. The Committee of Administration endorses and approves most heartily the present drive for funds by the Knights of Columbus and hopes that those sections in which the drives have not yet taken place will be as generous in responding to the call as have been those parts of the country where the drives have been completed. The Knights of Columbus have worked most assiduously and have most loyally offered their ser

vices and all the power of their great organization to the Church. No worthier cause has ever been proposed to the Catholic people of America. Let every Catholic, therefore, take an interest in this great the interest of the sailors and sol-

The Administrative Committee of Bishops have already made their report to His Eminence, Cardinal Gibbons, and he is very happy in the above mentioned reorganization, a also at the outlook for the future.

When the Archbishops meet shortly after Easter a complete plan for future action will be presented for their consideration and approval. inquiries in regard to chaplains of the Navy or the Army will be made in the future directly to Bishop Hayes, who has been appointed Ordinary for these Chaplains. Applications for Chaplaincies will also be made to Bishop Hayes. At present there are several vacancies and if the new law goes into effect, allowing one chaplain for every twelve hundred soldiers, over two hundred chaplains will be neces sary to fill out the Catholic quota. All other inquiries in regard to war activities should be made to Rt. Rev. P. J. Muldoon, Chairman, Rockford, Illinois, or Very Rev. John Fenlon, Catholic University, Washington, D. C., or Rev. John J. Burke, New York, N. Y.
The Knights of Columbus will

carry on their work in the future under the direction of the Adminisquiries in regard to this portion of the work should be sent directly to their offices at 784 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.

During the discussion in the Committees it was brought out very clearly that the cities near the canconments and encampments will be required to look after many small de- tions and come in. created an enormous army of assististe in the southern Paci ants. This work properly belongs to were "almost persuaded" immediately.

this program effective is the generous response throughout the country from Catholic societies, parishes and dioceses, and the slogan of the War Council is "No Sacrifice is too Great to Bring Help and Consolation, as Well as Religious Influence, to the Sailor and Soldier,"

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH EXTENSION SOCIETY OF CANADA

APPROVAL AND EXHORTATION

under the control and direction of the Administrative Committee. glory. We also see that the work is licity is sure to be sincere, while a glory. We also see that the work is licity is sure to be sincere, while a most opportune, in a country where, Catholic who has turned Protestant most opportune, in a country where, owing to the multitudes of immifor the upbuilding of the Kingdom of sincere and lasting." God, and the more so as the endeavors of associations hostile to the Catholic name are so active and so effective and so widespread. This hostile

help of Divine Providence, are directed. For you not only seek to win to Christ those who, through your chief care to all those of the Catholic fold who, deprived of the ministry of priests and encompassed by the snares of enemies, run the risk of losing their Faith. We are much pleased with the method and means you seek to employ for the furtherance of your Society and for the acquisition of new members and

What is marvelous is the readiness and liberality with which your wishes are seconded by the good will and contributions of the faithful. To such an extent and in so short a time has your undertaking succeeded by the divine favor, that it could not have enjoyed greater favor and suc cess. From this auspicious beginning, it is not difficult to conjecture

what progress is in store for it. We have good reason, therefore to commend your salutary industry and to heartily congratulate you on the progress of your labors."

Canada :

"We join with you in effusion o spirit in pouring out earnest prayers for the daily increase of this your Society. Moreover we are greatly Society. Moreover we are greatly rejoiced by these present Letters to charitably solicit for you the assistance of all those, especially the most prominent of our citizens who have the increase of religion and the good of their country especially at heart. Above all things, and before all persons, we address this, Our exhortation, to the Venerable Brethren in Pastoral Office, knowing well that their assistance is most to be desired, because most efficacious. If co-operation of the clergy is sure to follow quickly, and likewise the abundant financial assistance of Italian sick and poor. Mother those to whom Divine Providence has given, together with the riches of the world, the easy and efficient neans of performing works."
The Catholic Church Extension

ociety has then the approval of the ighest authority in the Catholic highest authority in the Catholic Church. To merit the continuance of this august approval, the approval of the Episcopal body and the gener-ous support of the Catholic laity of is the ardent desire of the Catholic Church Extension Society. To achieve this purpose, it is only necessary for the Society to live up to its name, to be, in thought and action truly Catholic. This, with the help of God, will be done.

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.

Previously acknowledged... Alfred Diebolt, Drake...... A. Doyle, Osgoode Stn A Friend, Detroit..... A. J. Mc., Belleville.....

THE MOST CATHOLIC OF PROTESTANTS

Our Sunday Visitor

The Catholic Church has appeared confidence. No worthy miss eautiful to many persons looking shall fail.—Sacred Heart Review. The Catholic Church has appeared in upon it from the outside and the saddest reflection to a good Catholic is that which deals with a failure of many admirers of the Church to fol low their strong impulses or convic-

tails of a protective and recreational character. It would be impossible for the War Council to follow all such details and make provision for the massive dictionary that bears his name, and Robert Louis Stevenevery necessary recreation unless it son, whose body rests on a lone isle in the southern Pacific the diocesan committees, which the true faith. Honor Walsh has War Council urges to be formed given us a beautiful pen picture of the place occupied by these illus-All that is necessary now to make trious authors close to the Kingdom of God:

Now, Johnson and Stevenson, dissimilar as hewn marble and golden tracery, were yet alike in two characteristics: both were artistic in words: both-if the term be permissible-were the most Catholic of Protestants. Although living in the Protestants. Although Hving in the days when No-Popery fanaticism had that terrible campaign. Cardinal reached its wildest worst, Dr. John. Gasparri has also sent Cardinal on was a consistent defender of the Catholic doctrine and practice, publicly advocating his belief in the sanctity of the Mass, in the need for auricular confession, in the efficacy of intercession through the saints, in The Catholic Church Extension the reasonableness of purgatory, in the consoling charity of prayers for the dead. To the day of his death he offered daily prayer for the repose decided that all funds collected by "This work, which you have so of the soul of his wife. Indeed, it is the Knights of Columbus and the earnestly undertaken, is one than well known that the burly doctor went so far as to say that a man con is not to be trusted; 'he gives up so much of what he has held sacred great and extending field lies open that his 'conversion' can hardly be

"As for Stevenson, had he lived even a decade longer, it is more than likely that he would have knelt at the altar of the ages. He had all of the well-to Father Damian, his condemnation of the self-enriching Protestant miserror or ignorance, stray farther and sionaries and his reverend admiration farther from Him, but at the same of the nuns, his personal life in its time you also devote, and justly, too, later, better years, so humble, so devoted, so patient, so self-denying, was ideally Catholic. After he had visited the leper island of Molokai and witnessed the labors of the Francis Sisters, he wrote the eminently Catholic eulogy of self sacrifice:

"To see the infinite pity of this place, The mangled limb, the devastated The innocent sufferer, smiling at the rod-

A fool were tempted to deny his God. 'He sees, he shrinks; but if he gaze again, Lo, beauty springeth from the breast

He marks the Sisters on the mourn-And even a fool is silent and adores." ful shores,

It is folly not to think of death. It is greater folly to think of it, and The following is from the Pontifical Brief, "Allata Nuper ad Nos" of not prepare for it.—St. Alphonsus.

A LESSON FOR THE WORLDLING

For thirty-seven years a religious worked unceasingly in the prosecu-tion of a great work. How great was not fully known until her death which occurred recently, drew attention to her achievements for her country people. The Italian prob-lem is one of deep anxiety to devoted Bishops and pastors in this country, who have much difficulty in safeguarding the faith of Italian immigrants in our large cities.

About a quarter of a century ago Mother Francis Xavier Cabrini founder of the Missionary Sisters of they urge on the work, the active the Sacred Heart, came from Italy to Italian sick and poor. Cabrini had shown in he land her peculiar vocation for such work, and the results she achieved here fully met the Holy Father's expectations.

None knew better than this noble hearted woman how urgent was the need of her people in a strange land where they could not even make themselves understood. Her and charity overcame difficulties that seemed insurmountable. How she managed to build hospitals and schools in various American cities and to maintain them makes a story of courage, devotion and faith tha must move the hearts of all who read it.

Her work extended clear across the Continent," we are told. In developing it, she gathered around her other brave, holy women, who will carry on the beneficent mission of

Mother Cabrini.
In Italy the Order has now more than a score of houses; twelve foundations were made in South America; two in Spain and one

each in England and France.
Surely the prayers of Mother
Cabrini will still safeguard the poor Italians and her works harbor them, though she herself has passed to her

appealingly, convincingly. It was a life of service, that devoted, personal service that only the chosen of God can render. It should make the worldling ashamed of wasting time and money on trivial interests and it should encourage conscientious workers to go forward with implicit

PONTIFF PROCURES CEMETERY PLANS

London, Jan. 6, 1918.-Cardinal ceived from Cardinal Gasparri, the new plan of the cemeteries of the Allied soldiers buried at Gallipolis. Detailed plans and lists accompany this larger plan. They have been obtained through Msgr. Dolci, Apostolic Delegate at Constantinople, who had great difficulty in getting them, Cardinal Amette has sent the documents to the Ministry of War, and the Government of France has requested him to thank the Cardinal Secretary of State and also Msgr. Dolci. The well known society the "Nouvelles des Soldats," has also received a copy of the plan, and will now reply to all inquiries from families who have lost members in Amette a packet of sketches and photographs of some of the tombs which he had received from the Apostolic Delegate. It will be remembered that the Turks have promised to respect these graves, on the request of the Holy Father.

FATHER FRASER'S CHINESE MISSION

Taichowfu, China, Nov. 26, 1916. Dear Readers of CATHOLIC RECORD That your charity towards my mis sion is approved by the highest ecclesiastical authorities of Canada let me quote from a letter from His Excellency, The Most Rev. Peregrina F. Stagni, O. S. M., D. D., Apostolic Delegate, Ottawa: "I have been Delegate, Ottawa: watching with much interest the contributions to the Fund opened or 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 missis 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 remem-brance in my prayers and Masses. Yours faithfully in Jesus and Mary

Previously acknowledged.. \$12,814 63 John Brady, Eganville.... A Friend, Brent's Cove.. In honor of St. Anthony. 1 00 Most abandoned soul in Purgatory.....
A Friend, Stratford...... 1.00 Miss E. Ottawa... MacCormac 1 00 For souls in Purgatory ... 5 00 R. Kinnear, Shives Special Intention, St. 2 00 5 00 Fred Gilbert, Kenora M. C. D...... A. J. Mc., Belleville. 3 25 1 50 St. Anthony's Bread, Glace 1 00 Bay.....

Weakness on both sides is, we know, the motto of all quarrels.

REV. F. P. HICKEY, O. S. B. QUINQUAGESIMA

PREPARATION FOR LENT

"They told him that Jesus of Nazareth was assing by." (Luke xviii. 37.) Towards the end of the Gospel, Towards the end of the Gospel, my dear brethren, we are told of the blind man, who sat by the wayside begging. And when he heard the tramp of the feet of the multitude passing by, he asked what it meant. "They told him that Jesus of Nazareth was passing by." And immediately he cried out, saying, "Jesus, Son of David, have mercy on me," only a clean, moral life, but also a Son of David, have mercy on me." And they rebuked him that he should hold his peace, but he cried out much more: "Son of David, have much more: "Son of David, have mercy on me." And what did our Blessed Lord do? The crowd had rebuked him, but our Lord, "standing, commanded him to be brought unto Him. And when he was come near, He asked him, saying, What wilt thou that I do to thee? But he said, Lord, that I may see. And Jesus said to him, Receive thy sight: thy faith hath made thee whole. And immediately he saw, and fol-lowed Him, glorifying God."

What other is Lent, which we begin this week—what other is it but Jesus of Nazareth is passing by?"
And there are many blind men sitting by the wayside-many amongst us doing nothing to get to heaven, indifferent or helpless. Maybe during Lent the good example and prayers of others—the earnest ones who keep Lent—may make them notice and remember that Jesus is

Yes: He is passing by once more. Let no one despise the opportunity. We are all blind indeed, and let our prayer be, "Lord, that we may see—see Thee and see ourselves."

Oh, blessed sight, that would make us realize God's goodness! First, in giving us a Lent, which is a special time for grace and forgiveness—a special time when our prayers have more power with God; when our hearts are more easily touched; when, fulfilling our duties, repentance leads us to a change of life. And the special devotion of Lent— Cross, and you will not refuse to be followers and soldiers of Christ.

Our prayer is to see—see God, see ness and the awfulness of our sins. Their number affrights us, their in-

how glad he was to look upon that blessed face of Christ with the grateful eyes which He had opened! Can I was pledged in advance. She blessed face of Christ with the grateful eyes which He had opened! Can
prove imitate him? Come to the

that promise and her prayers have we not imitate him? Come to the prayed for me while she lived, and Lenten services, attend the church that promise and her prayers have carefully. He now replied: with all eagerness, and you will be carried me so far, and will as long near the self-same Saviour. Follow Him by being obedient and doing His will; follow Him in fear, lest you lose Him; follow Him, and be not tempted this way or that, whatever may try to allure you away; follow Him, even if you are tired,

And Lent is the special season of prayer—the time when we have to pray more, and pray more earnestly. How many of our prayers are lost for want of intention and attention! So in Lent pray for something definbad habit, for some sinful friend, for promise was fulfilled. the souls in purgatory, for love of the Sacred Heart, for devotion to our Lady, for a holy death—fix on something that you long for, and pray for it. That is intention; and attention is minding your prayers, being devout, earnest. And what wart captain, the idol of the passenwill help you to do that better than the remembrance of the sufferings and the Cross of Christ?

glorify God again, and in the most touching way, when we go to confession. When, filled with sorrow and a firm purpose of amendment, we frankly confess our sins, we glorify God by owning Him as Master, Redeemer, and Judge, and by the blessed hope within us that there is forgiveness for all who repent and confess. We glorify God, for "there shall be joy before the angels of God upon one sinner doing penance." (Luke xv. 10.)

And glorifying God is grateful thanks, which are so often forgotten. Contrast our anxiety and long prayers before confession, and the scant and hurried thanksgiving, when we have been forgiven. A thankless heart soon runs dry of the of God. We like to be

hanked, so does God.

If, then, you wish to spend a holy Lent—and it may be your last one— let not Jesus pass by unheeded. Imitate the blind man, "Lord, that I may see "—see Thee, Thy goodness and mercy; see myself and my sin-And immediately the sight

Do this now, when the Master's

summons bids you, and shortly you will follow Him further—follow Him from this world, to glorify Him for ever in the world to come, secure, never to lose sight of your loving

standpoint:

Coming home from Europe on one of the great liners I noticed the captain—a ruddy faced Scotchman—did not use wine at the table, and when urged declined with great politeness. The voyage was a boisterous one, and as we neared the land a spirit of thankfulness and sympathy was manifested at each meal. Wine was called for, and the captain was frequently toasted. On each of these occasions he acknowledged the compliment with cold water. There were many professional men, includ-ing ministers, judges, doctors and teachers, and all seemed to enjoy the festivities of the last day or two. Many times the passengers were hil-arious, and the effects of wine were

very prominent. The captain refused to partake in any way, giving no reasons, but declining with the utmost courtesy. Some of the passengers were persist-ent to know why he could not join them in taking a little wine—among them a judge who, on one occasion, pressed the captain for reasons of his refusal with persistency. The captain answered in a very solemn

THE CAPTAIN'S STORY "When a boy in Scotland, my ambition was to go to sea. This my mother refused to let me do. Finally, after a long time she consented, if I would promise her never to touch wine or spirits during my life-time. On my knees, at her side, with the old family Bible, I made this And the spectral devotion to the Passion and Death of our Redeemer—leads us on to more and more earnestness and love. Who can think of the sufferings of his lashed to the rigging, and remained lashed to the rigging, and remained lashed to the rigging, and remained lashed to the rigging. nearly two days before we were taken off. We were numbed, chilled to begrudge a little suffering in ab-taken off. We were numbed, chilled stinence and fasting? Think of the and exhausted, so much so that we could hardly move. The boat that rescued us carried with it a quantity of brandy, and we were offered all we could drink, but I refused, ourselves. What a contrast in the two pictures! God's infinite good although told that it was at the risk His heart about concealed as other two pictures. of my life. I said, 'I will die before I will take any spirits!' Both of my gratitude and malice appal us. And to whom can we turn in our distress, but to the very One Whom we have ally died, but I recovered, and this offended? In His goodness God taught me a lesson, that spirits were makes our very sins help us to reanot good even in extreme cases of lize His mercy and love.

Our next step is to follow Him, as the blind did when his eyes were opened. To follow Him, he kept man and a drinking man, and he near Him, kept Him in sight. Oh, died in middle life. My mother

TAUGHT THE JUDGE A LESSON

ized. That poor Scotch woman's intuition and faith that her boy would true sorrow, to overcome some rise to eminence if he followed her

If mothers could only realize what a powerful influence they could impress on the minds of the chil-dren, influence that would go down gers that travel on that great liner, bearing the responsibilities and cares, is a living example of a true man who is proof against all bland-

JESUIT PROFESSOR PRESENTS VALUABLE DISCOVERY TO GOVERNMENT

A discovery which promises to prove a potent factor in the War was announced several days ago at Chicago, in the Loyola University de-partment of medicine. It is a combination which produces glycerine used in the manufacture of high explosives as well as an antiseptic for wounds. A shortage in glycer-ine has been threatened because of huge war demands. Its price now is nearly \$7.50 per gallon. By use of the Loyola formula the same glycer. meet. ine can be produced in unlimited quantities for 30 cents per gallon.
The formula has been forwarded to the War Department as the school's donation to the nation. Discovery

FIVE MINUTE SERMON by confession, and by thankfulness tion since this country entered the and gratitude. War. The new glycerine is made from a combination of slaked lime and refuse meat and vegetables. The former ingredient replaces sodium hydroxide, which costs \$2 per gallon, and in a large measure was responsible for the high cost. The refuse furnishes the grease necessary.—The Monitor.

THE LITTLE BADGE

The following story well illustrates what a good mother may do in the way of ensuring for her son, not only a clean, moral life, but also a life successful from a temporal at the successful from a temporal of t "Well, Catholic priests are at least ard Tresham, prominent lawyer turned from an interview with Father James Casey. Their talk had been purely a professional one necessitated by a property suit and the analytical grasp of prin-ciples which the priest had shown throughout startled the great agnos tic pleader and drove from his mind forever the conception that priests were an ignorant class, gifted only with shrewdness to work on the credulity of the superstitious.

The conception did not leave him without a jar. It had been a dear one as it had been his father's and grandfather's before him, and it was this, perhaps, that accounted for the brusqueness with which he rose and stepped to the door. Anyhow he paid for the lack of serenity in his movements, for he knocked over a cardboard box on the priest's desk. He apologized at once and stooped down (for he was a gentleman) to gather up the contents of the box widely scattered. What he had spilled was a quantity of little red badges with the same picture on each one. He gathered them all up; the priest, after a protest that it was of no consequence, watching him with a quiet smile.

"The Sacred Heart!—something, take it, in connection with the

"But why is the heart of the figure exposed?" Tresham's tone was purteous but his face was wrinkled with perplexity. He was studying one of the badges held between finger and thumb. "I don't mean to be rude, Father, but if, as I have always understood, Christ was a man

Quite right, Mr. Tresham. But this is not a representation of Christ during His life on earth. It is an Architect of all." apparition which He made to a holy woman in France. The uncovering of His Heart was an emphasis of the words He spoke to her, 'Behold the Heart that has loved men so much,' and of the revelations He made to

'Father, I don't think I misunderstand you. It is the first time I have been brought at all close to what I Taught the judge a lesson

Tears came to the eyes of the But will you let me speak my convic-

you, and the Master is trying whether you are worthy of Him.
"Followed Him, glorifying God."
That is our final duty, glorifying God. What does that mean? We glorify God when we pray to Him. And Lent is the special season of prayer—the time.

And Lent is the special season of prayer—the time.

We would not drink spirits. I have forgotten it, but my life will change it would not drink spirits. I have forgotten it, but my life will change it will be the glin maswer."

"Well, here are my feelings. To the feet of God: all the world is there already out not to the feet of God: all the world is admire you, Father Casey. You have given evidence in our professional talk of rare powers and an advanced education. Hence I won.

"God when we pray to Him."

"Go on, Father, I promise to listen advanced education. Hence I won. Each one shook hands with the captain in the deepest gratitude for his courage, for he was a hero on a higher plane than we had ever realred flannel badges there. I don't lt will give you some idea of think I am assuming too much when I take for granted that you make it love. Then consider the next part of your teaching that one of thought; namely, that God created those red things on my coat, if not a the heart of man with all its pledge of eternal salvation, is at least a big lift towards it; that it littleness. And as He loves that will secure the favor of the great
Father of the world and His special
heart that He has made, so He loves
and desires the homage of that heart protection. I can't tell you how re-volting it is to my sense of the dignity of a being as great as God must be to attach such trivial forms of worship to the honoring of Him. Why, Father, if it be true that He set the great laws of matter to govern the wheeling worlds and all that move upon them; and if He wrote the great law of morality in the hearts of men that they might be governed by them, what earthly dif-ference could it make to Him whether or not a man wore a red badge on his coat and what purpose or justification could he have for exciting fantastic visions in a pious emotional woman in France? The great fraud or a clever fraud.'

Tresham had finished. The priest reddened a little with anger once or twice, but controlled himself, and was placid and collected when he finally answered.

but I rejoice to see that there is a common ground on which we can ment is keeping pace in its throb-I mean that you believe in bings with yours and with mine.

Believe in God? Oh certainly, is given, follow Him, by being faithful to your holy religion and your duties; and glorify God by prayers,

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ere chance would be like attributing Blackstone's Commentaries to the accidental splashing of printer's ink. And even then one would be driven to explain how ink and paper came together and stayed together.

But, pardon me, Father, it seems to me a far dry from God the great Father of the world to the pinning of those red badges on your coat. Good, Mr. Tresham, but let me

invisible? Most certainly I do, Father, and

th a quiet smile.

God, but only a necessary implication. Nothing can share God's eternity with Him. And so everything

ask what these are?"

He had examined several in succession before dropping them back.

"Why, yes, certainly," replied the priest. "Those are badges of the Sacred Heart."

"The Saved Heart."

"The Saved Heart."

"The Saved Heart." emphasize it. You recognize God's hand, then, in all the works of nature worship of Christ?"

"Precisely, Mr. Tiesham, that is the figure of Christ on each one."

"But why is the heart of the christ one are the figure of the cart of the christ one are the figure of the cart of the christ one are the figure of the cart of the cart of the christ one are the figure of the cart of the christ one are the cart of the

"Yes, certainly, Father; you speak poetically, but none the less accur-

ately."
"All the manifold variations of light and color," the priest went on, "and the marvels of minute structure that only the microscope re

"I do, Father. There is no chance

But-but, my dear Mr. Tresham, does it not seem strange in your system of thinking, that the Great Father' should stoop from His heaven to such a trifling task as the construction of an insect's wing, or her, all touching the marvels of His the sprinkling of changeful colors on love and the means of cultivating it the neck of a pigeon? In other

not to see that a point had been scored against him. He hesitated a little, and then laughed.

"Very good, Father. That's undoubtedly first blood for you. I shall have to rearrange my position.

"No, don't do that," broke in the judge and other listening passengers.
Finally the judge said. You have taught me a lesson. I, too, promised my father on his death-bed that I would not drink spirits. I have I would not drink spirits. I have plain answer."

"No, don't do that," broke in the priest. "Hold on to your position because it contains a most valuable point, belief in God as the Creator of all things. By means of this I hope with God's help to lead you not to

steadily at that first thought, that God created all that is in the world. native impulses, its greatness and littleness. And as He loves that nor is any act of homage lost upon Him. It may seem trifling, it may seem even playful, but—"

Wait, wait, Father." It was now Tresham's turn to interrupt Give me a moment just to tell you that you seem to have reached deep into me and tipped something over. It seems to have come down with a crash-and all from looking earnest ly at that simple truth, 'God made

"Let me go on a little," said the priest gently "to the biggest thought of all. Not only did God make the human heart, but He assumed it took it upon Himself, made it His own. Not only is He responsible for whole thing bears the stamp of fraud every good impulse of man's heart, without even the distinction of a but He in His own Heart has felt it. For God became man, not for a time but once and forever. And so the biggest thought of all is simply this which is part of our faith as Catholics : That Christ, the Son of God one God with the Father, is now at You speak warmly, Mr. Tresham, this moment a living man-with a

meet. I mean that you believe in God."

This last cleared the question from Tresham's look and he put in at once:

The priest paused and Tresham was intensely silent for some moments. In the silence he became strangely conscious of his own pulse. beats, and they seemed to repeat and emphasize insistently the priest's words. At last he spoke:

' Father, what you say moves me

very deeply. I feel what a privilege, what a power it would be to be able to believe it all. Could I, perhaps

I will be glad to instruct you, my dear sir," replied the priest, "but you must remember that all the instruction in the world would never force you to make an act of faith nor even give you power to make one. This comes alone from God's peculiar help. For this you must pray." "Yes, yes, of course, but how, Father?"

Like a little child, my dear man. Like a little child, my dear man. Simply, confidently. But wait, here's a beginning." The priest smiled ever so little and picked up one of the red flannel badges. "Pin this somewhere over your heart and ask Him whose Sacred Heart is depicted there to secont this little set of heart as a secont beautiful and the secont this little set of heart as second the secont this little set of heart as second the second the second this little set of heart as second the second this little set of heart as second the second this little set of heart as second the second the second this little second the second the second the second the second this little second the second the second this little second the second this little second the second there to accept this little act of hom-age and in return to give you light that you may believe in Him and warm your heart to love Him."

Tresham's face was shining as he took the badge and pinned it on the inside of his coat,

"But that is very conspicuous, Mr. Tresham. Why not place it out of sight somewhere. Wearing your coat open as you do, your busin friends will all be inquiring. . .

"Just so, Father; and I intend to tell them in brief or at length, as each one prefers, why I am wearing it.—T. B. Chetwood, S. J., in Catholic

The happiness of any home can be murdered by any two people in it, each determined, daily, to have his or her own way. Riches or poverty, position or obscurity have nothing to do with it. Home happiness is ask you, do you believe that Gcd made the world, that is, every form of life and matter, whether visible or all, but scattered into ruin.

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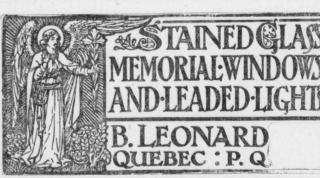
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CHATS WITH YOUNG MEN

THE HEART OF A FRIEND A heart that is glad when your

heart is gay, And true in the time of cares That halves the trials of a fretful

And doubles the joys that it shares. A heart that can cheer your heart

with its song, And comfort your hour of need; A heart that is brave and faithful

and strong, Wherever misfortune may lead.

A heart that is yours when the way seems dark.

And yours in sunshine, too; A heart that cares not for rank or

But only the heart of you.

A heart that will shield when others The name that it knows is clear,

That would rather miss fortune and fame than lose

The love of a friend that is dear. A heart that will hear no ill of you,

but very quick to defend;
A heart that is always true, steel

Such is the heart of a friend.

WORK WILL NOT HURT Remember, my son, you have to work, whether you handle a pick or her whole heart to God, and yearned a pen, a wheelbarrow or a set of books, digging ditches or editing a of His blessed Mother. At the king's paper, ringing an auction bell or wish, though against her own in-writing funny things; you must clination, she was married to the work. If you look around, you will Duke of Orleans. Towards an indifsee that the men who are most able to live the rest of their days without

with overwork. People die, sometimes, because they quit work at 6 p. m., but don't go home until 2 a. m. It is the interval that kills, 2 a. m. It is the interval that any son. Work gives you an appetite for your meals; it lends solidity to diate by false representations one who through twenty-two years of who through the had been his true and fect and graceful apprehension of a cruel neglect had been his true and

There are young men who do not work, but the world is not proud of them. It does not know their names even; it simply speaks of them as "old So and so's boys." The great "old so and so's boys." The great Retiring to Bourges, she there rea-busy world does not know that they lized her long-formed desire of

and do, and take off your coat, and make a dust in the world. The busier you are, the less harm you are apt to get into, the sweeter will be your sleep, the brighter and hapyour holidays, and the better satisfied will the world be with you.

-Selected. SOME ERRORS OF LIFE

been enumerated as follows: To attempt to set up our own standard of right and wrong, and in honor of Mary's humility. St. founded the Order of the Holy Trin expect everybody to conform to it.

To try to measure the enjoyment

To expect uniformity of opinion in this world.

of others by our own.

To look for judgment and experience in youth.

To endeavor to mould all dispositions alike. Not to yield to unimportant trifles.

To look for perfection in our own To worry ourselves and others

weakness of others.

that we cannot ourselves perform.

would live forever.

A HALF HOUR'S READING

By systematic reading, a little at a one who had given herself so utterly time but done regularly, a library to Him. He kept her pure and uncan be easily gone through. A defiled while she was imprisoned for special study can be followed. The a whole month under charge of an philosophy, travels, science, or poetry can be made a permanent

One of the busiest men that I salvation." When Quintanus turned know is one of the mellowest and from passion to cruelty, and cut off the best read. When I asked him how he found time to read so much

I really don't read much. In fact, I don't have much time for reading and I'm a slow reader. But her Spouse heard her prayer and I suppose I remember what I read. took her to Himself. If I read more I mightn't remember much. I've noticed that great readers sometimes have poor memor-

ies. Their minds are like sieves."
"But there are certain authors," I out."
"Oh, yes. If I like an author I'm

him as I do toward a friend."

follow?" I inquired.

'I can't say that I have any regular method in reading except this: I have certain subjects that I like, temple of the Holy Ghost. and I read on them only the best books. Life is too short for trash. Then I always read a half hour or so before going to bed."

the secret.

"How did you happen to form his father's crime, entered the Bene-"How did you happen to form that habit?" I asked.

"Oh, I began when I was young, just getting into business. I saw that work was going to absorb most in the figure of the monastery at Classe, to do a forty days' penance for him. This penance ended in his own vocation to religion. After three years at

of my time and that intellectually Classe, Romuald went to live as a and imaginatively I might run dry if I stayed in my rut. So I resolved to do a little reading before I went to bed, the only time I could be sure of. Now I look forward to that interval. No matter how irritating or perplexing a day may be, there's always the oasis ahead. It's a funny thing, by the way, what that half hour can do for me. Often when I'm tangled up with problems and cares, as soon as sit down for my reading, I find my self feeling better, even before I begin, mind you. It's as if I went into another world where the condisions were serene and the air was I long for that time of reading. It is amazing, too, the extent of the information that can be gained by a half hour's reading every day.—Catholic Columbian.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

SHORT SKETCH OF LIVES OF SAINTS OF THE WEEK

FEBRUARY 4 .- ST. JANE OF VALOIS

Born of the blood royal of France, nerself a queen, Jane of Valois led a life remarkable for its humiliations in the annals of the Saints. Her father, Louis XI., who had hoped for a son to succeed him, banished Jane from his palace, and, it is said, even attempted her life. At the age of five the neglected child offered ferent and unworthy husband her conduct was ever most patient and work, are the men who work the dutitul. Her prayers and tears hardest. Don't be afraid of killing yourself shortened the captivity which his cith overwork. People die, some rebellion had merited. Still nothing could win a heart which was al ready given to another. When her husband ascended the throne as Louis XII., his first act was to repuclaimed, "God be praised Who has allowed this, that I may serve Him better than I have heretofore done," founding the Order of the Annunciation, in honor of the Mother of God.

even good people raised against the foundation of her new-Order. In 1501 the rule of the Annunciation le led a life of extreme penance. SOME ERRORS OF LIFE was to imitate the ten virtues practised by Our Lady in the mystery of

> habit of her Order. FEBRUARY 5.-ST. AGATHA, VIRGIN,

MARTYR St. Agatha was born in Sicily, of rich and noble parents—a child of benediction from the first, for she slaves. But the Moors attacked him was promised to her parents before her birth, and consecrated from her about what cannot be remedied.

Not to alleviate if we can all that needs alleviation.

Was produced by the product of the winds of dangers and temptations and sails and leaving it to the mercy, of the winds. St. John tied his eakness of others.

To consider anything impossible of chastity. Quintanus, who govat we cannot ourselves perform.

To believe only what our finite Decius, had heard the rumor of her wilt save the humble, and wilt bring minds can grasp.

To live as if the moment, the time, the day were so important that it the day were so important the day were s mo to Catania, where he was at the ship safely in a few days to Ostia, To estimate people by some outside quality, for it is that within which makes the man.

To estimate people by some outside quality, for it is that within which makes the man.

To estimate people by some outside "O Jesus Christ!" she cried, as she set out on this dreaded leagues from Tunis. Worn out by heroic labors, John died in 1213, at preserve me against the tyrant."

And Our Lord did indeed preserve best books of history, biography, evil woman. He gave her strength to reply to the offer of her life and safety, if she would but consent to sin," Christ alone is my life and my her breasts, Our Lord sent the Prince of His apostles to heal her. And when, after she had been rolled naked upon potsherds, she asked that her torments might be ended,

St. Agatha gave herself without reserve to Jesus Christ; she followed Him in virginal purity, and then looked to Him for protection. And down to this day Christ has shown said, "that you seem to know inside | His tender regard for the very body of St. Agatha. Again and again, during the eruptions of Mount Etna, pretty certain to get well acquainted with him. I enjoy following the processes of his mind. I feel toward found safety by this means; and in as I do toward a friend."

What method of reading do you

modern times, on opening the tomb in which her body lies waiting for the resurrection, they beheld the skin still entire, and felt the sweet fragrance which issued from this

FERRUARY 7 .- ST. ROMUALD, ABBOT Now I felt that I was getting at about an estate, and slew him in a

hermit near Venice, where he was joined by Peter Urseolus, Duke of Venice, and together they led a most austere life in the midst of assaults from the evil spirits. St. Romuald founded many monasteries, the chief of which was that of Camaldoli, a wild desert place, where he built a to martyrdom. Women triumphed church, which he surrounced with a over torture, till at last the judges taries who lived under his rule. His disciples were hence called Camaldo-lese. He is said to have seen here a vision of a mystic ladder, and his white-clothed monks ascending by it to heaven. Among his first disciples were Sts. Adalbert and Boniface, apostles of Russia, and Sts. John and faith. He was an intimate friend of

forty days' penance in the monas-tery, which he forthwith made his home. Some bad example of his fellow monks induced him to leave "My brother, leave me not, I pray brought him his first disciple; the temptations of the devil compelled the persecutions of others were the occasion of his settlement at Camaldoli, and the foundation of his Order. He died, as he had foretold twenty years before, alone in his ery of Val Castro, on the 19th of June, 1027.

FEBRUARY 8 .- ST. JOHN OF MATHA The life of St. John of Matha was the world for no other end but to to whom dost thou leave us now loyal wife. At the final sentence of with such distinction that his proseparation, the saintly queen ex- fessors advised him to become a priest, in order that his stalents might render greater service to others; and, for this end, John gladly sacrificed his high rank and other worldly advantages. At his first Mass an angel appeared, clad in white, with a red and blue cross on Felix of Valois, a holy hermit living | died about the year 543. was finally approved by Alexander The angel again appeared, and they vi. The chief aim of the institute they then set out for Rome, to learn was to imitate the ten virtues practure will of God from the lips of the Sovereign Pontiff, who told them to the Incarnation. the superioress devote themselves to the redemption being called "Ancelle," handmaid, of captives. For this purpose they Jane built and endowed the first convent of the Order in 1502. She died in heroic sanctity, A. D. 1505, and was buried in the royal crown the Christian slaves. They devoted and purple, beneath which lay the habit of her Order. themselves also to the sick and pris oners in all countries. The charity of St. John in devoting his life to the blessed by God. On his second return from Tunis he brought back at sea, overpowered his vessel, and cloak to the mast, and prayed, say ing, "Let God arise, and let His enemies be scattered. O Lord, Thou

> the age of fifty-three. FEBRUARY 9.-ST. APOLLONIA AND

THE MARTYRS OF ALEXANDRIA In Alexandria, in 249, the mob rose in savage fury against the Christians. Metras, an old man, perished first. His eyes were pierced with reeds, and he was stoned to death. A woman named Quinta was the next victim. She was led to a heathen temple and bidden worship. She re plied by cursing the false god again and again, and she too was stoned to death. After this the houses of the Christians were sacked and plundered. They took the spoiling of their goods with all joy.

St. Apollonia, an aged virgin, was the most famous among the martyrs. Her teeth were beaten out; she was led outside the city, a huge fire was kindled, and she was told she must deny Christ, or else be burned alive. She was silent for a while, and then, moved by a special inspira-tion of the Holy Ghost, she leaped into the fire and died in its flames. The same courage showed itself the next year, when Decius became emperor, and the persecution grew till it seemed as if the very elect must fall away. The story of Dioscorous illustrates the courage of tee Alexandrian Christians, and the esteem they had for martyrdom. He was a boy of fifteen. To the arguments of In 976, Sergius, a nobleman of Ravenna, quarrelled with a relative he was proof against torture. His older companions were executed, but Dioscorus was spared on account of his tender years; yet the Christians

this time, "remains with us reserved for some longer and greater combat. There were indeed many Christians who came, pale and trembling, to offer the heathen sacrifices. But the judges themselves were struck with horror at the multitudes who rushed were glad to execute them at once and put an end to the ignominy of

their own defeat. FEBRUARY 10.-ST. SCHOLASTICA ABBESS

Of this Saint but little is known on earth, save that she was the sister of the great patriarch St. Bene-Benedict of Poland, martyrs for the dick, and that, under his direction she founded a d governed a numer the Emperor St. Henry, and was ous community near Monte Casino reverenced and consulted by many St. Gregory sums up her life by say great men of his time. He once ing that she devoted herself to God passed seven years in solitude and from her childhood, and that her pure soul went to God in the like ness of a dove, as if to show that her omplete silence.

In his youth St. Romuald was much troubled by temptations of the life had been enriched with the fulfiesh. To escape them he had recourse to hunting, and in the woods first conceived his love of solitude. every year, for "she could not be this father's sin, as we have seen, sated or wearied with the words of first prompted him to undertake a grace which flowed from his lips. forty days' penance in the monas On his last visit, after a day passed

them and adopt the solitary mode of you, this night, but discourse with life. The penance of Urseolus, who had obtained his power wrongfully, who see God in heaven." St. Benedict would not break his rule at the bid-ding of natural affection; and then him to his severe life; and finally the Saint bowed her head on her hands and prayed; and there arose a storm so violent that St. Benedict could not return to his monastery and they passed the night in heaven ly conversation. Three days later St. Benedict saw in a vision the soul of his sister going up in the likeness of a dove into heaven. Then he gave thanks to God for the graces He had given her, and for the glory one long course of self sacrince for the glory of God and the good of his neighbor. As a child, his chief daughters, and the monks sent by St. Benedict mingled their tears and "Alas! alas! dearest mother." she died, St. Benedict, her spiritual prayed, " Alas! alas! dearest mother, wash their feet. He studied at Paris Pray for us to Jesus, to Whom thou with such distinction that his pro-fessors advised him to become a brated holy Mass, "commending her soul to God;" and her body borne to Monte Casino, and laid by her brother in the tomb he had prepared for himself. "And they bewailed her many days;" and St. edict said, "Weep not, sisters and brothers; for assuredly Jesus has Under the guidance of St. Francis of Paula, the director of her childhood, St. Jane was enabled to overcome the serious obstacles which even good penula raised against the

LENT

February 13th, Ash Wednesday, will open the holy forty days, the days of fasting and of prayer-of retirement and mortification. He who shall now remain in ignorance, he who shall not shake off the shadows of death, by which he was surrounded, will indeed be culpable; for religion, the mother of all mankind, instruction, her peace and consola

Great and sublime subjects are not wanting to the preacher during these forty days of penance. Look at the pictures he presents: the earth, hell, heaven, repentance, penitence, mercy

What holy inspirations !- All those of the prophets! What consolations to bestow!—All those of the Gospel!
The majestic power of Jehovah, amid the thunders and the lightning, dictating His laws from Mt. Sinai! touching tenderness of Jesus, bless ing little children !

Ash Wednesday, has, like all days of penitence, lost much of its ancient austerity. In former ages this day was selected to expose in public penitence those sinners who were to be received and reconciled, or to partake the communion with the faithful on Easter Sunday; the priests, first of all, heard their confessions, and covered them afterwards with a shirt of hair cloth, or a sack, then strewed hair cloth, or a sack, then strewed ashes upon their heads, sprinkled them with holy water, and recited to them with holy water, and recited to a Presbyterian himself, Mr. Marshall

not received into it until Holy Thursday. The door was then sbut against them, and the Mass of the

faithful was then commenced.

During the whole of Lent the

tolored ornaments; flowers are no longer seen upon its alters; veils enimages of the saints.

This fast is of apostolical tradition

and it was authoritatively established by Pope St. Telesphonius, who lived in the time of Adrian and when several of the disciples of the apostles

were still existing.
In our days the Church is full of indulgence, and has rendered this fast much more lenient to its children that it was in former times. Two hundred years ago there would not have been found in any city in a Catholic country ten families who did not abstain from meat from Ash

Wednesday until Easter Sunday.

If the butchers then sold some few pounds of meat for persons

The Christians of former ages par took of but one repast each day, and this repast, from which all meats excluded, was never eaten until after the Vespers-near night-

The origin of fasting goes back to a very remote age; fasting is of almost as ancient date as grief. Abraham weeping for Sarah, Jacob weeping for Joseph, mingled fasting with their regrets and prayers. Joshua and the Elders of Israel

remained prostrate before the ark om morning until evening, without taking food.
In all countries men, in their days

of trouble and grief, have imposed u on themselves privations, in order to avert the scourges of sorrow by which they were threatened. Lent is a commemoration of the fasting of our Lord, when He remained in the desert forty days and

nights. He, who had never sin bad surely no reason to perform penance; but He had come to teach en to mortify their passions, and it was His will that each act of His life should be to show a model — an example for them to imitate.

In order to reach the great weekthat week of suffering to the Son of God-Lent is a holy preparation.

To celebrate Easter duly, we should be pure; we should take up our pilgrim's staff; we should be prepared for our long journey. The in-struction we receive during the forty days teaches us that Death delights in surprising men and he pleasure to come like a thief in the night. The Christian is a traveler. The earth is not his resting place; his habitation is in heaven.-Truth.

A POEM BY FATHER BENSON

ten by Robert Hugh Benson on the eve of his reception into the Catholic Church.

I cannot soar and sing my Lord and love; No eagle's wings have I,

No power to rise and greet my King above, No heart to fly. Creative Lord Incarnate, let me

My heavy self on Thee; tween

Thy strength and me.

cannot trace Thy Providence and place, Nor dimly comprehend

What in Thyself Thou art, and what And what the end. Here in the wilderness I cannot find

The path the Wise men trod; Grant me to rest on Thee, Incarnate Mind

And Word of God. cannot love, my heart is turned And locked within; (Ah me!

How shivering in self-love I sit) for Has lost the key. ! Sacred Heart of Jesus, Flame Divine.

Ardent with great desire, offers on all sides her succor and her My hope is set upon that love of Thine Deep Well of Fire.

I cannot live alone another hour; Jesu, be Thou my Life! I have not power to strive; be Thou my Power in every strife!

can do nothing-hope, nor love, nor But only fail and fall. Be thou my soul and self, O Jesu

> My God and all. -ROBERT HUGH BENSON

VICE-PRESIDENT MARSHALL CATHOLIC STUDENTS

On a recent flag raising day at Georgetown University, Mr. Marshall, Vice-President of the United States, gave an address which has been pro-nounced "perhaps the most eloquent ashes upon their heads, sprinkied them with holy water, and recited to them, accompanied by all the priests, the seven penitential psalms.

Then they drove them from the glorify the land."

The speaker took occasion to reference the price of the speaker took occasion to reference the price of the speaker took occasion to reference the price of the speaker took occasion to reference of the price of the speaker took occasion to reference of the price of the

The speaker took occasion to refer to the splendid service which the graduates of the University are ren-dering the country during the War. During the whole of Lent the wives the wives the Gospel are daily heard. God holds his court of forgiving mercy, and all are called upon to premercy, and all are called upon to premercy and all are called upon to premercy, and all are called upon to premercy and all are called upon to premercy, and all are called upon to premercy and all are called upon to He assured the mothers, sisters and point to this particular thought, by relating the story of one of Napolonger seen upon its alters; veils envelop the form of Christ and the images of the saints. "dead," but with "absent, in the discharge of duty." It is thus, declared the Vice-President, that the American republic will speak of the soldier sons of Georgetown—"they are absent on duty."-The Monitor

RECITED THE ROSARY

The celebrated French physician Doctor Recamier, said to one who seemed surprised at his piety: "Why of course, I recite the Rosary! The Pope recites it. When I am uneasy about one of my cases, when I find that remedies are in vain, I address myself to Him Who can cure any thing and everything. Only I have recourse to diplomacy. The number of my occupations leaves me no time

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to pray as I should like, so I take the Blessed Virgin for my intermediary. On the way to my patients I say a decade or two of the beads."—Sacred

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MONTREAL, QUE.

GOLDEN WEDDING

On Monday, January 28th, Mr. and Mrs. John O'Donnell, 8th concession of Arthur, celebrated their golden wedding. Their fifty years of happy home life was commemorated by the reunion of children and grandchildren, who met to congratulate the honored celebrants of the occasion.

honored celebrants of the occasion.

Mr. John O'Donnell was born in
county Kerry, Ireland, in the year
1840, and in 1841 came to Canada
with his parents, who settled in
Arthur township. On Jan. 28, 1868,
he was married to Ellen O'Donnell,
who had come from the same county,
in 1847, and they have lived on the
old homestead for the half century old homestead for the half century just completed.

The members of the family are: James of Peel township, Mrs. O'Con-nor, Arthur, John and Francis at home, and three daughters who are Sisters of St. Joseph, Hamilton, Sr. Vincentia, Sr. Immaculata and Sr. Crescentia. Three of Mrs. O'Don-nell's sisters are Sisters of Mercy.

As light and shadows are constantly intermingled, so joy and sor-row are linked in this happy celebration. The places of two children are vacant; Michael, who died when

have watched the progress of Canada as early settlers. Their own lands prove the interest they have ever taken in the agricultural pursuits of The Dominion Bank's holdings of the country

We wish Mr. and Mrs. O'Donnell every blessing and many more years of happiness before the span of life being completed they shall rest from

their labors and enjoy the reward of their good and virtuous lives. At 9 o'clock the happy couple and family attended High Mass, offered at the Sacred Heart Church, Kenil worth, by Rev. Father Traynor, after which they returned home where a sumptuous dinner awaited them, and few friends who came to honor

They were the recipients of many pretty gifts, and in the evening the following address was read:

following address was read:

Dear Father and Mother:—The blessing of God has made our home a haven of peace and rest. The oft-repeated prayer, "Visit, O Lord, this habitation, let Thy Holy angels dwell therein," has been heard, and to-night as we gather around the firegid we feel the invisible presence of the previous year. There was no necessity to get the read the invisible presence of the previous year. There was no necessity to get the previous year. side we feel the invisible presence of moment of existence until this golden anniversary that marks fifty years of wedded life.

For two alone there in the hall For two alone there in the half.

Is set the table round and small
Upon the polished silver shine
The burning lamps, but more divine
The burning lamps, over all

mained sunicient to by \$200,000, or twice the amount allotted for that purpose in 1916. The light of love shines over all.

Memory recalls those days when patience, courage and fortitude smoothed every care and brightened every path. What do we not owe you, dear parents, for your constancy in overcoming the difficulties of those early days, for your steadfastness in the faith. The lessons you have taught, your noble example

all the days of our life. We congratulate you, dear parents, on this happy occasion—we rejoice to seyou here surrounded by those for whose spiritual and temporal wellbeing you have labored so long—your own sons and daughters, your little grandchildren, and while we grandchildren, and while we grand the happy scene our upon the happy scene our hearts are filled with gratitude, love and glad thanksgivings.

May you from the fight for the Faith." affection. Golden Mount you have reached look beyond the expanse of time to the realms of eternal bliss where the joys of life shall be lost in the glory

CATHOLIC CHAPLAINS HUT FUND

Mr. L. V. O'Connor, of Lindsay, State Treasurer of the Knights of they may become honest Catholics, Columbus of Ontario, reports that since last publication (CATHOLIC and their Catholicism." H RECORD, Jan. 12th) he has received as further contributions to the Cath-as further contribution contributions to the Cath-as further contributions to the Cathas further contributions to the Catholic Chaplains Hut Fund the follow-

ing sums:	
Previously acknowledged	\$62,868 26
Pembroke and Vicinity	
Fort Coulonge Parish	17 40
Cobden Parish	31 00
Otombford	88 75
Portnere du Fort	40 50
La Passe & Westmeath	45 00
Alice	47 00
Calumet Island	54 80
Petawawa Township	62 50
St. Joseph's, Allumette Island	80 00
Wylie	100 00
Osceola	
Sheenboro	115 65
Chapeau	
Campbell's Bay & Vinton	184 10
Pembroke Town	1923 30
Pembroke Town	1020 00
	3,000 00
Eganville, Balance	145 49
Coba t, Balance	508 57
Sudbury	200 00
North Bay	865 00
Peterborough	
Bridgetown	18 00
Armorior	880 62

eighth day of January, A. D., 1918.

councils have not been published in the RECORD. E. C. R.]

THE DOMINION BANK

HAD RECORD GROWTH OF BUSINESS IN 1917

TOTAL ASSETS PASS THE HUNDRED MILLION DOLLAR MARK DURING VEAR. INCREASE OF 161 MILLION DOLLARS

The outstanding feature of the Annual Statement of The Dominion Bank to the end of 1917 is the growth in the bank's assets, the Quick Assets rising during the year from \$37,625,896 to \$57,660,453—an increase of more than twenty million dollars. This growth was greater even than that of the bank's total assets, and had the effect of raising the liquid ratio, or propor-tion of immediately realizable assets to public liabilities, to 60% as compared with 47.4% the previous year. The most noteworthy item among these quick assets is Canadian Gov-ernment Securities which a year ago amounted to \$612,276 and are now \$9,403,914. The Cash Assets alone accounted for an increase of $7\frac{1}{2}$ millions and now amount to \$27,337,135.

Total Assets are now \$109,436 145, his father's hopes were centered in him, and Mrs. D. Cantlon, whose sudden death was a cause of mourning only three short years ago.

Mr. and Mrs. O'Donnell began their loans, as a natural consequence of the married life with Confederation and have watched the progress of Canada what reduced, now totalling 45½ mil

The Dominion Bank's holdings of the public's funds increased in every class during the year, and liabilities war. Mrs. J.Mahoney, in her twenty-second year. May her soul rest in peace. to the public are now \$95,861,513, as compared with \$79,822,310—an evidence of the public's confidence and dence of the public's confidence and of the efficiency of the bank's business getting organization which must be very gratifying to the shareholders. Particularly striking is the item of note circulation, which has reached the figure of \$9,417,684, equivalent to 157 per cent. of the Bank's paid-up capital—the excess circulation being fully provided for by the deposit of gold and Dominion notes in the Central Gold Reserve. notes in the Central Gold Reserve. Deposits of all kinds totalled \$83,

make special provision out of profits the heavenly spirits, whose watchful for depreciation or losses, indeed care has guarded you, from the first such has not been necessary since 1914. The only charges against these profits were therefore the 12% dividend and some generous grants On a night like this, but half a century ago it could be said.

to patriotic purposes, along with the usual \$25,000 donated to the Officers' Pension Fund, after which there remained sufficient to write down Bank Premises Account by \$200,000,

"THE HONEST CATHOLIC'

The Archbishop of St. Louis, whose monthly sermons have for some years been a source of strength have taught, your noble example will never be forgotten. Never shall we be able to repay you for your tender care, your earnest solicitude for our welfare.

"How welfare."

"How welfare and the welfare are the form of the mississippi of the tude for our welfare.

"Honor thy father and thy mother" is God's command and this precept we wish to observe now and all the days of our life. We congratall the days of our life, we congrate the days of our life. We congrate the days of our life when a life which it implies and exacts are not few. He is not an honest Catholic whose religion is confined to the then comes back "to the Catholic body to tell us what we should do.' Nor are they honest Catholics "who Accept, dear parents, this tribute do not love the Faith, live the Faith,

> The honest Catholic, on the other hand, is the man who, recognizing his subjection to Almighty God, orders his life according to his belief. To the Church, the mystical Body of Jesus Christ, he gives that unswerving loyalty which is at once her due, and his own greatest glory. He warmly advocates the founding of parochial schools, and invariably chooses them for his children "that and their Catholicism." He knows he is careful, therefore, not to entrench upon the rights of his neighbor, but he insists that his own rights be respected by all. He does not make patriotism a cloak for selfseeking, but considers it "the energy of service and love taught him by his

Faith." Thus depicted, this honest Catho-lic may be adjudged a person of stern, even of belligerent tempera-ment, at whose appearance the amenities of social life must suffer. Yet truth must come first, and "it is Yet truth must come area, and it is always better," replies the Arch-bishop, "to be right than merely agreeable." An agreeable manner is a gift of God, valuable in its place, but an instrument for evil, if it induces its possessor to a compromise Dated at Lindsay, this twentyighth day of January, A. D., 1918.

[As the State Treasurer's Report]

[As the State Treasurer's Report]

[As the State Treasurer's Report] or sacrifice of principle. the whole province state-received from individual world's woe were opened, when to

Spend carelessly and

thrive wretchedly. Branches and Connections Throughout Canada

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The best way of preparing one's self for the last moment is to employ well all our other moments, says

The doors of 270 of the 336 saloons The doors of 270 of the 336 saloons of Hoboken, N. J., and of 100 more in the neighboring town of Weehawken have been closed for the duration of the war by orders sent from Washington to United States District Attorney Lynch. This action stops ligner selling in and about the liquor selling in and about the military piers established there, and is expected to end a long fight by the saloon men and public officials to keep the saloons open.

DIED

MAHONEY.—On Sunday, Jan. 20, 1918, at her late residence, 127 York St., Ottawa, Miss Catherine Mahoney, dearly beloved daughter of Mr. and

O'BOYLE.-On Jan. 24th, 1918, at the residence of her daughter, 104 Metcalfe St., Ottawa, Mrs. Christina O'Boyle, in her seventy ninth year. May her soul rest in peace.

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I'll offer first, and I'll make good the offer every time.

Let me send you a "1900 Gravity" Washer on a month's free trial. I'll pay the freight out of my you've used it a month. I'll take it back and pay the freight, too. Surely that is fair enough, isn't I'l Doesn't it prove that the "1900 Gravity" Washer must be all that I say it is?

And you can pay me out of what it saves for you. It will save its whole cost in a few months in wear and tear on the clothes alone. And then it will save 50 to 75 cents a week over that out washer-woman's wases. If you keep the machine after the mass of that. I'll let you pay for it out of what it washer and the save set in a few months in the save set in a few months in the save set in the latest set in the save set in the save set in the balance.

Drop me a line to-day, and let me send you a

book about the "1900 Gravity" Washer that washes clothes in six minutes.

Please state whether you prefer a washer to opeate by hand, online, water or electric motor. Our "1900" line is very complete and cannot be fully described in a single booklet. Better address me personally, K.A. Morris, "1900 Washer Company, 357 Yonge Street, TORONTO.

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THE DOMINION BANK

At the Forty-seventh Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of The Dominion Bank, held at the Head Office in Toronto, on 30th January, 1918, the following Statement of the affairs of the Bank as on the 31st December, 1917, was submitted:

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

6 363,442 39

Dominion Government War
Tax (on circulation)...\$60,000 00
Taxes paid to Provincial
Governments......22,415 00

Making net profits of

1.005.062 45

Cross Society 2,500 00
Contribution to British
Sailor' Relief Fund. . . 2,000 00
Contribution to Y.M.C.A. 2,500 00 Military Financial Campaign. 1,000 00 30.500 00 Contribution to Officers' Pension Fund.

\$775,500 00 Written off Bank Premises \$975,500 00 Balance of Profit and Loss Account carried forward 393,004 84

GENERAL STATEMENT

LIABILITIES Capital Stock paid in..... \$6,000,000 00 \$7,000,000 00 uary, 1918
Former Dividends unclaimed..... 7,574,631 59 \$13,574,631 59 Total Liabilities to the Shareholders \$9,417,684 00

Deposits not bearing interest, including interest, including interest, including interest areas. interest accrued to date.... 66,731,311 81 81.948.095 65 Balances due to other Banks in Canada.....
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada
Bills Payable
Acceptances under Letters of Credit
Liabilities not included in the fore-815,743 55 233,352 00 362,560 76

399,156 68 Total Public Liabilities....

95,861,513 46 \$109,436,145 05

ASSETS Deposit with Central Gold Reserves. 4,300,000 00 4,455,142 12 9,459 19 Canada. Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada 2,132,806 69 \$27,337,135 38 9,403,914 37 British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian, not exceeding market Railway and other Bonds, Deben tures and Stocks, not exceeding 3,397,460 13 3.987.121 93 Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans elsewhere than in Canada. 3,644,969 22

\$57,660,453 50 Other Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest).... Other Current Loans and Discoun \$45,590,915 72 elsewhere than in Canada (less relate of interest)....... Liabilities of Customers under Let-72,694 26 ers of Credit, as per contra... Estate other than Bank 362,560 76 23,508 73 Overdue Debts (estimated loss provided for)

Bank Premises, at not more than cost, less amounts written off.

Deposit with the Minister of Finance for the purposes of the Circulation Fund 89,932 06 5,317,784 70 Mortgages on Real Estate sold....

51,775,691 55 \$109,436,145 05

E. B. OSLER, President. C. A. BOGERT, General Manager.

AUDITORS' REPORT TO SHAREHOLDERS.

We have compared the above Balance Sheet with the books and account the Chief Office of The Dominion Bank, and the certified returns receive using the second that the Chief Office and certain of the principal Branches on December 31s, we certify that, in our opinion, such Balance Sheet exhibits a true and seet view of the state of the Bank's affairs, according to the best information, the explanations given to us and as shown by the book the Bank.

of the Bank.

In addition to the examinations mentioned, the cash and securities at the Chief Office and certain of the principal Branches were checked and verified by us at another time during the year and found to be in accord with the books of the Bank.

All information and explanations required have been given to us and all transactions of the Bank which have come under our notice have, in our opinion, been within the powers of the Bank.

G. T. CLARKSON, R. J. DILWORTH, Of Clarkson, Gordon & Dilworth, C.A. TORONTO, January 18th, 1918.

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Ferry.

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