Catholic Record. tianus mihi nomen est Catholicus vero Cognomen."-(Christian is my Name, but Catholic my Surname)-St. Pacien, 4th Century.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1917

REALIZING

Did they ever do so even in less en-

lightened times? Who now approves

the Thirty Years' War or the Napole-

onic parcelling out of Europe among

or later.

aims no longer justify themselves. is the baptism with fire."

LONDON, CANADA, SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1917

2019

CATHOLIC NOTES

In Rome, the College of Beda, for English converts has been made distinct from the English College. Heretofore they were under one roof Paraguay, with its 805,000 souls, is attended to by the Jesuit Fathers. Of this population nearly 700,000 are Catholic

Mr. H. J. Kavanagh, K. C., who was elected Batonnier of the Montreal Bar last month, was elected, on June 14, Batonnier of the Bar for the province, and Mr. Victor Martineau, K. C., was re-elected general secretary.

Rear-Admiral Augustus F. Fechteler, U. S. N., has been placed in command of the sixth division of the battleship fleet "somewhere at sea." The Admiral, who was born in Prussia, is a Catholic and was educated by the Christian Brothers, New York.

Daniel R. Hanna, son of the late Senator Mark Hanna, has presented as a mark of personal friendship city property and business buildings situated in Ravenna, O., and valued at \$40,000, to Rev. Charles H. Gardner, pastor of the Immaculate Conception Church, of that city.

Rome, May 29.-Thursday last an aviator arrived here from Turin to inaugurate the aerial mail service between that city and Rome. Amongst the letters, which he carried, was one of homage to Pope Benedict from Cardinal Richelmy, Archbishop of Turin.

A feature of the exercises in con-A feature of the exercises in con-nection with the annual commence-ment of St. Elizabeth's College, Morristown, N. J., was the public presentation to the president, Sister Mary Pauline Kelliger, of the degree of Doctor of Laws, previously conferred in absentia, by Fordham University.

Right Rev. Msgr. F. C. Kelley, D. D., for the past twelve years president of the Catholic Church Extension Society of America, has received notice of his appointment by the Holy Father to fill that post for another term of five years. This is the third time Msgr. Kelley has received the appointment.

On the battlefields of Europe is taking place a religious revival of far greater importance and proportions than the world has realized, said Abbe Flynn, of Paris, now visiting the United States. The revival, he said, was due to the spiritualizing effects of constant exposure to death and to the courage of the French priests who have accompanied every army corps to the front.

In Chicago last week, Archbishop Mundelein and 350 priests, at a meeting in Cathedral Hall, pledged their active support in the distribution of the Liberty Loan and the Archbishop himself subscribed for a \$10,000 bond. The Archbishop at the meeting said : "The Church feels it a positive duty to aid the nation in return for the peace and liberty the Church has enjoyed in the United States.'

That the regular army of the United States is almost 50% Catholic, was the opinion expressed by a regular officer in Denver, Col., recently, The officer is a graduate of West Point military academy, but for obvious reasons his name is not pub lished. The backbone of the great organization which now stands ready to spill its life blood for the cause of democracy has been furnished by the Catholic Church. Than M. Botrel, Bard of Brittany, the French residents in Rome have had no more welcome visitor for months, writes a correspondent. His recitals of his Christian and patriotic poetry to the seminarists of the French College have become quite a feature of the Roman week. Of his audience with the Holy Father the Breton bard retains a deep impres-sion ; nothing could be more charming, he states, than the Pope's conversation with him on France, on Breton poetry, and on the profoundly Catholic life of the Bretons. Another venerable figure just dis appeared from European life is that of Marchioness Pimodan, widow of General Pimodan, who led the Pontifical army at the battle of Castle fidardo in which the Italian army proved the victor. Assisted by her son, the Duke of Pimodan, and fortified by all the consolations of the Church and the special blessing of Pope Benedict XV., she passed away at the age of ninety. Among those who sent this ancient Catholic family messages of sympathy were the Papal Secretary of State and several other members of the Sacred College

Epicurean practice has had a long innings and unlimited range in many ages and fields ; who can truthfully say that it has brought its votaries even within sight of life's true goal? True, the opposite method has also failed in most cases; the extinction of America comes word of an Irish of natural desire leaves only a dull

that Lord Acton, when occupying as a Catholic the history chair of Cambridge, was once asked to name the moment of England's greatest peril and answered with one of those brilliant impromptus of which his learning was capable : The day that Fulton offered his steamboat to the French Government. It was refused by the latter, but the moral lies in

born in Kilkenny.

excluded from the results of a colonial system! In fact they would both be essential to it. Mrs. Sheehy-Skeffington has answered that "colonial Home Rule" is not what Ireland wants. However, she mentions the name of Gavan Duffy, who though an unsuccessful revolutionist at home, became a wonderfully accepted the colonial solution at

Irishmen must feel a chivalrous difficulty in crossing pens with Mrs. Skeffington at this moment. It is, therefore, with a profound sense of her tragedy that I offer any comment on her remarks. I distinguish the Balfour régime in the past from the present militaristic condition. My criticism of the Balfourian policy of killing Home Rule by kindness" is that it recognized the material needs and not the idealistic yearnings of the Irish people, whose national ambitions required other carriage than his famous "light railways. The Irish do prefer freedom and sentiment to bread and butter, as the interest in this idealistic Convention shows.

All that Mrs. Skeffington says is ogical and, except in the matter of separation, practical. But I postu-late that if Ireland cannot be a nation within the Empire, then the Empire cannot go on being an empire. In fact, it would split into Wilsonian republics. From my present information I believe the British Empire will continue nominally, but practically as a confederation of which Ireland will be one unit. The only excuse for the empires of the future will be that they foster and protect small nationalities. No compulsory system will be tolerated. Therefore, when Mrs. Skeffington writes of Ireland continuing as a pawn, exploited for imperial ambitions, the victim of secret diplomacy, etc., she does not realize that since her trip west the action of Russia and the United States has completely changed the face and future of the world. There will be one ideal of democracy and President Wilson is already its prophet. Peace and war are now in the hands of Russia and of America,

original aim was that which it has only just, and I think happily, failed to accomplish. It is equally curious will sit to guide and rule a united that I and Actor. In this latter case, in fact, will sit to guide and rule a united and autonomous Ireland ! NO TOOL FOR THE

HUNS

from the first days of the invasion IRISH PRIEST ADVISES IRISH until now is undisputed. The re-PRISONERS TO BE LOYAL pression of those iniquities is manifestly righteous, and for those who TO GOD AND KING

London Times Cable London, June 18 .- Professor Delmer, recently from Berlin, in the course of an article in the Times, tells this story of a patriotic Irish priest: "The Irish prisoners are in camp at Limburg. The Germans tried even to use a priest as their tool after Casement had exhausted his arts, in trying to persuade the men to desert the flag. Father Crotty whom the Irish looked upon as one of the heroes of the War, was asked Neither of these ideas would be speak a word of authority to the waverers at Mass.

THEIR DUTY TO KING

"'Men of Galway, Clare and Connaught,' he said, 'the German Emperor wants you to fight on his side. Some people have been telling you it is the proper thing for you to do. I have been asked to tell you the same, successful colonial premier in Australia. I have not the slightest but I was sent to you by His Holiness curer for any King or Kaiser on earth. But I tell you in the name of God and our Hely Church what is good and right for men to do. As a priest of God I tell you it is your duty as good Catholics to keep the oaths you have taken to be loyal to your King, and that is what I have to say to you this day. May the grace of God rest upon you and help you.

The German officer had to look on helpless and see his prey slipping from his fingers but he dared not interrupt the priest in his holy office.

WERE THEN BULLIED

"'The Irish prisoners, who hitherto had been treated with characteristic consideration, were henceforth submitted to all sorts of indignities and privations. Your German, when he fails to get his way with blandish-ment, always falls back on bullying. Many Irishmen who believed in the Germans before they came into personal contact with them will come back to Ireland with the same words on their lips as Roger Casement used To Hell with Germany.'

CARDINAL MERCIER ----

'THE WILL TO AVENGE EVIL' N.Y. World London, June 14.—Carainai and cier, one of the heroic figures of this War, has once more dared the wrath War, has once more sort in a letter "The King. the Government, the "The King. the Government, the of Belgium's oppressors in a letter to his clergy, the circulation of which the German Governor of Bel-

The World has been able to obtain giant who had flung himself on copy of the letter. In it the them.

have the power it is a duty. To wish that this duty may be accomplished, that disorder shall be punished, that the authors of dis-order shall be punished and reduced to impotence is to wish that an in offensive people shall be able to live in peace, that the last word shall rest with the right, and to the honor

simple.

of the God of justice; to wish this with the full force of our will and with all the passionate ardor of which human nature is capablethis is to be true to our vows of justice, this is a righteous action.

action. In this latter case, in fact,

The application of these prin-

The injustice of the viola-

ciples to the present situation is

tion of our territory is flagrant and

is admitted by the authors of it.

The contempt shown for our right

THIS IS NOT HATRED

But this is hatred, you may say, and charity excludes hatred. But what is hatred ? Is it not to wish evil for evil desire, to wish suffering for your neighbor merely that he may suffer and to let this suffering be the goal at which your desire dwells with pleasure? A disposition such as this would indeed be guilty. "On the other hand, to wish physical evil to some one who has done wrong and remains obdurate, not as an aim in itself but as a means to further a moral aim, to wish that the guilty may suffer so that under the strain of suffering conversion may come to him—this is not hatred. It

is, on the contrary, reasonable love. As I live,' saith the Lord God, ' I have no pleasure in the death of the wicked, but that the wicked turn from his way and live.' We imitate our God. We do not wish our enemies to be excluded from Paradise. We wish them to become once more

worthy to enter into it. What would you say of a man who, under the pretext of gentleness, wished to abol-ish prisons and the penal code a The collective crime of a nation which violates the rights of another is incomparably more grievous than that of an individual whom society sends to the galleys or the guillotine.

WHAT WAR IS TO HIM

Let him who doubts the justice of his cause see in war only reasons for pity and horror — we understand him ! But for us, war is the means after the Germans forced him to undertake his last tragic mission, right triumph, and to re-establish on a height truth and the worship of God, who is truth.

That is why war is so great and justifies so many sacrifices.

"Let us not then confuse hatred, a vice, with the spirit of righteous vengeance, a virtue. Hatred springs from the destructive instinct. Right-

tude on the night of the 2nd of gium has sought by every means to suppress.

tion goes on silently and will in due JUST THE THING We must concern ourselves more out of the mire and dumped them closely with dispositions and affec. into the cleansing waters of penance tions than with methods and machin- would find scant favour with this ery. If our nation's soul be alive to generation. But we are wrong. the claims and duties of the hour all The old spirit is just what we need.

will go well. Internal strifes must We are artificial and we are ashamed be composed, our struggles for self to admit it. Convention has pasted and pleasure exchanged for compet. so many labels upon us that we look ing plans of help and healing and like trade marks. We are so taken our hearts filled with the joy of up with little tin gods that we miss fellowship. Then our garners will the realities. And because of our soon fill again and our treasuries needs a saint would be given ultimate success. I may add that John overflow, for the secret of increase welcome. For example : St. Francis Redmond would be the last to and true progress will be ours.

THE SCHOOL ROOM

time reach startling results.

OUR CONCERN

There are perplexities which refuse into action. But he showed that to be harmonized by logic, anomalies Christianity was not a mere jumble that never quite fall in with the of words but a Law of Charity that law. It would be binding on both most craftily fashioned schemes of made life more bearable in this Constitutionalists and on England. thought and conduct. The over- world while it made the happiness of I believe it would be a masterstroke powering confusion of belief and the future. He put Catholic teach. on England's part to accept an Irish

Some of the signs of the changed outlook upon the Europe they have desolated already appear in the blank behind, but the end is not yet. enemy camp. They begin to realize That is a true and suggestive saying the horrors they so lightly let loose of John Ruskin's, though wrapped up upon Belgium, Serbia, Armenia and in artistic terms: "You do not France. Though their frontiers are educate a man by telling him what intact, they have nearly exhausted he knew not, but by making him the resources of food and other stolen what he was not, and making him ceded. goods they have drawn from the what he will remain forever, for no lands they have overrun. . Their wash of weeds will bring back the people are finding out that aggressive faded purple. And in that dyeing war piracy and ruthless treatment of there are two processes-first the the defenceless and weak by stealthy cleansing and wringing out, which is combs and taken lodgings in Dublin react pitilessly upon those who infusing of the true blue and scarlet indulge in them. Narrow and selfish colors, gentleness and justice, which

THE REFORMER

They who seek to lead men to parasitic rulers? Even the rude Ger. better things must, if they wish to man mind now craves peace; would avoid being intolerant and pharasaigladly have it if the price were not cal to men and women, take care fit into an extreme democratization. so high. This portends a late repen- of their own souls. One may be tance. It may be long before they absorbed in many things and be reap the fruits of a changed heart spiritually out of elbows. The and set their house in order, but the reformer worthy of the name has great laws ordain the end, be it sooner his personal life based on sound whether she wishes to be a republic principles and because he shows by or not. The reason in each case The seed · sowing they are so his prayer that all power comes from anxious about has its parallel in the God he really benefits his fellowmen. overturning of the soil which has Such has been the methods of all brought forth and nourished a false true reformers. Sensational schemes philosophy. The plough of conflict but touch the external or overheat has made long furrows. They have the imagination, but the tried and been harrowed by loss, semi-starva-tion, and the growing sense of failure and set it once more on the road that such is the principle of modern and disgrace. The moral prepara. leads to the eternal gates.

Some of us imagine that the men of other times who wrenched men of Assisi made his bow to a world that was flabby through selfindulgence, and that had beautiful

wering contusion of belief and the future. He put Catholic teach-actice in Europe to day has made ing into action, and pointed out the Irish republic, for the first business of an Irish republic would be to effect a this clear to millions who had been inconsistency of building fine tem- defensive alliance with walking in a vain show and disquiet. ples to Christ and of ignoring Christ's against the occupation of Ireland by ing themselves in vain over dreams least brethren as though they were any foreign foe. A German coaling for instance, would station. ment of the world's good things tianity can unite rich and poor, ship for the United States, as well as excluded from Ireland out of friend-Happy, then, are those bright and learned and ignorant in the bonds of from the practical consideration that it is not to Ireland's advantage for England to be conquered by Ger many. 'To be frank, it is undeniable that England's losses and difficulplace and find their happiness grow. Before his time the beauty of Lady ties during the War have led her to ing and the tangled skein of events Poverty was chanted and spoken of; take a more serious view of Irish claims. But her total defeat would prevent any view being taken at all favorable or unfavorable, for Ireland truth, and withal had treasures of would be engulfed in her collapse. We do not plead guilty to the tenderness for the miserable and The reduction of England from the charge of minimizing the difficulties oppressed it seemed different! A position of "Premier Power" to an equality with France and America in the world's democracy is good for both Ireland and England herself. friendly circumstances, of which Another St. Francis may come one But a' conquest of England or the their own inherited weaknesses and of these days in monk's garb and payment of indemnity to Germany would fall as unpleasantly on Ire-land as on the United States. Also we are not unmindful of the earth by chains of their fastening. English army of occupation in Ire-Also we are not unmindful of the earth by chains of their fastening. English and y a German army of fact that some fortunate ones possess Brains and hands are busy with the land today, a German army of invasion would be far worse. Noinvasion would be far worse. body has been shot in Ireland for a 'to give the devil his due.' world's variegated scene, and which trim. We bribe our souls by relying to mine, Judge Cohalan, whose extreme devotion to Ireland Dublin Castle has certainly tried to justify, gives the expression that his mind tends toward the Apocalyptic view, common to all the Messianic nations soul. regard to all Power Imperial. But, then, it is no mere theory A modern St. Francis may have Just as the broken Jews and the persecuted Christians ever harped on the coming overthrow of Babylon and Rome, much of Irish mysticopolitical writing foreshadows the destruction of England. However, this has been postponed by the action of the United States and it is well to consider the more practical necessities of the situation. Judge Cohalan recalls the inter

remarkable step towards "what Ire land wants" has been taken. The principles of autonomy, of Ireland for the Irish, of non interference by English statesmen in Ireland, and of Dublin as a capital are all con-Once a body of representative

seem to

THE GREAT IRISH

CRISIS

Shane Leslie in America

Irishmen meets in Dublin no power in the world can weaken the moral effect or the practical result. Irish methods when open attack is vain react pitilessly upon those who country's symbol.

In my humble opinion a constitutional issue will be evolved and, if ratified by anything approaching a clear majority in session, ought to be indorsed by Irish Americans whose influence will have helped to bring it about. It would be a pity to condemn the Convention before it begins or ends, because it does not which is not even granted in America. America was not allowed a referendum on peace or war. I do not believe it would be any wiser to give Ireland a referendum as to

must be the same, it would produce political confusion. From a comparative coercion Ireland's best friends do not wish to see her leap into anything approaching the Rus-sian chaos. If every sect and party in Ireland is given due representa tion a popular vote is not necessary democracy, provided each sect or

party is agreed that it is represented. ch a convention is a great step, greater than the meeting of the Volunteers at Dungannon or the

Confederation of Kilkenny, for it is not Protestant like the former or Catholic like the latter. Religious specialization at least has been

cleared away. Neither the Irish Party nor the Sinn Feiners can claim the credit of the Convention or its promise of result. In 1914 John Redmond was within an ace of taking the trick which, in 1916, had a settlement ensued, would have been duly accredited to the Sinn Fein. The present Convention is directly and indirectly due to both, and both must aspire and conspire to its attempt to machinate it for the sake of a party whose leadership he has gallantly offered to resign rather

Should the Convention decide on

than allow any past words of his to dreams that were never transmuted be an obstacle to a united Ireland. a form of republican Government, it

In the midst of an Irish sympos ium ably conducted in the columns Convention in Dublin's fair city The Irish in this country do not have realized what a the fact that Fulton's father was

The moral of today is that the submarine jeopardizes Ireland just as much as England. The rightful solution of the Irish problem is as vital to England today as to Ireland. Both are anxious to see Ireland, in the words of the Judge, "freed from the misgovernment of England," while his corollary of "peace for the neighbors of Ireland in Europe" shows a breadth of foresight that we infer would include a peace with a just England.

of conquest and measureless enjoy. not. He demonstrated that Chrisself-controlled spirits who rightly fraternal sympathy, and that each measure their own powers and oppor. class in society has a duty of charity tunities so as to fill their proper and justice towards every other class. unfolding itself under the educative but when its praise came out of the discipline of daily contact with heart of a man who was poor in very others.

which beset earnest natures in their world rejuvenated and revitalized efforts to attain the mastery of un- acclaimed him.

faults of disposition generally turn help us to see better the light of the out to be the most strikingly hostile. other world. Men are clamped to a fine humorous sense, which enables amassing of money because poverty them to balance the excesses and is the one calamity and one disgrace. defects that go to the making of the Hence we get out of moral athletic also induces and exhales a bright on what we have. We sentence ourspirit of tolerance for the incongrui. selves to disappointment because ties that mar so many characters and contentment is not bought by forshadow some otherwise admirable getting the higher interests of the careers.

that life itself is the real school, all neither great learning nor an acother teaching being but preliminary quaintance with scientific methods, to the great lessons we learn in the but he will have power of holinesswholesome struggle for the essential of the love that will sweep and gargood - lightly identified by crude nish hearts and souls and fill them thinkers with pleasant sensations with the religion that prays and and accumulating externals. " Give serves and estimates real values. us the luxuries of life," in effect cry the greedy ones of the market and the fashionable world, "we can then

esting fact that the submarine which The Blessed Sacrament is the rev-The Blessed Sacrament is the rev. has all but imperiled England today, elation of God to us. Canst thou was reduced to a practical form by dispense with its necessaries." doubt any more that He loves thee ? Holland, an Irishman. Possibly its

as their gigantic resources are alone England capable of exerting war power or peace conditions among exhausted combatants.

In the near era there will be no pawns on the chess board, no Dublin astles, very few kings. No more than Mrs. Skeffington, do we expect the lion to lie down with the lamb, to use her metaphors for England and Ireland, but we think it possible under a colonial system for them to different, though adjoining, paddocks, each with its own tariff lock and employing the same keeper, army and navy, in whatever form future armaments will be permitted to exist.

Ireland will not sell her birth-right for colonial Home Rule, says Mrs. Skeffingtonëin a telling phrase. This is idealistic. Ireland is not asked to sell her birthright. her deathright, the right that the Sinn Feiners took to die for her, that men of good will in all parties are now trying to barter—I use the word in its best sense—for a greater justice and charity toward the measure of autonomy than would have been possible to obtain, had it not been for the events during, and especially subsequent, to Easter We do not want a year of Week. tragedy to go for naught.

It is only due to the Sinn Feiners that those who took the constitutional position should admit the present position. But the Sinn Fein had one great asset on its side from the point of view of moral effect, which wrecked constitutionalism and sin, according to whether the avengabem "Sinn Fein glorious," Dublin ing will is righteous or not. Castle.

As a back number politically and a have no more to say. The Irish party has done its work, so has the

help us to extract a parliament. If the Convention demands Canadian unruly desire for vengeance, whether Home Rule let it be taken as a within the limits of law or not, havsettlement during our lifetime. We ing for its first object the punishcan only prepare and make the way ment of the guilty rather than the

vigorously with the movement by the German Catholic soul looks duty in the face. their fellow churchmen in hostile as to God becomes to her as a wrong if well as neutral lands.

Here are salient extracts from the document :

never found in their hearts a word of is decided, anything rather than reprobation for the German Armies abdication and dishonor. when they massacred the innocent inhabitants of Dinant, Virton, An willed by the Belgian people. They denne, Tamines, Aerschot and Lou. vain, when they shot our priests, set fire to our open towns and defense. less villages ; who remained silent when the criminals were white. washed and the victims transformed into culprits; who for three years have watched with folded arms, unseeing eyes and closed lips the man tyrdom of a nation formerly their It is hymns to Christian fraternity, to forgetfulness of the past and to brother-

ly peace. Some confused notions are in enemy of our country. It is a good opportunity to recall to our memory some few points of the doctrine of the great master of Christian philosophy and theology, St. Thomas Aquinas.

St. Thomas defines anger as desire for vengeance. How should one judge it from a moral point of view? It may be good or bad, It may be good or bad, answers St. Thomas ; it may be the cause either of an act of virtue or of

WHEN VENGEANCE IS EVIL

"' The will to avenge evil,' he survivor of a passed generation I says, 'having respect to order and justice, this is a virtuous action. Thus, to wish for the redress of a Sinn Fein. Let John McNeill lead moral evil within the limits of right the latter into the Convention and is to rebuke evil. It is a zealous

for an Irish parliament in which we repression of evil, this is an evil fund.

'Fear once banished, the righteous The clergy to promote peace by appeals to wrong done to truth, to justice and done to herself. The peril of her brothers is her peril. The flame of her twofold love of God and man-Some Catholics abroad who have kind burns high, the sacrifice of self

'And this great act of love was

remain faithful to it. Their tears, their strength, their fortune, their blood does not seem to them too high a price for the triumph of their right and the guarantee of their independence."

K. OF C. \$1,000,000

SUPREME BOARD OF CATHOLIC ORDER WILL HAVE CENTRES FOR THE SOLDIERS

New Haven, June 14.-The supreme Board of Directors of the Knights of Columbus announced to day the appropriation of \$1,000,000 by the order for the establishment maintenance of recreation centres at the principal army concentration This action was the result of an appeal from members throughout the country, urging that the work begun along the Mexican border last year be continued and enlarged.

'Of the million men soon to be in concentration camps, preparing for war," says the statement, "30 or 40% will be Catholics, many of them members of our order. Plainly, then, our society is confronted with the proposition of opening up recreation centres at all of the principal concen-

tration camps and of furnishing moral and material aid, comfort and support to our soldiers. Our centres of course, will be open to all, regard. less of creed or membership in the order.

camps.

purpose, and has issued a nation-wide appeal to our membership students remained in the

Because the students have nearly all volunteered to fight for their country an American college has been closed, says the Monitor. We believe this is the first instance of the kind to be recorded in our present War, and we feel proud to know that such a signal honor belongs to a Catholic college. It was the Herbert Heageny, president of Little Arkansas, Rock College, who announced the closing of his college

"The Supreme Board of Directors as forty two students and three mem has appropriated \$1,000,000 for the bers of the faculty had enlisted in the army or navy and only fifteen for contributions to this War camp department, making it unprofitable to continue the term longer

AMBITION'S CONTEST BY CHRISTINE FABER

CHAPTER XI-CONTINUED

THE OLD, OLD STORY OF WOMAN'S HEART

"When you say dem, Mam'selle, pray for poor Vinnette," and she went out with her once bright face looking white and woe-begone.

Ellen strove, but vainly, to discover what the danger might be at Vinnette had hinted, menwhich tioning her fears only to Howard. He flushed slightly, frowned for an instant, then smilingly told her that she was still a child, and he feared would never become a woman.

Mrs. Boland was ill, with a wearisome sort of sickness, which did not confine her to her bed, but which rendered her almost incapable of moving from her chair.

is the more provoking, my she said to Ellen, with her dear.' wonted smile, " that this is the day on which our orders were to have been returned.'

She glanced ruefully at the neat parcels lying on her work table. "My maid," suggested Ellen.

'Would not do," was the reply "she cannot speak one word of French: but if Vinnette would consent to take them."

But Vinnette had paid her custom ary visit for that day, and Ellen was unacquainted with her residence. "My knowledge of the language is

so slight ;" she said, pausing in her work of preparing some simple medi-cine for the invalid, "but if you think it sufficient, I will take them. My maid can accompany me." "Dear child," said Mrs. Boland,

her eyes expressing the gratitude she felt for the offer; " but I fear to have you do this.' Why me more than others?" was

the smiling question. "Is it because you fear I should be ashamed to do it? Surely, honest labor takes from the dignity of no character, no matter how exalted it may be, does it ?' and placing Mrs. Boland's composing draught within easy reach of the latter, who reiterated her fears to have the young girl perform such an errand. Ellen hastened to her own rooms in search of Anne Flanagan.

That person was in her own apart-The young mistress knocked ment. gently, and receiving no response. ventured to enter. Anne Flanagan was kneeling by the bedside, her face buried in the counterpane, and her hair dishevelled as though she had disarranged it in some violent emotion. She was not aware of Ellen's entrance, and continued to moan low plaintively. A letter, deeply stained from age, lay open upon the floor with a curiously wrought little box beside it. After a moment's bewildered look. Ellen withdrew as noiselessly as she had entered.

"Poor Anne !" she said to her-self ; "she, too, has her sorrows. I will not let her know what I have witnessed.'

of

Mrs. Boland looked anxious when Ellen, without stating the reason, said her maid could not accompany her, and but for the necessity which existed of the work being done in due season she would not have permitted the young girl to take it. The latter entreated, saving :

The distance is not far, and I can easily find the place you describe." It was just such a bright afternoon

as invariably cheered Ellen's spirits, and as she walked rapidly along, darting quick glances at the gay Paris shops, and the tasteful costumes of the people whom she met, she felt a lightness of heart for which

Howard and the latter's studies, and | end, win him." the latest tidings from Mrs. Courtney, continuing when his questions had

been answered : "I have just run over to spend part of my vacation here. Report told me that your brother was in Paris, and, though I intended to ascertain his whereabouts, I did not were doing. A fortnight had elapsed expect to have the pleasure of seeing you so soon. Father has gone to Ireland to assist in adjusting the troubles there—so I have little to do with myself for the next two months."

When they arrived in front of the grim building, which Ellen tall. called home, Malverton started, and time was such as to set her looked with a curious expressionhalf surprise, half pity-towards his companion. "Here !" he said, speaking to him-self. " I feared it."

"I cannot ask you to enter," said Ellen, frankly; "but I shall tell Howard we have met, and if you leave me the directions where you can be found, I am sure he will hasten to give you the invitation. The young man smiled, perhaps at the perfect trust in her brother which Ellen evinced, and at the care to seek distinguished paths in literawith which she guarded her actions.

that they might not be displeasing to Howard. He said, seriously : "It will be sufficient to tell him that you have met me, Miss Courtney.

will see you again, when there will be need of my services. I think that time will come soon, now that I know. Till then adieu." He raised He raised his hat, and walked hastily away.

Poor Ellen ! Vainly she endeavored to fathom the meaning of Malver-ton's last words, and the thought of danger at which Vinnette, and even Mrs. Boland had once hinted, came alarmingly into her mind. What was the society to which her brother belonged doing ? she asked herself and in what might Howard be impli-But these were questions too cated ? difficult for her solving, and striving to banish her nameless anxiety, she crossed to Mrs. Boland to leave with the latter the orders she had re-

ceived. "You look pale and anxious," said the widow; "has anything happened ?

Ellen, truthful in every detail, answered, striving to speak cheer full

"I met a friend, who has come over from England, and he was speaking about Howard.

Mrs. Boland sighed, saying sadlywhen Ellen stooped to kiss her farewell for the evening, promising to send Anne Flanagan in her place-

'How can your mother live without you ? I can partly understand how she is enabled to endure separation from a hot-brained youth like your brother, but not how she is content to confide a girl like you to his care. I fear, my dear, you have cause to be anxious about him, and I am afraid that this secret work of the society, whatever it may be, will only result in harm to each the members-but I trust not. There, don't wear so white a face; remember it is only an old woman who is talking, and the old are slow understand or adopt the ideas of

the young.' 'Malverton Grosvenor !" said Howard, in evident surprise, when is sister told of her meeting with that gentleman, without, however, acquainting him with what had been the purport of her errand. "Singular; I heard he was in Chambers, and not likely to take a vacation at this time." Ellen anxiously repeated Malver-

ton's last observation to herself.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

inquire farther, save to ask about him, and your influence must, in the "Dear mamma !" the gentle girl

murmured, as she thought of it all "what a trust she reposes in me, and she continued smilingly on her way, almost wishing to be a child again that she might skip along as two little ones just in front of her since her meeting with Malverton Grosvenor, and she had anxiously watched for some sign of the antici pated danger to her brother's club but none appeared. The members continued to follow the same routine, and Howard's manner during the mind more at rest than it had previously been. Vinnette looked grieved, and her eyes frequently bore traces of weeping, but she did not again allude

to the cause of her anxiety; while even Taggart ceased to impart his information to Anne Flanagan, and he did not seek to intrude himself upon Miss Courtney as much as he had formerly done. Thus the young girl's fears were almost allayed ; she believed what Howard had said, that the principal aim of the society was ture and science—though alas ! to attain such she feared they were willing to sacrifice every religious principle—and this bright, sunny morning she felt freer from anxiety than she had done for some time.

Taggart was, superintending the arrangements for breakfast when she reached home. He smiled more unpleasantly than ever, showing his white teeth, it seemed to her, for a longer, time than usual; but he bowed, and replied with deference to her kind salutation. Without, in the ssage-way, when sure that he was unobserved, he rubbed his hands together and smiled, till the smile became a grin, which imparted a half-sardonic expression to his countenance

Ah! my beauty ! hairs as haint a comin down must be brought down, that this 'ighly respected gentleman is a 'goin' to do," bowing

to an imaginary listener. ' The don't know as I knows wot I do know shaking his fist in the direction of the assembly room, "hand they don't think has hi've got power," making a gesture towards Ellen's apartments but hi knows, hand hi've done it. Now some folks might hargue this way," speaking and gesticulating again to an imaginary listener: " 'Ere his young master, Mr. Denbigh, hand my master's father, Mr. Richard Denbigh-both very good to Taggartboth trust him a good deal. Now some people would say don't do it, ecause it will hurt young Mr. Denbigh ; but I say, sir," speaking excited. ly, as if answering some opposing argument presumed to have been advanced by his imaginary listener, hany man's a fool, sir, has don't ook out for himself. Hi ain't goin' to 'ave hall my watchin' and creepin around in bare feet, and settin' up nights in dark corners for nothin' hand now that hi've been a waitin on those has 'as been givin them selves hairs, hand treatin' me like a nobody, hand hi've a chance to 'urt em, hand lay something snug by for

myself, why, hi say nobody shall stop me from doin' it. They put those fine feelin's habout gratitood. hand sich things, in novels-they're hall very well there, but when hit comes down to real life sich things haint nowhere. Them's Taggart's feelin's, and Taggart'll abide by A fear lest he might have been overheard suddenly seized him, but careful inspection assuring him that

his alarm was groundless he went Howard frowned, muttering be- out, smiling and rubbing his hands. There was an unusual gathering in the assembly room that evening.

From the windows of Ellen's apart

ments she and Anne Flanagan watched the carriages roll up to the

Flanagan

the open book, that her companion might not perceive her agitation. The speaker, whoever he might be, was giving utterance to sentiments which could not fail to place his very life in jeopardy. He was ap-plauded loudly and rapturously; the very cushion on which Ellen's feet rested shook, and Anne Flanagan started, and uttered an angry protest at the "outlandish noise. Now, Ellen knew the danger that menaced the society, what Malverton Grosvenor's obscure remarks meant, and to what Mrs. Boland's frequent hints tended ; but she pressed her face closer to the book, and controlled all motion, lest her mental agony might betray itself. What thoughts of anguish filled her mind with what rapidity her memory re-verted to the time when Howard was a very little boy, so good and so loving; how hard was it to realize that which she knew him to be now -not alone an outlaw from God's Church, but a prescribed outlaw from the worldly government under which he was then living. Another speaker had taken the

stand ; one whose voice surpassed in force that of the preceding orator Splendid and thrilling were the sen tences he uttered, but pregnant with treason to the reigning dynasty. Ellen lifted her face, as one phrase more startling than the others reached her ears, and rose involun arily from her seat. At the same moment the door leading into the passage-way suddenly opened, and Vinnette entered. She was divested of bows and fluttering ornaments, and wore so dark and unwonted a costume that she appeared utterly unlike herself; her cheeks were flushed, her eyes sparkling, her lips anart as if to utter some exclama tion ; but she did not speak till she had reached Ellen's side, when, placher hand on Ellen's arm, she ing said breathlessly :

'That which I speak of, Mam'selle, has happened. I see dem hang about. I know to-night de reasonoutside, inside, dey wait. Dey come wid de company, and de company no suspect. Oh, mon Dieu ! it is ruin for dem all, and no save-She wrung her hands, then pressed

them wildly to her forehead. Ellen white as the ruffle of lace about her neck, could only Estare in helpless pewilderment.

Miss Flanagan rose, intending to scold the French girl for her " ' insensible capers," as she considered Vinnette's strange emotion, but Ellen's white look deterred her.

An unwonted noise began in the assembly room. The shuffling of many feet, as if a number of men had moved suddenly together, min gled with the sound of excited tones but still, above all, the clear, power ful voice, continuing to utter the treasonable sentences.

Vinnette, in whom the sounds seemed to produce a state of intense excitement, placed a hand on the arm of mistress and maid, and whispered huskily: "You hear? Dat is dey coming-

coming to arrest. We no save, but we can see.'

She drew a key from her pocketthe counterpart of that which, appended to Tagggart's bunch, opened door leading from Ellen's apartments into the assembly room.

Neither mistress nor maid opposed her design ; the former was stupefied, as it were, with the suddenness of this new terror, while the latter was animated with the curiosity which formed so prominent a part of her So both followed and character. looked on silently, while she inserted the key in the lock and swung back the door.

away the thought of the pearl neckshe made her way to a church farther up the avenue. She was lace. It was time now for her to go out and look for work again. lace. So after breakfast she left the soon inside the door; and drawing the well-worn brown beads from her house, with a number of advertisebag, she knelt at the Blessed Mother's ments cut from the newspaper in her bag. From one office to another she altar - that Mother who would understand her prayers and tears. went, but from all she received some set-back. She had not been trained It was not for beauty nor for adorn to work ; she could not use a type ment that she craved the wonderful string of shining pearls that numwriter ; she was, perhaps, not young enough. She had stopped in a cheap bered one hundred and fifty perfect and priceless gems, but so that she restuarant at noon for a cup of tea could, if she were the winner, sell them. "It's for a roof and four and a slice of bread, and while she stirred her tea she made walls for my children !" was her cry ; decision. One thing she knew how to do, and that was to teach. and the face of the Compassionate Mother above the altar seemed to would apply at some teachers' agency smile upon her. Yes, surely from and try to get work. It was about 4 o'clock when she high heaven Blessed Mary heard and was at last able to get home. understood. had registered at two agencies, had paid the fees from her fast vanishing Presently she was out on the

street again, had hailed a passing car; and as she rode out in the store ; and now, faithful to every instinct of her life, she was stopping athering dusk to the little house on the west side, that she had been pay at a church before going Entering a pew, she opened her bag, ing for on the instalment plan, but her beads were not there. She thoughts turned with anxiety to the felt in her coat pockets-they \$5,000 to be paid. Unless she could empty. Then she remembered : that morning after they had recited the meet these payments, she and her children must lose their home and be cast on the world without shelter. Rosary she had laid them down on the

mantelpiece in her own room. It was only a little over a month she said her prayers without the beads, and in half an hour she was she had been left a widow. At that time her husband, John Morgan, on her way home. Arriving there, she entered her room and walked up a young architect, in going through an unfinished building, had taken a to the mantelpiece, but no beads misstep and had slipped and plunged were in sight. to the floor below. He had been picked up alive, and had been taken said nome, where it was found that. besides sustaining two fractures, he had been paralyzed by the fall. For two days he lived, perfectly conscious, and making repeated efforts to talk to his wife. That something was on his mind was plain ; but the sounds he was able to make were so unintelligible that even his devoted wife, straining every nerve to com prehend, could not understand. He had had the last Sacraments and ministrations of a priest who the had known him since he was a boy; and, thus prepared he died. Near relations there were, so far as she knew, none. She had been an Irish girl, an orphan and governess, in a

ran for a screw-driver. family in Chicago when they had met and married. All these thoughts and many others pressed upon her during the back."

long ride, until finally the car stopped at San Francisco Avenue and she alighted. A walk of a few blocks brought her to the modest brick another exclamation. house, with its veranda and little garden, that had been their joy and pride ever since they had made their first payment on it five years ago. Here her two youngest children, Mary and Catherine, the twins, now four years old, had been born ; and thinking of all the other anniversaries — the Christmases, the saints' days and birthdays—that had been happily celebrated within its walls, her heart was nigh to break.

husband had been brought home The door was flung open before had laid his watch, a bunch of keys she had time to unlock it. There was Agnes, the little housemother, and this letter on the mantelpiece The watch and keys she had after ward put away; the letter she had never thought of again. Was it with the twins clinging to her skirts; and behind them were Philip and about this that he had tried so hard James, sturdy boys of eight and ten "We have the kettle boiling and to talk to her ? supper nearly ready, mother," they

was from a solicitor in Wales, saying that a certain Mr. William Morgan said Surely the world was not all sadhad died and left £2,000 to his grand. nephew, John Morgan of Chicago.

ness and pain. She had them still-her children, hers in anguish and loss-to comfort her heart.

the grandson of his late brother After the evening meal was over Alexander. Slowly she turned the letter over. she gathered them all round her and told them what she had done. She The date stamped on the back, showhad taken this one share in the ing when it was received at the pearls, hoping they might be hers, Chicago office, was the very day her and that thus she could pay off the husband had died. It was addressed, mortgage on their home and have not to his home, but to his place of

prayer will be for one pearl, that the

whole hundred and fifty pearls may

Even the little ones seemed to under-

stand ; and presently they were all

No need to ask if they would do it.

be ours."

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her

She

She

were

"Where can I have put them," she

suddenly uttered an exclamation

At the same moment there was the

"Oh." she exclaimed, "they're

Then the boy turned to his mother

crucifix. To her the beads were as

a friend-something precious and

intimate, and keenly missed if lost

addressed to her husband and that it had been opened. Then in a flash

she remembered. The night her

As in a dream she opened it. It

she

Taking up the letter, she saw it

floor.

gone !

down inside.

the beads !" he said.

her pocket,

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The Rosary has fallen in this crack," he said. "There were just two beads that were held in the narrow end of the crack ; but when I Special facilities for correspondence in French. tried to lift it out it slipped and fell The boy was feeling the woodwork as he spoke, and a moment later he Room 5, Dominion Bank Chambers Cor. Richmond and Dundas Sts. Phone 5668 "Look, mother !" he said. "I will take out this panel on the side. It is screwed in and can easily be put Five minutes later Philip lifted Founded 1864 KITCHENER, ONT. out the panel, and then he uttered Excellent Business College Department, Excellent High School or Academic Department Excellent College and Philosophical Department "There's a letter here as well as He bent down, picked them up, and brought them to his mother She took the Rosary and put it in after first kissing the

well-worn wraps closely around her,

she could scarcely account.

her to find easily the place which she sought.

Ah! Mademoiselle," said the will call, I suppose." polite tradesman, carefully holding up the articles to view. Then he

continued in French: "They are beautifully done, as usual." He turned his gaze to her, asking in the same language Are you Mrs. Boland's daugh-

ter ?

She answered in the negative, and he proceeded to write the orders for the ensuing week. the ensuing week.

There were curious and beautiful things in the shop, and Ellen's eyes and pleasant-the balmy breeze of were delightedly roaming over each, when a gentleman entered to make purchase. Something that some seemed familiar in his form and gait attracted her attention; she turned involuntarily to look more closely their eyes met. A start from her, an exclamation from him, and her hand lay in the hearty grasp of Malverton Grosvenor.

'Here-alone ! Miss Courtney,' he said, after the first burst of sur-What does it mean ?

The polite shopman just then stepped up with a card of orders which he delivered to Ellen, with a very respectful bow, requesting in French that they might be executed as soon as possible.

The young Englishman declined making any purchases then, but did breathing such peace and resigna-not again speak to Ellen till the two tion, inspired the sorrowing mother had gained the street. Then he said with a voice which trembled as much as her own had done :

reduced to the necesstiy of you are he hesitated, reluctant to complete the sentence

Understanding him, she replied, smilingly Not by any means reduced to the

necessity ; but doing this of my own

tween his teeth "Know-what can he know about Her knowledge of French, acquired principally from Mrs. Boland, who assumption of cheerfulness, "I am spoke it well, and from quondam conversations with Vinnette, enabled listening to your silly fears. Have no fears for me, and as for Malverton, since he knows our address, he

> And he refused to listen longer to anything she would say on the subject.

CHAPTER XII

THE FIRST FRUIT OF AMBITION'S WORK It was a charming morning ; even

told of an indomitable purpose. Miss Flanagan blessed herself the sun, and the breeze was so soft Miss against the sight of the expressions early summer. Ellen, on her lonely in some of their countenances and homeward walk from Mass-for Mrs muttered Boland, though better, was still too indisposed to leave her roomsqueer looking men." paused often to drink in, as it were, the fresh, sweet beauty of the morn she thought the gathering thus numerously, and, as it were, publicly ing. Her feelings were almost such as bright days in her own distant home were wont to produce, and

assembling, somewhat unusual, she was not disturbed by it; and when passers by looked admiringly at her the last of the carriages had depositflushed happy face. Mamma's dear letter of the previous day was in her ed its single occupant, and the latter had disappeared from sight, she withdrew to pursue her studies pocket, ready for a fourth perusal, as soon as she should arrive at home,

evening being the only time she could obtain for them, now that the though its contents were already vividly in her mind, and she thought, rejoicingly, how it was a more hope ful epistle than had been latterly Mrs. Courtney's wont to write. Perchance, Ellen's own letters home,

maid plied the shining needle, there came to the ears of both fragmen. tary sentences of the speeches being with the like blessed feelings. Be that as it may, Mrs. Courtney had delivered in the assembly roomwritten almost cheerfully, saying at never so distinctly heard before, perchance, because the speakers' voices 'Is it possible, Miss Courtney, that the close of the lengthy missive :

were never so elevated, and never so "I am hoping still, my dear girl, full of passionate feeling. But all that your influence will yet save Howard. God will aid your efforts. were spoken in French, and conse-quently unintelligible to Anne Flan-Severe as is the pain which I endure agan, and, though she wondered at in being separated from you both, it, the unwonted loudness of delivery.

and greater, will be gladly borne if she did not seem to be concerned; help th but Ellen understood sufficient to France? your brother but be reclaimed to his

TO BE CONTINUEL

THE STRING OF PEARLS

door ; saw young, middle aged, and elderly gentlemen alight; some of The air outside was raw and chilly, the latter in antiquated costumebut within the vast auditorium all an evidence of how tenaciously was brightness and gaiety as the their owners clung to the old times, crowds surged in—some intent on satisfying their curiosity, others impressed by the deeper meaning even while they came to encourage by their presence, if not by their that underlay the gay scene. oice the schemes of a newer age. Through the packed aisles a little By the light of a lamp, which hung woman in deep mourning went with the crowd; then suddenly she paused, and, separating herself from the pendant over the alcoved entrance, the watchers at the windows were enabled to see many of the faces of the arrivals. Each had a stern stream, drew near one of the largest countenance ; even the most boyishand handsomest of the many beautilooking bore that in his face which ful and attractive booths.

A pretty girl, standing in a conspicuous position, was holding up to view a marvellous string of shining pearls; the electric lights overhead caught and intensified its shimmer-

'Lord save us ! but they're the ing radiance until every pearl threw out its soft, moonlike beauty, daz zling the beholder. Truly here was Ellen passed no comment. While a necklace worth a king's ransom. The pretty girl's voice was clear

> will take a share in the \$10,000 necklace, to help the fatherless children of France ?'

she spoke. Within were a \$2 bill and some silver, nor did the gay crowd of women inside the best whole of her days were employed. Miss Flanagan seated herself on the other side of the study-table to sew, and while Ellen studied, and the know that it was almost all the ready money she had left in the world. At home, safely tucked away, was a \$10 bill. After that, unless she After that, unless she \$10 bill. could find work, and find it soon,

-who would buy or take chances to

Perceiving her unwillingness to be pressed upon the subject, he did not perceive of the former, I sadly suspect; but oh ! Ellen, you are with and at length to bow her head upon the subject is but oh ! Ellen, you are with and at length to bow her head upon the subject is but oh ! Ellen, you are with and at length to bow her head upon the subject is but oh ! Ellen, you are with and at length to bow her head upon the subject is but oh ! Ellen, you are with to bow her head upon the subject is but oh ! Ellen, you are with to bow her head upon the subject is but oh ! Ellen, you are with to bow her head upon the subject is but oh ! Ellen, you are with to bow her head upon the subject is but oh ! Ellen, you are with to bow her head upon the subject is but oh ! Ellen, you are with to bow her head upon the subject is but oh ! Ellen, you are with to bow her head upon the subject is but oh ! Ellen, you are with to bow her head upon the subject is but oh ! Ellen, you are with to bow her head upon the subject is but oh ! Ellen, you are with to bow her head upon the subject is but oh ! Ellen, you are with to bow her head upon the subject is but oh ! Ellen, you are with to bow her head upon the subject is but oh ! Ellen, you are with to bow her head upon the subject is but oh ! Ellen, you are with to bow her head upon the subject is but oh ! Ellen, you are with to bow her head upon the subject is but oh ! Ellen, you are with to bow her head upon the subject is but oh ! Ellen, you are with to bow her head upon the subject is but oh ! Ellen, you are with to bow her head upon the subject is but oh ! Ellen, you are with to bow her head upon the subject is but oh ! Ellen, you are with to bow her head upon the subject is but oh ! Ellen, you are with to bow her head upon the subject is but oh ! Ellen the subject is but oh ! Ell

something laid by for a rainy day. She looked round at the familiar tears rained from her eyes as she little faces, each one so full of intelligent comprehension and love; little room became a sanctuary, as and then she unfolded her plan. down on their knees they fell with a

"It's nine days yet before the bazaar will close," she said, "and then the awards will be made. I've great uplifting of fervent thanks she said. "and giving

That night Agnes Morgan dreamed been thinking there are just one hundred and fifty pearls in the neckthat she saw our Divine Lord; and before Him, with arms outstretched, lace, and one hundred and fifty was His Blessed Mother, in her hands was a Rosary; and, lo ! each 'Hail Marys' in the Rosary. every day let us kneel down and say bead was a lustrous. shimmering the Fifteen Mysteries-the five Joypearl ; and on each pearl there was ful ones in the morning, the five tear ; for of such had faith made the Sorrowful ones at noon, and the five brown beads of her Rosary. Glorious ones in the evening. It Georgina Pell Curtis in the Ave will be a bit of a prayer to say all in Maria. one day, and for nine days ; but each

CATHOLIC WORSHIP

In the May number of The Biblical World Dean Bell, Episcopalian dean of St. Paul's Cathedral, Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, writes sympathetically about Catholic worship contrasting it with the worship of Protestants.

Leaving the latter alone let us see what he has to say about Catholic The nine days were over ; the dif-"Catholicism is a form of ferent awards had been made — all but the pearl necklace, which was to be awarded last of all. With a beat worship. Christianity-and we ought not to forget that in the days of Christianity's greatest achievement it was the ing heart Agnes Morgan unfolded the newspaper that she had sent Philip only form of Christianity there was -which maintains that Jesus in His one prescribed act of worship, the Lord's Supper, recognized instinctive of this the last and most important award. Suddenly a mist swam before her eyes and there was a sing-brank ind. Cath-olics believe that when Jesus took bread and broke it, and took the wine and passed it, and said : 'This is My Body, this is My Blood,' He

meant to furnish His followers for ever with concrete media in which The children were crowding around her, hope and expectation in each He might dwell among them - a received her ticket; and, putting it in her purse, she passed on her way. Everywhere she heard the same are the home, if you will, in which He might must not despair." "Perhaps God will send us some-thing better," replied Agnes. "Don't be afraid, mother," said Philip. "I will soon be a man and Philip. "I will soon be a man and munion of God's spirit and our spirit



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kneeling, repeating the ever old, ever new "Holy Mary, Mother of God, pray for us ;" and it was the sweet-child voices that seemed to take the lead. and penetrating. "Only \$2 a share," she said. "Who

"I will," quietly answered the little

there was nothing for herself and

where she heard the same where she heard the same would buy or take chances to the fatherless children of the fatherless children of the raw, She kissed them all passionately. She kissed them all passionately.

JUNE 80, 1917

that body, by His own divine appoint- whose religion is not for Sunday ment, and we, touching them in a natural human way, touch Him." wear only, but for every day, ever need, every sorrow or joy. The

And he goes on to say: "The appeal of Protestantism, as shown by its worship, is to the soul apart from the body. The appeal of Catholicism is to the entire human being, accepting him for what he ordinarily seems be, a complex of soul and body. To a Protestant, it is plain from his votions, the incarnation is thing which began, continued and for every practical purpose ended, a many centuries ago, in the great It may continue now in Holy Land. heaven; but it is over as far as the earth is concerned. To the Catholic, as is evident to anyone who observes the celebration of a Mass, God is still incarnate on earth, and the Godman. Jesus, is physically present on the earth to-day, dwelling now in a body of bread as He once dwelt in a body of flesh. The God of Protestantism is not at present mundanely incarnate, the God of Catholicism is mundanely incarnate even now, in 1917."

Apart from certain expressions, like "dwelling now in a body of bread as He once dwelt in a body of flesh," which are theologically inaccurate, the writer gives in the foregoing a fair statement of the Catho-lic position. Given the fact of the incarnation, which is the fundamental tenet of Christianity, Catholic worship appears as its logical corollary. In the incarnation we see God dealing with man according to man's need : the divine becomes visible in order to appeal to the compound nature of man, and because the need of men continues the same God's wisdom and power have found a means to continue the embodiment of the divine in visible and palpable elements. The whole sacramental system is a continuation of the incar-Christ is yet with us, saving nation the individual as he has saved the world .- S. in The Guardian.

CATHOLICS AND THE CRUCIFIX

PROTESTANT BISHOP PRAYS IN CATHOLIC CHURCH

(By "M. C. L." in Edinburgh Herald) The religion and "the religious outlook" of the non-Catholic man at the front are now receiving an attentive war?" (But Catholics had, tion which his pastors should have centuries before the War; Queen ved ere what they have been doing all these redemption to the scaffold, for example, and it was not new then. ments as to the spiritual condition the man in the trenches; for first have learned of the great truths so effective. It stands for an histor of Christianity, and how to pray, ical fact; it is quiet, strong, and and how to die ? The admissions passionless ; it allows no emblems, made by Anglican chaplains and it needs no explaining, it speaks for various writers that British Pro- itself. . . . One thing is certain : testantism has failed were under-lined by reverent speakers at the and Belgium will come back accusrecent Church Congress in Dundee, tomed to the look of the cru-when the question of "How to meet cifix. They have seen it on French the returning soldier" was discussed. (Glasgow Herald, April 27th, 1917.) churches; seen it wrecked; seen it the returning soldier" was discussed. roads. One divine boldly stated that "a intact with everything around it broader, deeper and more inclusive wrecked; seen it kissed by the dying Church was wanted." Whence it and laid on the dead. They will not would appear that the Church be shocked when they come back if founded by Calvin, Knox & Co., is "played out," and another is required to fill, presumably, "a felt want." France, white to the lips with pain, So human church makers go on, and gives us for a keepsake a crucistumbling from failure to failure in fix in remembrance of her dead and their attempts to improve upon the our dead, our misery and her misery, Divine work, the Church built upon our faith and her faith." The men a rock, which remains unshaken in long before the War, had they but the wildest storm. Truly their known, might have seen the cruci-efforts to make a stable religion, a fix "kissed by the dying and laid on must strike, as she had not done British roads, that is because of the before, a note of reality and sincerity. The men would return intelerant of hypocrisy and humbug. The present was a time for creating crated shrines and destroyed crucipublic opinion in regard to family life, good housing, temperance, and domestic religion." (Not, apparently, for teaching definite doctrine. "It would appear that however.) the soldier's religion was indefinite as to creed. Church which hedged round ques-tions and indulged in obscurantism." of the House of Lords that Christian ity is not part of the law of England There is evidence that he would So far one has not heard and does respect the Church with a definite creed, which teaches with unerring certainty, as Christ and godly societies which Apostles taught, and has His never regarded His doctrines as diffi- against that remarkable decision ; culties to be explained away, or "hedged round," or as non-essentials the men at the front "was not an Belgium come back accustomed to of indifference: he believed that 90% the Fatherhood and Sovereignty of remind them too forcibly of what God, and many of them were Chris- they have witnessed. Germanism in tians without knowing it.' ' Prodigi-But it seems somewhat hazy action at home over the memorial to ous! and nebulous, "indefinite as to a dead comrade can only inspire creed," in short. That it is other- them with loathing and disgust; Catholic soldiers is adwise with mitted. Catholics did not wait until matters, already have vigorously the War to learn and to use the power expressed. Possibly a result of the of prayer, a fact which is well ex- outrage may be that many who have pressed in a pre-war popular novel, come to respect the crucifix, to whose heroine, visiting France, is associate it with the Supreme Sacriimpressed by the kneeling men and women she saw at all hours in the desecrates it today, and banned and 'For the first destroyed it yesterday, to the Church Catholic Church. time she realised that religion may of the Crucified, who venerates the be more than an act of allegiance to symbol because of Him, and thereby God. These workers could spare proclaims her unchangeable faith in five minutes out of a busy morning His love and mercy no less than in to pray. She could not doubt that His Divinity. prayer meant more to these Papists than to her, something vital, something absolutely necessary." "Quinneys'.") That is what non-Catholics, soldiers and others, are realising as they see the influence and the power strives to please all, and this through of Catholicism amongst a great people a spirit of charity.

need, every sorrow or joy. Bishop of Birmingham, speaking recently at the Church House, said that to him "it was awful that at the present time there should not be a single church where a poor soul could go in to say a prayer for a loved one. Yet so it was, and he had found it for himself when he had said good bye to his own boy, and after the steamer had sailed he had gone up to a church to pray. It was not only shut, but barred and bolted in such a way that he could not have burgled it, and he came away feeling bad, especially when he saw a Roman Catholic church quite near open for any one to go in. He did go in, for he wanted to pray. Their English soldiers loved going to the churches in France. They loved talking to the cure, though they could not speak French, and the cure usually could not speak English! The conversation was not illuminating. But they saw homeliness and friendliness in the parish. The whole thing was a family affair, and the church was free to all. They would expect that when they came home, and so he wanted the freeing and opening of the churches to be done quickly, or those five million men would go somewhere else. They had gone somewhere else. Already there were men who were being shepherd there ed by the Church of Rome because of what they had seen abroad.' When the men come home, they will find that Catholic churches are open in Britain as in France. They were open long before the War no bishop needed to plead for the unbolting and unbarring of their doors. To Catholics the realization of God's Presence, the duty, the comfort, and support of prayer are not new : they are part of the Cath-olic heritage. Possibly it is a sign of the times that the Bishop of Birmingham's audience applauded his state ment that he had gone into a Catholic church to pray. Mr. Stephen Paget writes of the crucifix (in his recent book of essay's, "I Sometimes Think "): "You will see as a memorial, in this or that place, the figure of Christ on the cross, not shut in churches but set in the open air. Some of us will salute it. and will say we said of the Daylight Saving this: one wonders Mary Stuart carried that emblem of "It is singularly close to the War and the dead. . . . In In

ARCHBISHOP HANNA

DISCUSSES RECONCILIATION OF SINNER BY AUTHORITY OF TRIBUNAL OF PENANCE

In these trying days when the very foundations of our civilization seemed threatened, it is good to that amidst the din of arms and the strife of nations some men are thinking calmly of those things which touch the life of the soul, and affect the deeper currents of man's being. It was for this reason that was surprised the other day to be asked by one who felt the burden of his own sin, and the burden of sin in our awful world, by what author ity the Catholic Church claimed the power to forgive sin, the "power of the keys," and was there evidence of the use of the power in the early days of Church history. I told him it would be long to go in detail then, but I promised to make clear our warrant, and it is in fulfillment of such promise that I give the position of the Catholic Church, and the

reasons for such position. The doctrine of the Church is put clearly by the Council of Trent (Sess. xiv, Chap. I) : "But the Lord then principally instituted the sacra ment of penance, when being raised from the dead He breathed upon His disciples saying 'Receive ye the Holy Ghost whose sins you shall forgive, they are forgiven them, and whose shall retain they are sin you retained.' By which action so signal and words so clear, the consent of all the Fathers has ever understood that the power of forgiving sins was communicated to the Apostles and to their lawful successors for the reconciling of the faithful who have fallen after baptism." It is then a part of Catholic belief that the It is then a power to forgive sins committed

after baptism has been communicated to the Apostles, and to their successors, the Bishops and the priests of the Church. Proof of this divinely granted power we find in Holy Scripture itself. The texts Holy quoted through the tradition of the ages are found in Matthew xvi, 19; Matthew xviii, 18, and John xx, 21.23.

POWER TO BIND AND TO LOOSE To the Prince of the Apostles are

given the "Keys of the Kingdom of Heaven." From that kingdom sin excludes, and over sin Peter has indefinite more "What has indefinite power-"Whatsoever thou shalt loose, shall be loosed.' To Peter and to all the Apostles is given the power "to bind and to loose ; this power is granted without limita tion, and of a consequence implies a jurisdiction at once legislative and judicial-power to forgive, power to set men free from the penalties that come of sin. This meaning which is

clear from the context, becomes clearer in the light of the literature of the time, in which the phrase "to bind and to loose" was in very common use. The Gospel of St. John puts this power with clearness so unmistakable that one wonders how any interpretation save that of the Cath olic Church is possible. "Receive ye the Holy Ghost, whose sins you sh forgive, they are forgiven, and whose sins you shall retain they are retained." At the time of the Reformation there were some among the

Reformers who saw in this text only the right to announce the Gospel o Christ, while others again contended that no power was given here save the power already granted in Baptism. But surely these words feeble and fruitless. Another rev. speaker said, with equal boldness, that "if the Church was to have the soldier" and if in Britain it is shut of anot in any way mean only the right to preach, nor can they be restricted to baptism alone, for the that "if the Church was to have the and if in Britain it is shut in words of St. John imply a strictly ches, and not in open air retai sin suggests so clearly an action of discretionary judgment, the power to retain sin is granted so universally, bigotry and the vandalism of votaries of the religion made in Germany, who at the "Reformation" desethat it becomes impossible to limit it to baptism. fixes, and forbade them ; whose spir-The power, then, to forgive sin has itual offspring only the other day destroyed a "Calvary" which had been in the Church from the beginning, nor is there lacking evidence been erected as a memorial to a dead that the Church made use of this soldier in the private grounds of a power from the dawn of Christianity. church at Beckenham. Such an In the first days of Christian fervor He would not respect a action confirms the recent decision the new birth in Christ was judged inconsistent with return to sin, and ity is not part of the law of England. the use of the power of the keys was indeed less frequent than in after that either the godly Protestants who destroyed the "Calvary," or the years. But the clearest evidence is found in the Pastor of Hermas, incited Sim. viii, ii - Sim. viii, 6, 5, Ibid them to the outrage, have protested where the author basing his ix, 19, contention on the received tradition possibly because such protest would be too flagrantly inconsistent and exclude from penance those who fell that may be ignored. Another imprudent even for them to offer, speaker said that his experience of When "our men now in France and in his letter to the Philadelphians after baptism. St. Ignatius Martyr, asserts that the Bishop must preside attitude of hostility, but simply one the crucifix," they will scarcely be over penance, clearly asserting, of a edified by that outbreak of "reform. consequence, the practice of forgiv of our soldiers believed firmly in ing" and Protestant zeal. It will ing sin in the days closest to the Apostles. The "Constitutiones Apostolicae" embodying almost action abroad; and Germanism in of Roman documents earliest (P. G. O. 1973), direct the consecrat ing Prelate to pray this over the Bishop. "Grant him, O Lord, such as non-Catholics, whose opinion Thy Christ, the fulness of Thy spirit, that he may have the power to pardon sin in accordance with Thy command, that he may loose every bond which binds the sinner, by reason of that power which Thou fice, will turn from a sect which hast granted Thy Apostles."

THE CATHOLIC RECORD which Tertullian and others made those desires be satisfied with any

Calixtus the tradition is so clear and thing but our love. "Son, give Me thy heart," is the one appeal which is so abundant that no one may deny it, and the universal practice of pub-

lic penance after the middle of the fourth century precludes the possibility of denying the constant exercise of the power of the keys. "Verily," to use the words of St. Chrysostom in his work "De Sacerdotio," Migne P. G. lxvii, 643, "The Father has given all judgment into the hands of His Son, and the Son in turn has granted the power to His priests ;" and again, "He has given to His priests a power He has not granted even to the Angels for He has said to them, 'Whatsoever

you shall loose, shall be loosed." The Sacrament of Penance has through the Christian centuries given to theologians many difficult and delicate questions, but the con-stant tradition from the beginning has made it impossible to deny either the granting of the power, or its exercise even from the first days of Christian faith. It was for this reason that Pius X. of holy memory, in his decree "Lamentabili Sane,"

condemns severely all those who would assert that "in the primitive Church there was no concept of the reconciliation of the Christian sinner by the authority of the Church, but the Church by very slow degrees only grew accustomed to this concept

The position of the Catholic Church has through the centuries stood the attacks of many, but has ever endured, not only because it is divine, but also because it appears so powerfully to the best instincts of

OUR LADY OF THE TRENCHES

Within the gloomy trenches Where hideous noises stun, And death's dark rainfall drenches The gunner and the gun-Behold, there stand an altar To Mary and her Son,

How strange to bring her thither, The Virgin full of Grace, Where battle-tempests wither The bravest of the race-But is she not their mother. And is not this her place

These lads from hillsides healthy, These men from wood and wold. From bench and shop and smithy, From farm and field and fold, Their hearts lay hold on Jesus And Mary, as of old.

And prayers they used to prattle In boyhood, have become prelude to the battle More potent than the drum And, oh, the soul repeats them E'en when the lips are dumb

And lest their spirits falter. And lest they fail as men. They raise her here an altan Within their darksome den While waiting war's wild fury To burst on them again.

And when the strong hand clenches In death's last grip of pain, Our Lady of the Trenches, Be thou there with the slain, Nor let their heart's devotion To thee be all in vain.

-DENIS MCCARTHY THE MONTH OF THE SACRED HEART

June, the loveliest month of all the

year, is dedicated to the devotion to he Sacred Heart of practice, although comparatively new, holds a foremost place among those means which Holy Mother Church constantly employs to turn our hearts to God. It is the one devotion whose main purpose is the inspiring of pure, whole-hearted love for Jesus. In this it is differentiated from other devotions to Our Divine Lord. The many devotions which are directed to the Passion of Christ tend ful indeed to inspire love, but it is so often a love of pity. The Blessed Sacrament even, that last pledge of Christ's love for us not infrequently arouses, together with our love, an overwhelming reverence. These de votions make us recall that Christ came to this world to save it, and that leaving it, He still stayed with us, and they do inspire a love for But there is room for more, place for a devotion where heart speaks to to commit new sin. heart, and where we realize that Christ loved us personally with a burning desire for a return of love. The appeal for that pure heart's love is brought before our minds in the many devotional practices which, by the their winning appropriateness, draw our affection to the great center of infinite love, the Sacred Heart of Jesus, by The Church, following out her divine mission, presents Him to us and understood by even the most with arms outstretched, and a heart literate of the Church's children. from which comes forth a flame. To mention only three, the Century, She shows us the love of God in a the Standard, and the International human heart, the heart which will not rest until the whole world give the answers its call for love, and until gence. give the true signification of "indul-

expressed in the Church's presenta tion of this devotion. Such an appeal for our love has its place to day as much as it ever had in our Lord's own time. Men give

their lives to God, and so often keep their hearts for themselves. They look on Christ as God, and pay their worship unto Him, but their love they give to creatures. "This nation serves Me with the lips, but their heart is far from Me."

with Acute Stomach Trouble and And what could be truer, what dropped in the street. I was treated more satisfying to this human heart of ours, which is made to love, than by several physicians for nearly two that it love the One Who so loves it ? years, and my weight dropped from 225 There in His Heart will our heart pounds to 160 pounds. Then several find the rest and repose and satis-faction in love that elsewhere it of my friends advised me to try "Fruita-tives". I began to improve almost seeks in vain ; there will it receive with the first dose, and by using them, the consolation that is the reward of I recovered from the distressing love, and be free from the pains and Stomach Trouble-and all pain and incertainties of other loves. Constipation were cured. Now I weigh

The Sacred Heart asks for our hearts, at all times. Let us consecrate ourselves anew to His love and service during this radiant month of earth's fairest sunshine and flowers.-The Monitor.

THE BOY'S FRIEND

Finally, there is the debt of temporal The influence of a boy's company is emphasized by the Catholic Herald in these words : "Boys will punishment which still remains due to sin even after the guilt and ever-Herald in these words : lasting punishment have been remitas a rule do what their friends and companions do. They will go to ted by sacramental absolution. The Church teaches that this temporal heaven or hell as they are led, , and punishment must be satisfied, either if they find all the boys they know in this life by trials, sickness, advergoing to confession, to Communion, sity, temptations, persecutions, and voluntary work of penance; or else so poweriany to in the tribunal of men who see in the tribunal of Penance a work worthy of the "Divine Wisdom," a work of great usefulness to society.—The Monitor. Prising that they should fall away from the faith and that they take no to Mass, they will go, and take a in the fire of purgatory after death. Now, it is with this punishment, and with it alone, that indulgences are concerned. By a plenary indulgence gained by the sacramentally pardoned sinner, all, or some of this temporal Sacraments. If you want your boy punishment is remitted. to be a frequent Communicant and a good Catholic, see that he is taught doctrine is sufficient to brand as to be both from his earliest days and preposterous the charges against the Church in the matter of "granting indulgences."—The Ave Maria. that he goes with those who have the faith rather than with those who have not.'

INDULGENCES

Is there any other theological term

so commonly misunderstood as "indulgence?" The very mention of Speaking in his recent book, "French Windows," of those ultra-modern Catholics, who think that monks are "out of date" nowadays, the word suggests to the mind of the general reader a number of utterly absurd travesties of the Church's teaching on the subject, travesties found quite frequently in the non-God is out of date, . . then monks are out of date too. Their reason-Catholic literature of the seventeenth, eighteenth, and early nineteenth cen- ableness depends on His existence. turies; and not altogether excluded and the reality of His claims. They

indeed from some of the less scholar. ly publications of to-day. Only a few years ago, in his "Ren-aissance Types," Mr. W. S. Lilly, the well-known English publicist wrote:

I suppose the conception of an indulgence popular in this country is sible, they become specialists in pretty much that set forth, with inimitable irony, by Swift in his 'Tale of a Tub.' " Here it is :

Whenever it happens that any occupation "unproductive" and therefore useless, scant patience is rogue of Newgate was condemned to be hanged. Peter would offer him a had with men who, as the phrase pardon for a certain sum of money; runs, which when the poor caitff hud made pray'" the monk might serenely all shifts to scrape up and send, his Lordship would return a piece of answer his scornful critics. paper in this form : observe that for the past three years

you have been doing practically nothing but killing one another and "To all mayors, sheriffs, jailers, constables, bailiffs, hangmen, etc.: Whereas we are informed that A. B. seem, moreover, to be quite unable to stop doing so. Perhaps my occuremains in the hands of you, or some pation is the more productive of the of you, under sentence of death, we two after all. The peace which your will and command you, upon sight thereof, tolet the said prisoner depart give the world, my prayers and

to his own inhabitation, whether he penances may hasten, for the fervent stands condemned for murder, sodomy intercession of the just man is rape, sacrilege, incest, treason, blasstrong with God and

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Agatha's Hard Sayieg. By Ross. Mu'holland, Astudy in heredity, not obtruded in a dry scientific way, but overlaid with all the romance of "the love of men and wom n when they love their best." Between Friends, by Richard Aumerie Joe Gavin is a leader among the boy's of St. Nicholas board-school and the here of the story. He is an orphan and, thinking of the past, beccmes so unhappy that he runs away. He has many experiences in the city, is arrested as a thied, sent to a reformatory, from which he escapes, and finally gets back to bt. Nicholas.

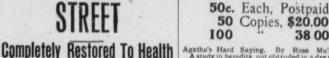
aprain Ted. by Mary T. Waggaman. Captain Ted is a Catholic college boy forced by circumstances to leave beloved St. Limers and plunge into the bittle of life. If's youth is against hum, but his homesty and perseverance win hum a place at the

honesty and perseverance win him a place at the top. Children of the Log Cabin, by Henriette Eugenie Delamare. The story of a struggling home, bright, thoughtul children, and all the trials and hard-ships of misfortune. The trips of various places of interest will be found instructive. Claue Loraine, by "Lee." Clare's cutting up at home determines her doing parents to send her among the gentle nuns, the re to have her harum-scarum propensities sobered, if possible. Clare is not in the convent twenty-four hours before things beyin to happen.

scarum propensities sobered, if possible. Charte is not in the convent wenty-four hours before things been to happen.
Preddy Car's Adventures, by Rev. R. P. Garrold, S. J. This is a fine college story, full of healthy vitality, and it will amuse all the boys who are lovers of the adventures of a college boy.
P eddy Carr And His Friends, by Rev. R. P. Garrold, S. J. Freddy the most mischievous, reckless, lovable boy together with his companions, to whom these epithets are equally applicable, are studen's of a logical day college. In consequence of their pranis, they frequently find themselves in a "scrap" the clearing up of which teaches them many a useful lesson.
Harmo.y Flats. The Gifts of a Tenement House Fairy, by S S Whitmore. The author's sympathetic insight into the live's and characters of little, neglected children, forced by relentless circumstances into the pover'y and squalor of a New York tenem nt house, is wonderfu'lý true.
Heiress of Croenstein, The. By C ountess Hahn-Hahn. An exquisit story of life and love told in touchingly simple words.
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Hor Tot the House, The: they Mrs. Hugh Fraser, "Und. Fraser is a sister of Marion Crawford.]
Hor They Worked Their Way; and Other Stories, by M. F. Egan. Short stories, all en ertaining and to sublime devotion.
Hor They Worked Their Way; and country to fail to hit their intendemer. The tory is a remarkably clever one; it is well constructed and evinces a master hand.
House of The Golden Chest, by George Barton. An absorbing tale of the lander the reading of the effect.

intended mark.
Idois; or The Scoret of the Rue Chaussee d'Antin.
By Raoul de Navery The story is a remarkably clever one; it is well constructed and evinces a master hand.
In Quest Of The Golden Chest, by George Barton. An absorbing tale of real adventure—young, fresh, vital. To thi boy who loves the romance which broods over orean pathways as well as the mysterious lure of tropical forest, a journey "In Quest of the Colden Chest" will fire his ambition to many deeds.
In God's Good Time. By H. M. Ross. This is a story that grasps the heart, string in it the livelest sympathy for w at is human and good.
Jack South and Some Other Jacks, by David Bearne, S. J. Elders as well as junios may read it with both porti and pleasure.
Jack Hildreth On The Nile, by Marion Armes Taggat. Jack Hildleth, the hero of the story, has been received as a chief among the Apache indians. He is the kind of hero that is dear to the boysh heart, young and power'ul build, fearless and though the degrad. The horest.
Junios Of St. Bedga, The horest.
Junios Of St. Bedga, The horest.
Junios Of St. Bedga, The horest.
Klondike Picnic. A by Eleanor Chonnelly. Here we find a camp fitted up with a stove, and all apurture and story. The sports by Googe Barton and others. This is a collection of short stories which will please the most fastidus tate. The volume comprises fitteen stories which are worthy to live in short-story literature. Most of them are delicate little love tales; the others stories of dwenture or mystery.
Little Marshalls At The Lake. The by Mary F. Nixon Route. The store and function and subraming help to make a success of their hold area. The store ong short stores which will please the stores which are worthy to live in short-story literature. Most of the marshalls At The Lake. The by Mary F. Nixon Route. The store hashall children spend a week at a lake side. They have an uninterprupted series of adventures and funct. Pl

THREE



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indulgence has nothing to do.

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MONKS

John Ayscough well remarks :

are just for God. They do not fly to

philanthropy to excuse themselves.

That thorough knowledge of God

and His claims which most men fly

from, monks hunger after. In order

to learn as much about Him as pos-

prayer and make the practice of con-

templation their life-work. As the

world, however, considers such an

"It is true that I 'do nothing but

"do nothing but pray."

then monks

"But I

am devoting

As he

a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

FORGIVENESS OF SINS ALWAYS PRACTISED BY CHURCH

True, some early writers restricted this power, and refused to allow pardon for certain sins. This may have been for disciplinary reasons, but grant for a moment that men such as Origen and Tertullian erred

the matter, the Apostolic See A broad mind is full of condescen speaking by the mouth of Calixtus sion for the wishes of others, and (218-222) asserted with great clearness the power of the Church to for

the divine flame be enkindled in every human breast. She shows us the heart of Christ, where pulses the longing for the love of men, not mere-

ly for their obedience, not merely for insult to Almighty God, whose law their gratitude, not merely for their has been transgressed. With this pity, nor even for their reverence, guilt an indulgence has nothing to do.

but for their love, their unmixed, whole hearted, human love.

Our Lord had a human nature, and death, - a punishment which accordthat nature included a human heart, ing to the Holy Writ, the Supreme with all the longing, yearning desires Judge will visit on the unrepentant give even the heinous crimes to of a human heart for love, nor will criminal who dies in mortal sin. daily meditations.

phemy, etc. for which this shall be my life, as you know, to the attain your sufficient warrant. And if you fail thereof, God —— you and yours The monk could appeal, moreover, fail thereof, God --- you and yours to all eternity ! And so we bid you to history to prove that even from heartily farewell. a more material point of view he Your most humble man's man

has by no means been "unproduc-EMPEROR PETER. And as for our own day, tive. when the importance of agriculture That this characteristically bitter

is realized as never before, the high iece of Swift's satire should ever ly necessary farmer, when tempted have been accepted as a fairly faith. to discontent with his laborious. presentment of the Catholic humdrum life, can behold the monks doctrine of indulgences seems wellsilently working in their fields and nigh incredible; but accepted it was, reflect, with John Ayscough

nevertheless. It is still so accepted 'There are husbandmen like me by the more ignorant of our defamers. Their life of toil in furrow and farm-It is not an unheard of thing, even stead is mine. They see no varia-tion but that of the seasons, no more nowadays, that in histories, biographies, novels, or the printed reports than I: monotony of labor is their lot, as it is mine; looking down-ward, then, as I delve, can I not be of sermons, there should be found the deliberate statement that an indulgence, in the Catholic sense of that seeing Heaven as they, and growing term, means the forgiveness of sin or hourly more at home (like them still worse, the permission or license with my one neighbor God?' trudges homeward through the misty

It goes without saying that there dusk, and hears their bell ring out is not the shadow of an excuse in on the frosty air, must he not say, 'I our day for so monstrous a calumny. to my hard earned frugal meal, to Not only has no council or synod, no my hearth, and to my rest : they to my hard-earned frugal meal, to authoritative exposition of our dogempty-bellied, to their prayer and mas, no pope, cardinal, archbishon praise, their brief hard repose, and then their vigil with the Great bishop, or Catholic teacher ever held Sentinel of all,' and must he not join such doctrine; but, moreover, any good quarto dictionary in use to-day his dumb heart in praise with theirs? gives the true meaning of 'indulgence' Must not his empty fields seem less as defined by Catholic theologians lonely

Even if monks did no more for the the world than to be models for it of patient, frugal industry, the reason for their existence would be amply sufficient. But besides that, the true monk by thinking of God always, and working for Him alone,

makes up for the multitudes of men are three criminal things to be diswho work only for themselves and never think of God at all.—America.

> The crucifix is the meaning of everything. We must view all things in its light and judge all things by its principles. It must be the object of our imitations, and to be so it must be the subject of our

Brunowe. A jolly story. There is a convent school atmosphere about the narrative that is appealing to any one who has spent even a short time in such a home of kindly interest in the pupils. Petroalila, and Cther Stories, by Eleanor C. Donnely. There are eight stories, and nearly werey one of them has a very interesting plot werey one of them has a very interesting plot werey one of them has a very interesting plot werey one of them has a very interesting plot werey one is a millabduct. Lester Leonard, a sick by the second start were every for ransom. How the plotters are activitie every, shrinch is sure to please the young folks. Pover na, by Evelyn Buckenham? This is an opti-mistic, entertaining story that will appeal to girls of all ages. In the beginning of the tale every-tim girls at sixes and sevens, but after passing through a very dark night, a bright day dawns for Poverin and. her frends. Queen's Promise, The, by Mary T. Wargraman. The little heroine in this story, after being taken from her convent home by her uncle, an inveter-ate bigot against everything Catholic, succeeds in finding an approach to his iron-bound heart. She is finally reunited to her father, a supposed victim of a storm at sea, and her way is opened to life, love and happiness. Sealed Packet The, by Marion J. Brunowe, A cleveriy contrived story which carries an unexcep-tional moral and some delightful pictures of School Life, An excellent book tor either School of those Lubrary. Shipmates, by Mary T. Waggaman. Pip a boy of tweive, is lying at death's door, without hope of tweive, is lying at death's door, without hope of tweive, is lying at death's door, without hope of tweive, see during the time they were storm bound. Talisman, The, by Mary T. Waggaman. The young hero of this story is mixed up with the eaving reading. Storm Bound. By Eleanor C. Donnelly, A Romance of Shell Beäch. A story telling of the sapthered a great variety of episodes and adventures. Temptingly they are laid out before us. Transplanting of Tessie, The, by

the language. Vinnetou, The Apache Knight, by Marion Taggart. In the present volume Jack Hildre goes West meets Winnetou under tragic circu stances, is captured by him and sentenced to c How he escapuse and how and sentenced to c How he is shown through chapters of breathle interest.

Woodbourne, By Colonel Jos, Mayo, A Novel of the Revolutionary Times in Virginia and Mary-land

The Catholic Record LONDON, CANADA

tinguished. There is, first, the guilt properly so called; the affront or There is secondly, the eternal punishment merited by every sin unto

In every mortal or deadly sin there

FOUR

The Catholic Record

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LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1917

ST. PATRICK'S PURGATORY

The famous sanctuary in Donegal known as St. Patrick's Purgatory dates from the days of St. Patrick himself. The legends that describe its foundation are full of Dantesque episodes which have won for the shrine a place in European literature. It is noticed by medieval chroniclers, found its way into Italian prose, was dramatized by Calderon and is referred to by Erasmus. It is situated on Station Island in Lough Derg and hence is also known as the Lough Derg pilgrimage. In recent years the number of pilgrims each season, which lasts from June 1st to August 15, is about 3,000.

The ownership of this historic old sanctuary has just been decided in an Irish court of law. The plaintiff. who set up the claim which involved the ownership of Station Island, is Sir John Leslie whose estates surround Lough Derg. This estate came into the possession of the Leslies in 1661 when Dr. John Leslie abandoned his episcopal charge in Scotland and came to Clogher where he was appointed bishop and became possessed of thirty thousand acres of church lands. These he bequeathed to his son and they have remained in the hands of the Leslie family down to the present day.

The Island itself is a barren rock and entirely valueless apart from the pilgrimage.

Leslie, the father of the present is Leonie, daughter of the late baronet, set up a claim to the island on which the ecclesiastical authorities had erected a hospice for the accommodation of the pilgrims. Both sides had employed eminent counsel, and everything was ready for the ance in the political firmament may final determination of the claim when at the last moment legal proceedings were abandoned, and the case settled by the solicitors. In Minister to Spain, Shane Leslie is a this settlement the late Sir John brother-in-law to Bourke Cochran. Leslie claimed only the ownership of the bed of the Lough and this claim of Paris, and King's College, Camwas acknowledged by the Prior of bridge, Shane Leslie has already the Pilgrimage who took out a perpetual lease on that part of the shore or bed of the lake over which the hospice projected. The Judge who tried the case, which has just been concluded, held that the abandoned action and settlement of thirty-five years ago had an important bearing on the evidence submitted. The fact that a tenant had paid rent to the present landlord of the Leslie estates since 1884 was the Irish Crisis." chief ground on which the action was based. The same tenant also paid rent to the Prior for the same house, as had been the custom long before Sir John Leslie asserted any claim. The judge bluntly said that he took it that this formal Leslie lease was made for the purpose of showing defined sense of injustice if compulat a future time, such as the sion is to be confined purely to milipresent, that there was a definite tary service. It has become a com-His Honor's opinion they had to be the work of armies alone, but inguided by matters as they stood in volves the mobilization of all the of the announcement in Parliament tion for the future. 1881 and not by subsequent attempts by either party "to make evidence."

the time the estates were handed over to the Church of Ireland. Then They found it mentioned in the an. ment. nals of the Four Masters, and they Leslie arose from the fact that he should not be a privileged person owned the surrounding estate, and under conscription. His place, too, the inference was that the island can be supplied under a general should also pass to him. Having re- scheme of compulsory mobilization gard to the history of the case and of the man power of the whole the Act that was passed at one time country. It will be an extremely trying to prevent the use of the dangerous thing to appeal for votes and to which pilgrims and devotees made a pilgrimage, otherwise it was

valueless. Apart from the fact that the religous associations and traditions attaching to the oldest and most venerated Pilgrimage in the Christian world make Station Island in Lough Derg holy ground for Irish Catholics, the case has other features of peculiar interest.

The landlord, Sir John Leslie, is a Protestant and was active in the organization of Carson's Ulster volunteers. His eldest son and heir to the title (and presumably to the estate) is the well known author. Shane Leslie, a Nationalist, a convert to the Catholic faith, and a captain Nevertheless, in 1881 Sir John in the Irish volunteers. His mother Leonard Jerome, of New York, and younger sister of Lady Randolph Churchill. Shane Leslieis, therefore, a cousin of that meteoric genius, Winston Churchill, whose reappear.

> be looked for at any time. By his marriage with Marjorie, daughter of Hon. H. C. Ide, U. S. Educated at Eton, the University

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

of the Isles, and who transferred his in the matter. The farmer with two affections from Scotland to Donegal, or three sons is engaged in an essen-Derg, and which were then in pos- an independent position in life; session of the Irish Protestant while the town dweller who lives tory had been continued for time but money and credit are secured the days of St. Patrick himself. duty a safe and profitable invest-

Hence the conviction is growing also found a statute in the reign of that the only fair and just measure Queen Anne dealing with it, which of compulsion is compulsion all showed that it was in operation all round. Munition workers are necesthese years. To his mind, when this sary, but it is by no means necessary estate was transferred from one that men of military age and fitness the Reformation, the Catholic Church, military duty. Their places may be judice. And generations of Canaup possession of the Island, because and by women. Farmers are enit was always used as a place of pil- gaged in a work absolutely indisgrimage. The claim of Sir John pensable, but the young farmer

King's uniform.

All such presentation of the case sources of the nation and to exercise serious and anxious study. compulsion on those who stay at

home as well as on those chosen to go to the front, to claim the same authority over the incomes of the rich as over the lives of the poor. This is the logical and necessary for its absence this week is the fact outcome of the principle involved, that T. P. is on his way to America. and a courageous application of it Millions, not of Irishmen alone, will will meet with greater popular favor wish the veteran Nationalist leader and respect than any measure will success in his mission to his comreceive whose narrow application patriots on this side of the ocean. seems to involve unfair discrimination

discussion. It is as despicable as it divided Gael and at the same time indeed, and even go to America. is dangerous, and abandons the only contributeimn

no doubt that it belonged to the tory who is earning double, treble as life keep them steadily under his even to the extent of denying, in find no single word from one who tends along the entire front in the Catholic Church. That was so at much as he ever earned before, is hand, is perhaps altogether unpre- matters of religion, the maxims upon died a professed Catholic on or did any of these planetic souls seem to privileged to stay at home while his cedented. The fact that during which they have laid most stress less fortunate brother is ordered to all these years he retained unim- in regard to civil Government, family a certain Dr. Leslie, who was Bishop the trenches and given no choice paired not only the confidence, life, and those innumerable spheres but the devotion - the ardent of human endeavor upon which the devotion and affection of his moral or material welfare of the was put into possession of what had tial industry, so he may, undisturbed, party is evidence that besides those race have been grounded. They been apparently the lands of the devote all his energies of getting rich higher qualities of statesmanship of have at the same time in regard to Catholic Church surrounding Lough and assuring himself and his family which we were daily witnesses, he the spiritual generation after generawas also endowed with those inner, tion, magnified into a virtue the thing subtle, undefinable graces of soul which in other spheres of conduct Church. The bearing that point had from hand to mouth must risk life which win and keep the hearts of men." they have most deplored as an evil in the case was that this ancient and limb on the battlefield. Money The heterogeneous elements were If the War, then, has in any degree pilgrimage to St. Patrick's Purga- and credit are as essential as soldiers, of course the Orangemen of Ontario helped to remove the veil from their and the Catholics of Quebec whose eyes, moralists will in process of immemorial, he believed from from those who make their patriotic united support and cordial co-oper- time be disposed to regard it as anyation under Sir John's leadership thing but an unmixed evil. are a matter of history.

We have seen, however, that this very statesmanship or political changing character of men's views in astuteness if you will, on the part of this direction, and not in any sense Sir John gave rise over a half century as a caustic comment upon the weakago to "the old cries" of French and nesses of our non-Catholic brethren, Catholic domination, to political we cite from one of the denominachurch to another in the course of engaged in such work should escape appeals to race and religious pre- tional weeklies this candid, perhaps even, under existing conditions, through its adherents, never gave supplied by others militarily unfit, dians grew up familiarized with courageous arraignment of the divithese political cries. sions of Protestantism. Those for

After a short, unsettled period Sir whom this spokesman stands may Wilfrid Laurier succeeded to the still be far from discerning where place of leadership left vacant by the true centre of union lies, but to Sir John Macdonald. During his have apprehended at length so time of undisputed sway, he, also, vividly the misery of their present enjoyed the almost unanimous sup- state surely points to a happier port of a united Quebec. to-morrow. The "Protestant Church"

The perpetuation of the old cries of which this gentleman writes has and the pernicious appeals to race of course no existence in fact : it is island for this pilgrimage, His to conscript the other fellow. Al- and religious prejudice was a tempt- but a formless abstraction impossible Honour thought the natural infer- ready there are indications of just ation to which politicians easily suc- to define. And "Christianity" or ence was that the Catholic Church such a course. English voters may cumbed-the parties of course chang- "the Church" in his hands are in the held on to it through the ages, and be asked to force those French-Cana- ing roles. In all such cases the same category. the possession of it never really dian slackers to go to the front. tendency is towards reckless and passed along with the rest of the Even in the House of Commons it dangerous extremes. All this has estates. The island was a barren has been pointed out that conscrip- inevitably gone on pari passu in rock, which owed its entire historical tion will bear lightly on Quebec; for Quebec as well as in Ontario, and to importance and everything else to the Quebec is almost exclusively an some extent in other provinces. glamour thrown around it by reason agricultural province, and French- Perhaps in Quebec it was bound to of the fact that it was alleged to be a Canadians marry young. The farmer assume more dangerous proportions place where St. Patrick once lived, may patriotically vote to compel the from the fact noted by Sir John town-dweller to do his duty and the Macdonald that the chief defect of worker at munition - making and this "quiet, moral, law-abiding tolerother essential industries may feel ant people" is "a predisposition to quite virtuous and safe in compelling fall a prey to demagogues, and an Christianity cannot mobilize less fortunate workmen to don the extreme sensitiveness on matters affecting their race."

government The lessons of the past are said to for conscription is dangerous and be a lamp to the feet of the wise who cowardly. The whole question carry the burden of responsibilities should be squarely put before the in the present. If so there has people as a comprehensive measure, never been a time in Canada's half vesting the Government with wide century of national life when her powers to mobilize the entire re- past political history claimed more

T. P. O'CONNOR'S LETTER

Readers of T. P. O'Connor's weekly fessor and poet, whose recent visit to letter are informed that the reason Canada set many to reading his poems who had perhaps never heard The marvellous manifestation,

sympathy and understanding of the The tendency all too manifest to life and death of his colleague Willie present the matter of compulsory Redmond, may in America as well as military service as affecting after all in Great Britain and Ireland, point comparatively few is precisely the the way to that solution of the Irish and anxiety of the War: most disquieting thing in the whole problem which will satisfy the sea-

easurably to the better

have met any Catholics in their wanderings. It seems to be quite clear (on their own evidence) that the world into which the 'Big Hole has been broken' is not the place where dead believers go.

A GOOD story comes from the trenches in France illustrative of the alertness and agility of the average American, born of his corner-lot training in the mysteries of baseball. Such training may be said to be the birthright of every normal citizen of the United States, and for that matter of every Canadian too, for

baseball has come to be only a shade As a simple illustration of the less the national game of Canada than it is of the neighboring Republic. In the incident recorded, this baseball training was made to serve a good end in one of the most violent phases of modern warfare.

IT APPEARS than an American solregiments, took part with his corps in the defence of Verdun. They were bombing and being bombed by their German foes. The German grenade throwers seem to have gotten the range of the squad in which was this American, and seven grenades, which ordinarily would have had disastrous results, were thrown at them in rapid succession. The American stood in one corner of the trench or crater and notwithstanding that these grenades were timed to explode within five seconds after "The process of division and sub-

division in the Protestant Church and just as deftly tossed them back has made her worthless as a moral and spiritual force in the presence of into the German trench where they national sins. Much may be done to exploded with disastrous results. quicken private devotion, but to When this exploit had been repeated arouse, educate and quicken the national life until that life compels several times, the officer in command realizing what was happening, and Legislatures to register its mind in wishing to report such a dexterous laws that make only for the welfare of the Commonwealth is beyond the power of a divided church. It must that must have violated some rule, exits forces against national evil. With claimed aloud in his native tongue : "Oh h-l. what have I done now ?" the rapid growth of democratic and gave a fictitious number. So it ranks failed to get a medal of honor earned by and designed for him.

> England that Waterloo was won on the playgrounds of Eton. With perhaps equal truth it might be said

> > ON THE BATTLE LINE

of him before, has to his credit many FIGHTING ACTIVITY is again lively vivid word-pictures of the exciteon the Galician front, according to ments and dangers of life at sea German and Austrain official reports during these troublous and tempestreceived during yesterday and last nonstimes. Thefollowing paragraph night. One of the Austrian reports speaks of the use of heavy artillery. from his "Mystery Ships" has special The Germans say that the activity point just now, since in the ruthlesswas at Smorgon, to the west of ness and uncertainty of Germany's Lutsk, on the Zlochow-Tarnopol submarine warfare, now at its height, Railway, and on the Narayuvka This is old fighting ground is gathered up the tensest interest "A submarine may enter the seas

JUNE 30, 1917

Sugana Valley to Asiago, the old fighting ground, on which the atten tion of the Allied countries was fixed with great hope for some time after the Italians commenced their first offensive in that region.

THE ITALIAN FORCES in the Tren tino, as well as on the Carso Plateau. report successes. In the former area the Italians exploded a mine under

the spur of a hill, killing the garrison and carrying the summit of the height. It is not clear from the despatches to what extent this advance carries the line toward Trent, but it seems to be a position of command ing importance. In the campaign against Trieste the Italians repulsed attacks on points they had near the coast line and further in. land, and also succeeded in advanc ing their line for some distance.

THE UNITED STATES LIBERTY Loan was oversubscribed by more than a billion dollars. This is a gratifying bit of war news for all the Allied nations. For the moment it is not known how far advanced the first United States expeditionary force is in regard to beginning its work over What is certain, however is seas. that a great effort is being made to dier, enrolled in one of the French place at the disposal of the Allies a very large fleet of airplanes and a large force of aviators. The neces sity of maintaining the supremacy of the air is now thoroughly recog-nized in every Allied country. No nized in every Allied country. greater service can be done during the present summer by the United States than that of increasing the battle fleets of the air. -June 23.

> CONVENT-INSPECTION BILL

> > PASSED IN FLORIDA

The convent inspection bill has being thrown, he deftly caught them just passed the Senate in Florida, disguised as a measure providing for the inspection of "all closed institu tions.' It was substituted for a still more odious bill which had been submitted to the House. Even had the press not clearly designated it as "the convent inspection bill" the debate in the Senate could have left no doubt as to its real purpose feat, asked the American for his The excuse given for its passage by number, and the latter, thinking he | Senator Fogarty (!) was the ingenu ous plea that it was intended to put an end to bigotry in the State. During the course of the debate Senator Johnson left the president's chair to speak against the original House happened that one soldier in the bill. "I am a son of a Metho-ranks failed to get a medal of honor dist minister," he said, "but I believe that if the Protestants will use their religion to teach better living and leave off the agitation against other IT USED to be a current saying in denominations they will accomplish more good for the people of the State." Alluding to those who were stirring up this strife, he added : "If Catholics go to hell they will have that Germany suffered at least one repulse before Verdun as a result of ant congregations. I hope that both of the bills will be killed." Senator Andrews likewise rose to say that although he understood little about Catholics, yet a certain Baptist, with what little religion he had had giver him more trouble than all the Cath olics he ever knew. These two Senators were apparently the only non-Catholic members willing to ward off all injustice and indignity from Southern ladies whose sole crime is that they have inviolably consecrated their virginal purity to Christ. Special credit is due to the manly defense made by the only Catholic member of the House, Senator Jones, of Escambia, who

in the present war, the scene of thus replied to the arguments drawn Russian victories subsequently followed by the campaigns that led "If I were to express myself as "If I were to express myself as I to the capture of Lemberg and later feel after listening to the arguments of Przemysl. Since the recenture of on this floor. I might go too far much of the ground by the Teuton The Catholics of America expect and forces, and particularly since the ask justice only, and the right to create a diversion during the Rou- dictates of their conscience. I promanian campaign, there has been test as a Catholic citizen against the little to cheer for, from the Allied enactment of any such law, as it is point of view, in this quarter. There is nothing in the despatches as received last night to indicate that State provide for all the regulation Grand liness is on a grand scale. There juries of the various counties where are too many disturbing elements our institutions are located have within the Russian Empire at the inspected such places and in every present time to permit of optimistic case have found them to be unexcept forecasts, something like a mutiny in tional. If any man who calls him he Black Sea being one of them. self a good Christian knew of the ON THE FRENCH FRONT there has good work accomplished by self. been some very heavy fighting north of the Aisne, the Germans attacking along a front of about a mile and a along a front of about a mile and a quarter being driven off at all points the character of these godly women." While the rejection of the House bill by a vote of eighteen to twelve shows that at least a glimmer of light had penetrated the darkness, yet the substitute bill itself was passed by the overwhelming majority of twenty-six to three, and is now left to the Governor for approval.-America.

accompanied with increased individual obligations to the State there comes a loud call to the moral and spiritual forces of the nation to mobilize and meet the new conditions into which we are enter ing with energy of purpose and clearness of vision. As an organization to unify and give direction to these forces the Church is of little use. Through other organizations must MR. ALFRED NOYES, university procorner-lot baseball in America.

reasons for his decision :

"The title of Sir John Leslie, as been there since about 1660, and he also assumed that there was a deed in 1682 from the consistory to them

made a name in the world of letters: Songs of Oriel." " Lough Derg in Ulster." and the "Isle of Columcille are amongst his published volumes, while he is a prolific contributor to current literature.

CONSCRIPTION

As the debate and discussion of the scription go on in and out of Parliament there emerges a very clearly development which Canada has quately apprehended and eyes may resources, industrial, financial, commercial, of whole nations. Amongst Last week we reviewed the political

far as he gathered, was as follows : impassioned appeals to patriotism population was concerned. The Leslie family, he assumed, had and duty, this phase of the question But when it is proposed to apply relations was that for many years compulsion to one department of he was sustained in power by the lessens the eyils of division or of the estates that surrounded Lough national war effort, military service almost united support of Lower detracts from the merits of union, time (by no means wasted) in study-Derg. It was stated, and he be. in the field, while practically every. Canada. To quote again from the rightly conceived. The evils of ing the monumental volumes of lieved it to be the case, that these thing else is voluntary, the vague leader of his political opponents; division are, indeed, self-evident, and lands were formerly church lands. sense of unfair discrimination is "The fact that he could congregate have been so from the beginning of fact. All the estate surrounding the beginning to deepen into a keen together elements the most hetero- the great revolt of the sixteenth

ground on which compulsory national service is justified.

THE GRAVE POLITICAL SITUATION

reached."

of the death of Sir John Macdonald.

In dismissing the case Judge them the man power at home in history of Canada during this period the discussion of union between the Cooke thus in part summed up the every walk of life not less than on the especially with regard to Sir John's Presbyterian, Methodist and Confield of battle. While the effort is policy and practice so far as the gregational bodies as it has developed

The result of that policy of sym-

understanding and closer union of all the English-speaking peoples of the world.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

IT IS an old axiom, hoary with the journey. "It may be said without any accumulated experience of countless No one is better informed on the exaggeration whatever, that the life saints and sages, that the first step complex situation in Ireland. Else- of Sir John Macdonald, from the on the read to reform is the realizawhere in this issue our readers will date he entered Parliament, is the tion of error in the past. That many find an able, interesting and in- history of Canada, for he was con- of the wisest and best in the various structive article of his-"The Great nected and associated with all the divisions of Protestantism have taken men at the Admiralty in London. events, all the facts which brought that first step becomes every day It is difficult to convey in words the the Black Sea being one of them. Canada from the position it then increasingly evident. Hence the occupied-the position of two small aspiration to reunion which, especiprovinces having nothing in common ally since the outbreak of the War, but their common allegiance, united gathers new strength as the weary momentous question of selective con- by a bond of paper and united by months roll by. The essentials of nothing else-to the present state of Christian union may not be adeland.

be turned in the wrong direction, These words are taken from the but the existence of the aspiration eloquent and generous tribute paid itself, founded as it unquestionably letting at a definite rent. In mon-place that modern warfare is not by Wilfrid Laurier twenty six years is upon a realization of the evils of ago, June 8th, 1891, on the cccasion division, is full of hope and consola-

> WE HAVE been much interested in voluntary, stimulated if you will by French Canadian element of the week by week in the official organs heard of any medium eliciting a of those denominations, and while it seems to us that under existing cirreceived only vague consideration. pathetic understanding and friendly cumstances the antis have had the this connection are worth reproducbest of the argument, that in no way ing:

island belonged to some church, sense of injustice. Furthermore, the geneous and blend them into one century. But, men's eyes have been thousands of alleged communica-Prior to the Reformation there was fortunate worker in a munition fac- compact party, and to the end of his blinded by passion? and prejudice tions from beyond the grave, I could

even do some damage within their lines. But if she does this her position is known and, if there be any future damage done, it will probably have to be done by another submarine: for she has called up a thousand perils, from every point of the compass, to close upon her return

sorrow be confessed

vith

the work be done.

"I have actually seen the course o a German submarine—which thought itself undiscovered - marked from day to day on the chart at a British The clues to all the ramifications of this work are held by a few wide sweep and subtle co-ordination of this ocean hunting; for the beginning of any tale may be known only to an Admiral in a London office, the middle of it only to a commander at Kirkwall, and the end of it only trawler skipper off the coast of Ire- the centre which, it is admitted by the

Oliver Lodge's recent work on spiritualism, and the unsettling of men's mind not otherwise securely an- Moronvilliers they held most of the chored, for which it has been responsible, gives special interest to the affirmation of an Anglican clergyman of prominence in England-Rev. E. J. G. Forse, Vicar of Southbourne on Sea - that in all his area bids fair to develop into a great studies along this line he has never communication from one who had to draw off the Allied forces from died a Catholic. His own words in attacks elsewhere. The Germans

"Some years ago I spent much Myers, Podmore, Gurney, etc., and was greatly struck by one verifiable

'Amid the vast accumulations of

collapse of the Russian efforts to worship God according to the recrudescence of Russian live necessary along that line.

to a with the exception of one salient in French, was penetrated, and is apparent y still held. The famous Chemin des THE WIDE publicity given to Sir Dames was the scene of the attack by specially picked forces on a consider-able front. The Germans on the other hand claim that southeast of positions they had won against the French attacks, losing only one unimportant portion of the ground. They

also admit that they lost a part of the positions they had captured at Vauxaillon. The fighting in this battle in the near future, and it would appear as if the Germans were seeking to force the fighting in order claim to have repulsed British attacks northwest of Warnetown and at other points along the line held by Haig's forces. General Haig's laconic reports show that the attacks exist in the German imagination, been repulsed.

FROM ITALY, by way of Amsterdam, comes a story that the renewed He is still attached to the New Zea battle in the Trentino has assumed land army, in which he is now expect extraordinary dimensions, and ex- ing his commission.

MINISTER-CONVERT

Liverpool. June 7. - Rev. Basil Withorne Holman, B. A., Cantab. who was ordained by the late Angli can Bishop King, of Lincoln, in 1901 was received into the Church by Father Carey, at Holloway, recently After having spent four years in the Lincoln diocese, as curate of Horncastle, he became acting Anglican Chaplain to the Forces in 1904 for eighteen months, and went to Luck now diocese, in India, in 1905, as chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment. He left on account of ill-health in September, 1913, and when the War broke out, he joined several raids by the enemy having the New Zealand army as private in August, 1914, and was with that army both in Egypt and in France

JUNE 30, 1917

A HEROINE OF CHARITY

SISTER TERESA VINCENT Paul L. Blakely, S. J., in Ame

Three or four days ago I happened to come across a newspaper clipping, just beginning to yellow with age. It told a story not uncommon in this modern Babylon :

"Yesterday morning Officer Smith saw a bundle sticking out of a refuse can near Sixty-eighth Street and Avenue A. It proved to be a baby, and at first was thought dead. It was taken to the Foundling Hospital on Sixty-eighth Street."

Yesterday my eyes got just a bit fice ? Of the babies who, brought dim when I read this letter on page dying into the hospital, were here ten of the "Biennial Report of the New York Foundling Hospital"

'Two weeks ago I received the dear little girl you so kindly sent me. She is just beautiful. . . She won our hearts at first sight. I have not one fault to find with her. She is the sunshine of our home. Dear Sister, I wish I could thank you personally; it is hard to express our gratitude for baby."

And this :

A line about our little darling. Our Lord surely sent us a blessing by allowing you to give us the baby. Light shines now where there were shadows before. Our lives only would be blank without her."

Now, I do not know which of these "little darlings" was the pathetic bundle picked out of the refuse can and adjudged to be dead by Officer Perhaps neither, but I cannot Smith. find three exhibits which tell more strikingly of the sublime work of the the hill of Calvary. Of plans as New York Sisters of Charity than these quotations. What to you and against her work with all the venom me is a story that seems too horrible even to be told, is the staple of their daily lives. The epithet is common; ill-usage has made it trite, but no word except "divine" will fitly designate the work of these noble women. The very abnegation of Christ is in their lives. He, in the day of His abiding with us, had joy set before Him, but chose the Cross ; that He might save us from eternal loss, and assuage our trials by the sympathy of a Heart that has known all possible human sorrow. So, too, the Sister of Charity. Perhaps your home, you who read these words, is made cheerful by the daughterly service and affection of the young girl, who still a child in her sweetness, betokens in "her little ways of cherishment" the sure promise of a noble womanhood. The world looks bright to her ; you consult nothing but her happiness, but you want her to be always near you ; you cannot think of the pain of parting. This Sister of Charity, who bends anxious. ly over the cradle of a once aban. doned infant, bearing, it may well be, in its agonized little body, the marks great numbers were assembled in the of the sins of unworthy parents, was once as your own child. She, too, has chosen the Cross. The world promised much, the ties of innocent the Auxiliary of New York, the Right affection were strong : but she cheerfully gave up all at the call of Christ. to consecrate herself, heart and soul, to the loving service of the outcast, and to embrace with especial charity the most lowly and helpless of all. the babies whom no one wants or cares for.

On September 27, 1860, a young girl, one of these chosen souls, entered the beautiful novitiate of the Sisters of Charity up at Mt. St. Vincent-on-Hudson, New York City. Her name was Jane McCrystal, and she was born in Philadelphia, of which see her kinsman, the Right Reverend John J. McCort, D.D., is now Auxiliary, on July 24, 1842. are are still living." writes a companion novice, "those who remember the sweet, fervent, young novice, whose gentle ways seemed ever to speak of Heaven." On the day of her vows, she was given the name 'Teresa Vincent," and well did she imitate her two patrons in her fervent love of God and of the poor. Assigned to St. Peter's Academy, Barclay Street, New York, in 1862. she came under the direction of Sister Irene of blessed memory. But neither was to grow old in the work of education. "For many years," writes Mother Mary Rose, a novice with Sister Teresa, and still at work at Mt. St. Vincent, "the soul of Sister frene had been stirred to its depths at the thought of so many unfortu nate infants abandoned in the streets of the city." Providence had clearly set these two extraordinary women apart, to begin a work of rescue which has since grown to an extent perhaps unparalleled in the history of charity. Early in 1869, Sister Irene was appointed to open a home for these foundlings, and for her encouragement was given five dollars and Sister Teresa, then only twenty seven years old. The first did not last long ; the second was an endowment beyond price. A house was secured on Twelfth Street, but. within a few months, babies hitherto left to die of exposure on the streets crowded the Home. As is the rule in these cases, the Sisters, now five in number, slept on the floor, and whatever scraps of food they took could gather together. In the his tory of Catholic charity this is an old story. Even at this moment in opu-New York there are Sisters, the victims of a campaign of calumny engineered by the Charity Trust, who are denying themselves food and who are denying themselves lood and proper care, that the orphans may want for nothing. "In those days," recalls Mother Mary Rose, "Sister Teresa used to sleep on the floor, and

great work, Sister Teresa was noted for her happy, fun-loving disposition In 1871, the central building of the present group on East Sixty-eighth street was erected. Under the wise and devoted care of Sisters Irene and Teresa the institution grew in efficiency and equipment, until at the resent time the great hospital, one of the first in the United States. covers the square between Sixty-eighth and Sixty-ninth streets, and Lexington and Third avenue. Sister Irene died in 1896, full of years and merits. In her stead Sister Teresa

was appointed, remaining in charge until her death Who can tell the story of those forty-eight years of love and sacri-

reborn in Christ, and not knowing the evil of the world, first woke to consciousness with their Saviour in the fields of Paradise ? Of the count less, unhappy, erring mothers, who in Sister Teresa saw something of that forgiving love of the merciful Christ which won them, as it won Magdalene back to peace and purity ? Of the 60,000 children who were brought under her hallowing influence? Of the thousands of boys and girls, once outcasts, vho now make sunshine in the hearts of foster-parents, or hear in their own homes the laughter of joyous children ? All this, and far Heart of Christ.

against her work with all the venom usually engendered of embittered The end came almost suddenly; the day before her death, Sister Teresa was actively at work among the children. One thing only ruffled the finger, or spoken a word, or exercised serenity of her last moments. "Who the slightest influence towards the will baptize these poor little ones ?' and the repetition proved the extremity of her anguish. But peace came at the end. She had trusted Him in the days of her girlhood : she would trust Him in the passage through dark waters. Near dawn on May 28 the anxious voice was stilled.

She had pleaded for the little ones even to the end. And now in heaven whither the prayers of the Holy Innocents will surely bear her as on the wings of

Angels "A throng of children like to flowers were sown

About the grass beside, or clomb her knee . . .

Three thousand people gathered at her funeral in St. Patrick's Cathedral, while the clergy of the city sanctuary. The Solemn Mass was sung by the Right Rev. John J. McCort, D.D., of Philadelphia, and Reverend Patrick J. Hayes, D.D., spoke in touching phrase of the work this great woman. "He hath exalteth the humble." But above the mournful chanting

of the Requiem and the whispered prayers of baby lips about her coffin, hear her anguished cry, "Who will aptize these poor little ones ?" She moved in our midst as a ministering angel ; let us not leave unfulfilled. whatever he the cost the one wish with which she went to God. In Christ's dear name, we, too, make that pitiful appeal for the abandoned babies of New York.

FROM THE TRENCHES A PLEA AND A CLAIM The Dublin Review

When War was declared by England the whole world turned to see what Ireland would do. That a certain number of Irishmen would fight bravely in the British Army was That had always been the case, even in days when the spirit of Ireland was troubled and when disaffection for British Rule was most rife. But what the world wanted to know was what Ireland as a whole -that is, including Nationalist Ire-land-would do. Would the Irish take the side of England and France or would they, as the Germans hoped,

either stand coldly neutral or else openly take up arms against their old hereditary enemy, England? It is true to say, that in the past Nationalist Ireland had never, since the destruction of the Irish Parlia ment at any rate, whole heartedly identified itself with any of England' struggles. In the fateful days of August, 1914, people wondered what Ireland's attitude would be towards the great War which was about to begin. It was, then, with a sense of grateful relief, that the British people heard the pronouncement of the Leader of the Irish party in Parliament that Ireland's loyalty and co operation in the coming struggle more, is written in the remembering might be counted upon. In Germany there immediately broke out a mani But the days of sorrow were approaching as wild dogs drew near to rend her work. She who had so of the most bitter attacks in the German Press. And yet Germany relation whatever upon Irish love of little children was privileged had no claim whatever upon Irish to walk with Him through Olivet to consideration. With almost every country in Europe, Ireland had more sympathy than with Germany. With France, Irishmen had had, from time immemorial, historical and tradition apostasy, I may not now speak. al connection. France, at any rate, had made some efforts to relieve Ire land from suffering and oppression whilst Germany had never lifted a

> mitigation of the conditions under which Irishmen were governed. As between Germany and France therefore, it caused no surprise to the student of history that Irishmen should prefer to fight upon the side of the French. What did cause sur prise in some quarters was that Ire land, through her representatives should take the side of England in the War, and that Irishmen should flock by tens of thousands into

Army. And yet this attitude of Ire land only made good and bore out the pledged word of Irishmen that, certain circumstances they under would loyally take their part in th defence and maintenance of the great Empire, which Irishmen had helped largely to create. What were these circumstances ? They involved the granting to Ireland of self-government or Home Rule. From the earliest days of the Home Rule movement down to the days of Parnell and Redmond, it had been always steadfastly proclaimed by Ireland that if she had her own Parliament restored, she would take her place frankly and fully in the Empire. In 1914, just before the Declaration of War, the British people, through the majority of their representatives, passed through Parliament the Bill establishing Home Rule. Shortly afterwards this Bill received the Royal Assent and passed to the Statute Book. It is true Home Rule did not come into operation, and the Irish people were disappointed when were told that, pending the they War, they would have to wait for

the establishment of their Parliament. Still, the victory was won. Home Rule was the law of the land and, in spite of their disappointment the Irish people felt that the King on freedom and possessing every and representatives of the British reasonable safeguard for minorities people had conceded their country's claim. Was it conceivable then that Ottawa, June 15 .- Speaking before Ireland should refrain from carrying pire, having had her claim to her Parliament ratified by the British electorate and sealed with the Royal it was for Ireland to show that she was ready before the world to keep her share in the Home Rule compact as well. From every platform in Great Britain the Irish members, with the assent of their constituents declared that the granting of Home era of friendship and brotherhood between the peoples of the two Islands. Here and there may have been a voice of dissent, but no one can many doubt that the Irish representatives thought who will never think again in this world.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

mans were so solicitous in a recent note, but about which they said not a word in times gone by. Even had Home Rule not been

passed, the sympathy of Ireland would still have been overwhelming. ly for Belgium and for France, where the people are, after all, by race and by religion, closely akin to her own. In Australia and Canada. and all through the Empire, there are millions of the Irish race engaged in the War, and Ireland could never be indifferent to their struggle. For Germany, on the other hand, Ireland can have no natural sympathy, or for the iron sway of the great military machine which oppresses and dark-ens the lives of the masses of the working people. In times not long gone, German mercenaries, Hessians and others, were amongst the cruellest persecutors of Ireland. From a racial, religious or historical point of view, there is no affinity between Ireland and Germany. Irishmen can watch unmoved the heroic efforts of Frenchmen to defend the soil of their country. to The Irish troops in France are glad when they find themselves fighting for the liberation of France. Lately there may have been prejudice against the French in Ireland, because French Governments foolishly and wickedly have persecuted the Catholic Church. The War, however, has changed all that. More than

two thousand French priests have died upon the battle-field, and it is impossible to think of Irishmen ever being found amongst the enemies of France Ireland, too, has shared with all humanity the horror of those new methods of warfare inaugurated by Germany, which involve the de-struction of the lives of defenceless women and children. There are v Irishmen who would not consider any advantage to Ireland too dearly bought if the price were alliance with the hordes who have been guilty of the infamies and atrocities perpetrated by Germany in the course of the War.

There may be differences of opinion as to whether the number of recruits from Ireland is or is not proportion. ately adequate. It cannot be denied, however, that Ireland's response served the description of it given by Lord Kitchener, when he declared it to be "magnificent." Even with the Irish Parliament in abeyance Ireland's response has been that. If the doors of the Irish Parliament were in fact open, the response of Ireland would be more "magnificent" still, and this it is which statesmen of all parties should realize. Had the Irish Parliament been open it is inconceivable that the tragedy of Easter, 1916, could have taken place in Dublin-it was the postponement of Home Rule which made that tragedy possible. In the course of the War the Irish troops have behaved with their accustomed valor. They have rendered a splendid serv ce which should never be lost sight of by Englishmen who may from time to time be inclined to question the real attitude of Ireland. On the fields of France and Flanders the Orange troops from the north and the Catholics from the south have alike maintained the honor of their These men in the field country. have worked and fought side by side in brotherhood and amity. One may ask in all seriousness, if this is not a sign that, under a fair and free system of government, the men of the north and south may not be trusted to work out in friendship the salvation of their common country.

Ireland is dead—no sane man be-lieves it can ever be revived. Let it be the task of statesmen of all sec-tions to devise a new system founded Every step in human progress has

Home Rule-about which the Ger. The preacher was Father Ferdinand manhood and had gone down to their Callacy, archivist of the Capuchins, who, in a discourse of great historic sound of arms had not been heard in who, in a discourse of great historic value, pointed out the supernatural reasons for confidence which the beatification of the Ven: Anne should give the Belgain people. He showed the analogy between the condition of Belgium four centuries ago and her trials of to day, and how at that date ancestors of the Belgian nation braved all trials sooner than abandon their duty and violate the Catholic faith.

BISHOP McFAUL DEAD

Trenton, N. J., June 16.-Rt. Rev. James A. McFaul, Bishop of Trenton for nearly a quarter of a century, died late this afternoon. Death was due to a complication of diseases.

Bishop McFaul had been in ill health for nearly a year, but it was only about a week ago that his condition became acute. Since Thursday he had been gradually sinking and was unconscious for several hours

before his death. Bishop McFaul was widely known writer and speaker on public Federation of Catholic Societies which now has a membership in the United States of more than two milion persons. Thereafter Bishop McFaul continued to take an active part in the affairs of that society. One of the most potable events in

Bishop McFaul's career was his success in adjusting the controversy between the Ancient Order of Hibernians and the Board of Erin as the to the best traditions of the race. result of which a union of the two was affected.

Bishop McFaul quietly observed the fortieth anniversary of his ordination recently. He was born on June 6, 1850, near Larne, County Antrim, Ireland, and was brought to New York at an early age by his parents. He was educated at St. Vincent's College, Beatty, Pa., St Francis Xavier's, New York, and at Seton Hall, South Orange, N. J. He was consecrated Bishop of Trenton on Oct. 18, 1895. Bishop 'McFaul wrote many notable articles on citizenship, education, socialism and modern problems.

ARCHBISHOP SINNOTT

PAYS TRIBUTE TO MEN OF BRANDON WHO FLOCKED TO COLORS

Brandon, June 12. - On Sunday evening last His Grace Archbishop Sinnott unveiled a roll of honor containing seventy-five names in St. Augustine's church. The sermon delivered upon the occasion was a tribute to the sacrifice offered by the men of the parish in the cause of freedom. His Grace spoke as follows :

'We are gathered here this evening to perform a ceremony, singular indeed in a Catholic Church, but yet in no sense out of place. We have come together to do honor to those of our brethren of this parish who have taken up arms in defence of their country. And we hold this ceremony in the church before the altar of sacrifice, because we believe that intelligent devotion to country can only take its rise and receive its fitting reward in devotion to God.

"There is nothing worth while gained in this world that is not gained by sacrifice. Of all the mysteries with which human life is f their common country. The old system of government in mystery of suffering. We were re-

the land. We were engrossed in our peaceful pursuits, in the develop ment of a new country, and by the clearing of the forests, and the till age of the soil and the busy works of industry, we were all bending our energies to the establishment happy homes where peace and plenty would abound, under the guidance and protection of wise institutions of government. A critical observer might have

been pardoned the conclusion that we were totally unfitted for war, that the military soul of the nation was dead, and that there were none amongst us who would give a thought let alone their possessions or their lives, for their altars and their fires How false this conclusion would be the events which have succeeded

since then have amply proven.

MOST INSPIRING FACT "It is the most inspiring fact in our whole history, that by voluntary choice and not by compulsion hundreds of thousands of men from our sparse population were ready questions. He became a prominent make the supreme sacrifice of their figure as an organizer of the American lives in order to maintain the institutions they cherished-to main tain them for themselves and their countrymen—and to extend these blessings to others. It will be our proud privilege to transmit to thos who come after us that when the hour of danger came, our manhood emulating the chivalrous ideals and

heroic conduct of our fathers, showed

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY "Within a few weeks we shall celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of this Dominion. It is an event which we may recall with pride. It would be too much to assert that wisdom has always guided our counsels or that we have been always true to the principles which our forefathers sought to incorpor ate and perpetuate in the Confederation. We have committed mistakes and we have at times acted rashly and unjustly without due regard for

the feelings or the rights of others. "But whatever blunders we de-plore, we are all united in the deep-

est love for the country which ha given us our freedom, and we are all animated by the same desire to make the work which the great men of 1867 commenced, endure and grow until it will shelter millions upon millions of a free and happy people, whose desire will be peace and whose ideals will be justice and right. "There are disintegrating and

degrading factors in our public life which should give us and which do give us concern, but the most hopeful sign for the permanence of our institutions may be found in the fact that the spirit of sacrifice is not dead amongst us — the spirit of devotion to duty and service for the public weal. This is probably the most fitting homage that in this year of jubilee we can offer to the men who conceived the idea of a great monwealth on the Northern half of the American continent and by their ability, their sagacity and their persistence were able in spite of innumerable difficulties to carry it into effect. All honor to them, and may the spirit by which they were

animated long endure. PROUD OF OUR HEROES

"Men and women of this parish, you fathers and mothers, sons and daughters, wives and sweethearts. who have given your loved ones, your best, given them without murmur or complaint, you have reason to be proud of them, for they are heroes. Your Church, which regards their devotion as the highest fulfilment of man's duty to the is glad to do them honor. Speaking quite as much as we need lawyers, as a pastor of that Church, I rejoice in the opportunity to lay my small tribute of praise and gratitude at their feet, and I regard it as a proud privilege to be in a position to congratulate this parish as a whole upon

WILSON'S PA WILL KILL MORE FLIES THAN \$8º WORTH OF ANY STICKY FLY CATCHER Clean to handle. Sold by all Drug-gists, Gauera and General Stores,

ed and glorified and that justice and right may ever reign in our midst we ardently pray. And finally let us beseech Almighty God in His mercy that the cause for which they fought may soon triumph and the day may dawn ere long when peace will be restored to a troubled world. North West Review.

FORDHAM READY WITH HOSPITAL UNIT

Fordham University is one of the first colleges to have its ambulance company called into actual service by the War Department, It will known as Unit No. 6 and represents the best equipped ambulance com-pany among the Catholic colleges of the United States. The company of a courage and endurance not inferior 119 men left recently for Allentown, Pa., for a short course of training before being sent to the French front.

Almost all the men in the unit are recruited from the freshman and sophomore classes of the Arts and Law Medical School graduates.

At a special meeting of the alumni held immediately after the com-mencement exercises it was decided to erect a granite column on the campus in honor of the Red Cross workers.

GRADUATION

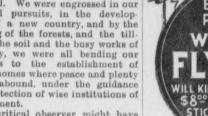
AND THE REVISION OF VALUES Take your station at this time of ear in any auditorium in the land where graduation exercises are being held. The John or Michael or Agnes or Mamie who stands upon the ros trum is a highly specialized product of the art of self-denial. What scrimping and saving there has been that sons and daughters might have their "chance "; what stretching of the slender purse to meet the de mands made constantly upon it what sacrifice on the part of fathers and mothers to further the ambition of a well-loved child !

They realize, do these hard work ing parents, that after to-night there will be a change ; that having played their role they will henceforth be lay figures in the drama of life. Their drab presence must make way for the brighter hues and fresher voices of the young. There is even a possibility that they will be treated with coldness or contempt by those for whose success they have given of their strength and substance

We are not disposed to regard the situation with the calmness that is born of inevitability. The plain fact of the matter is that here in America we have become enamored of the "white collar job." Vocational training, despite much discussion of the subject, does not seem to work itself out practically in the average community. If it did, we should have more boys who desired to follow the honorable calling of farmer or blacksmith or carpenter, and fewer

FIVE

Every 10c Packet of



CHAPLAIN PAID TRIBUTE

PRAISED QUALITIES OF LATE LT .- COL. VICTOR BUCHANAN

the Notre Dame Alumnae of Ottawa, Major the Rev. Dr. O'Gorman, in the course of a talk on his experiences as a chaplain, paid a tribute to Lieut.-Col. Victor Buchanan, of Montreal. Father O'Gorman was Assent? Britain had kept her share wounded a few days before Col. of the compact as to Home Rule, and treal. Buchanan was killed.

"One of the war pictures which is impressed most indelibly on my memory, said the speaker, "is a picture of the brickfields of Albert on the first day of September, 1916. The whole Canadian Third Brigade was bivouacked there, and on the Rule would be the beginning of a new morrow Canada was to enter the battles of the Somme. Here were 4.000 men from Canada, in the prime of manhood advancing towards wounds, mutilation and death in order to free a few acres of French spoke with the assent of the over-whelming mass of the Irish people. soil from the tyranny of the invader, and thereby aid in preserving their Had not the Boers kept their pledge own country and that of a large part to work loyally in the Empire, having of the world. It was on this field been granted freedom in their own that I met for the last time Lt. Col. country? The Irish surely could do Victor C. Buchanan, D.S.O., the O.C. ho to had been instinctively given of the 13th Battalion. He was talk-ing with my own O. C., Col. Clark, of the number of the struggles would have been withdrawn in amaze had have been withdrawn in amaze had have been signalized the pass-Victor C. Buchanan, D.S.O., the O.C. 16th, when he called me over to join them. These three colonels, none of ing of Home Rule by placing themwhom was Catholic, facilitated in selves in alliance with the German every way in their power my work as Catholic chaplain of the Third and the Turk against England. Sympathy with France, horror at the unprovoked destruction of Belgium, Brigade, and were courtesy itself towards me at all times. these things undoubtedly affected Ireland's attitude in the War; but what affected and brought about that

It is no reflection on either of the others, both of whom have won new honors and promotions, when I add that Victor Buchanan, who offered his life for his country as a com-undoubtedly does prevail, that Home his life for his country as a com-manding officer of the 5th Royal Highlanders of Canada, was as noble a soldier and as gentlemanly a Christian as I ever met in France. May God grant him eternal reward !"

Let old prejudices be cast aside ; let the hands which have been grasped upon the field of battle be grasped upon the fields of peace in Ireland also; let England trust fully and freely the people who have given so soldiers to the common many brave cause. In this way, and in this way alone, can Ireland, consistently with her national existence become loyal and true partner, ready to take her full place in peace and war with England and Scotland and all the great young nations of the Empire, so many of them her own children. The reflections here set down are the very reflections which course through the minds of many thousands of Irish soldiers in Trench and Camp today; and of these things and many an Irish soldier

WILLIAM REDMOND.

BELGIANS REJOICE OVER BEATIFICATION

THOUGH CELEBRATION CANNOT TAKE PLACE IN ANTWERP, BELGIANS IN ROME HOLD SOLEMN SERVICES

Rome, May 23, 1917.-Belgium is rejoicing over the beatification of the Ven. Anne St. Barthelemy, the pious companion of St. Teresa and founder of the Carmelites of Ant-werp. In the present condition of affairs in the little country there are no opportunities for public religious attitude more than all the rest was fetes, but the happy event was celebrated in Rome at the Church of St. undoubtedly does prevail, that home Rule, though in abeyance, is still the law of the land, and that, therefore, law of the land, and that, therefore, the baland's duty to act as her home the staff of the legation and

been marked by the toil and sweat and blood of those who had learned from Christ the divine lesson of charity, of spending one's self and being spent, even unto death one's fellow man. From Calvary downward through the ages, every charter of liberty has been writ in blood.

HEROES AND MARTYRS

" My dear friends, when your boys went forth to battle, they were animated, unconsciously perhaps, many instances, by the spirit in which I have referred-the spirit which makes heroes and martyrs. They were ready to lay down their lives in defense of the traditions and ideals for which their country stood. They were freemen and not slaves, and if they donned the armor of war it was not from any barbaric instinct for fighting, it was not from cruelty or revenge or hatred or other unworthy motive. No, it was for the worthiest and most sacred of motives. When the cry echoed throughout the land "Your country needs you" ' it awakened in their souls the spirit of sacrifice and duty which they had inherited from their forefathers, which they had been taught at their mother's knee, and which the Church had never ceased to impress on them in preaching.

"Any man who does his duty under any circumstances is worthy of honor. but he who is free and chooses the part of sacrifice is worthy of double nonor. And it is this double honor that we pay your sons to night.

"When three years ago the bloodi-est war in the history of the world broke upon the face of Europe, and our own country was involved in the awful conflict, we knew little, except from those they loved, but the sweet from the reading of history, about it is Ireland's duty to act as her representatives declared she would Rome, the staff of the legation and in a condition which knew neither The start of the legation and the start of the start of the legation and the start of the start of the legation and the start of the start of the legation and the start of the start of the start of the legation and the start of the start of the start of the legation and the start of th

small reservation of Indians somewhere in Ontario where every man of military age and fitness took up arms when the country called. I know not what credence may be attached to that report, but were it true, it were indeed a glory which might be the envy of every com-munity in the land. For my own part. I would desire nothing more glorious for any parish in this archdiocese. And even if every able-bodied young man paid the supreme penalty, the community would indeed be the loser, but the democwould racy we cherish would not be the loser, for their names would be a precious heritage to encourage inspire wherever duty called for courage and sacrifice.

PRAY FOR THE FALLEN

"And now to the honor which we willingly pay to those who are gone the force and earnestness of her and to the sorrow which we naturally feel at their loss, we must add the suffrage of our pravers. That is another reason why we are gathered here tonight. Before this altar of sacrifice and in presence of the divine Victim Who dwells thereon, we join with you in prayer that God may heed their sacrifice and grant them eternal rest. Their blood has watered the soil of France and they are buried in nameless graves far aroma of their heroic deeds is still with us and will endure as long as time will last. That God may bless

who gravitate toward monly designated as "professional life." We need skilled mechanics yet comparatively few parents are willing to have a son look forward to following a trade after leaving high school.

Nothing but a return to the spirit of Christ can save us from our pres-ent infatuation. A return to that having done its duty. "I have been told that there is a spirit means a resetting of valuations. realization that to labor-with hands as well as with brain-is to pray .- New World.

> FATHER FRASER'S CHINESE MISSION

Taichowfu, China, Nov. 28, 1916 Dear Readers of CATHOLIC RECORD

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

Yours faithfully in Jesus and Mary J. M. FRASER

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Summerside	5	00
(per Annie H. Cameron,)	-	-
J. A. H., Bedford, P. E. I.	2	00
T Complete the set		00

"That His kingdom may be extend- I. Cunningham.

SIX

FIVE MINUTE SERMON

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

THE MARKS OF THE CHURCH : THE CHURCH IS ONE

There shall be one fold and one Shepherd. n x. 16.)

The Church, that our Blessed Lord came to found on earth, to be of use to the souls of men, must possess such features or marks that men can recognize it. And as there are so many various religions, it is all more imperative that these the marks should easily be noted, and found only in one Church, the original one that Christ founded.

These marks, as you know, are The Church is one, is holy, is lic and Apostolic. We are Catholic and Apostolic. bound to know and understand these things, and the knowledge of them braces us up to the practice of our holy religion.

Unity or oneness of the The Church, to take the first characteristic today, must be a real, visible and

perpetual unity. The world, and many religions likewise, talks of broadmindedness comprehensiveness, that every man should be free to pick and choose, and take or leave what he likes, as to spiritual doctrines and the service of God. But the Church of Christ insists on real unity in Faith, in Government, in Worship.

In Faith there must be the same Creeds-the Apostles', the Nicene, and the Athanasian. And each must be believed in the same manner, explained completely and definitely in the same meaning. Test the unity of belief of any sect or church you wish, with some such subject as the communion of saints, or the forgiveness of sins, phrases they glibly use. Test their unity of belief! There would arise such a storm of controversy, and a thousand and one However, there was a period of about opinions, that it would make us realize, in comparison, what is Cath-olic Unity. About "forgiveness of sins," for example, there is not one divergent thought in the minds of a hundred thousand good Catholics.

In Government, too, there must be real unity. All the figures of the Church, a kingdom, an army, a city, a fold imply a govern-ment, a ruler, a leader, a ment, a ruler, a leader, a shepherd. Why are there ministers tions in any church except to teach and preserve unity? Otherwise each minister would be a revolutionist, raising the flag of rebellion and leading the people his own way. And if there are ministers to pre serve order and unity, why not bishops or overseers, as the name signifies, to watch over the ministers; and if bishops, why not one chief Bishop, the Pope, the Father of the faithful, the Vicar of Jesus Christ, to be in supreme charge of the Government? A ship must have a captain- whom all obey, an army a general, a government a premier. Is the Church of Christ, then, alone to be left without a head, a ruler, one whom all must acknowledge and obey ?

Real Unity in Faith, in Government, and in Worship. By worship let us understand the outward and solemn service of God. The guardians of this unity are the ritual, the ceremonies, the rubrics or regulayea, the very language in tions. which the Sacraments are administered and the Mass said. Latin is used, a dead language, which means not a spoken, commonly-used language, which in the course of time might alter so much that changes and vesture, but his hat and his manner truth sufficiently clearly at the time errors could creep in, perhaps un- of wearing it will always reveal his

view as he has given your corres firmly by them - men, who know their faith, and can give an account pondent. It is a very distinguished of it, men, who obey and honour the citizen and a very government of their Church, and by Catholic speaking. that obedience and respect strength "THE INNER MEANING OF THE WAR en their Church, and make others notice and reverence it. By being men, again, who love their holy Worship, to whom every detail, cere-Signor Meda said You have done me the honor to ask me for an expression of my thoughts on the inner meaning of the mony, and word is something sacred. Blessed are such men, they are the servants of the Most High! To them He has committed the honor of

War and on the events which have His Church. By their good lives they make it visible as the one true Church of Christ. And generations of such men, handing the faith down from father to son, as the one treasany thoughts of my own to express. As such I adhere frankly and freely ure they possess, each in their day, make the unity of God's Church perto what has been said so often and so well by the illustrious president of What a picture ! Good Catholics,

the nations' ministry. My words must be regarded as the expression kneeling in many a Church today, attending Mass, saying their Rosary, are linked, by their faith and hope of my personal opinions. In the enormous overwhelming and love, to relatives and friends world crisis into which we have been long gone before them. We, their plunged for three years, it seems to children's children, are working now that there are three distinct for that glorious crown, which our periods to be noted. The first, from August, 1914, to the entry of Italy into the War, seemed forefathers have long ago received for fidelity to the one true Church.

which

TEMPERANCE

petual.

DIDN'T LIKE THE LOOKS OF HIS HAT

would soon be concluded. But the initial fact of the campaign, the vio-Associate Justice of the Supreme Court Henry A. Melvin tells the lation of Belgian neutrality, had following good story about the late already brought into existence a question of high ideal significance Father McSweeney in a recent numout of which necessarily arose the ber of the Oakland Tribune on which consequences which followed. Very paper the Justice began his career as soon all Europe saw that it was not a reporter. He had a brother reportthe defence of the Austro Hungarian er on the same staff.

monarchy against Slav pretensions This man's knowledge on all sorts of subjects was seemingly limitless and he produced "copy" with a wonderful facility. He had one fault Alliance that was at stake, but a far tion against the Franco-Russian Alliance that was at stake, but a far more vast problem : the desire of hegemony on the part of the against which he battled manfully but sometimes unsuccessfully. He Central Empires, to use military could not always resist the bottle. successes to ensure a position of absolute and perpetual predominance a year when, with the help of that in the world. fine Christian gentleman, Father Mcrealized that it was no longer possi-Sweeney, he succeeded in keeping ble to remain outside the conflict absolutely sober. He played the organ every Sunday in Father Mcwithout, at the very least, dropping Sweeney's church, and during the to the rank of a second class Power week the good clergyman used to call taking her place as vassal of her old Allies transformed into conquerors. frequently upon his friend for the Thus began the second period of the purpose of talking with him and conflict : and this has shown more trying to strengthen his good resoluand more clearly, through succeeding

But one night this reporter was overtaken by the "enemy " and on the following morning he appeared the peoples allied against the Central at the office in a sadly demoralized state. I was instructed to take him to his quarters in the Galindo hotel. After much coaxing, mingled with the application of a few simple football tricks, I finally succeeded in getting him locked securely in his room and knew that he was sound asleep "by the sound" as Milt knew it Schwartz would say.

As I emerged from the hotel carryof Germany and Austria-Hungary, of the necessity of bringing the War to ing in my bosom the proud conscious. a rapid conclusion ; and it was then ness of a good deed well done, I met Father McSweeney. We greeted each other and he said: "Have you seen that we had the so-called peace proposal of December, 1916, with which began the third phase of the conflict. Dave?" I regret to say that I returned an evasive answer, which render. If the Allies had accepted it led the good man to believe that I had not. "Well," said he, with a sigh, "I saw him early this morning in the terms in which the Centra "Well," said he, with a Empires put it forward, they would sigh, have found themselves in a very and he avoided me - purposely I short space of time in a terrible situ think." And after a moment's reflection he added musingly: "And I did not like the looks of his hat!" Many their efforts in such a way that they their efforts in such a way that they would not have been able to re-initimes since that time I have recalled that remark and have noted that the tiate them when it was found, by the hat is an unfailing index of a man's discussion of concrete terms, that the adversary's claims were impossible of condition. A drunken man may walk straight, talk without thickness of acceptance. in the course of time might thing else about his bearing and clearly—although all did not see the

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

distinguished

AND THE PROBLEMS OF THE

all the matters which made for serious disagreement the center of

many thought that this struggle

was Balkan influence; and

It was then that Italy

fresh and more awful conflagration.

FUTURE PEACE"

the cycle runs its course some other the only possible attitude of a reason country may see how impossible it is to be left outside. A solution and the second sec 1914-1917 A PERIOD OF REVOLUTION

But there is still another aspect of the world crisis that must be consid-

ered. It is possible that the changes which the War has brought about ered. among the peoples have not yet been sufficiently realized. Yet it should be enough to see how in all the fighting countries there has come about the actual condition of the "nation difficulty in replying. Not that as a member of the government, I have any thoughts of my compty in arms"; England passing at a bound every country, everywhere the rise of colossal war industries which would have been looked on before this time as beyond the range of possibility, the finances of every country undertaking obligations and

imposing taxes which before the War would have been looked on as madness, civil populations forced to undergo restrictions which would have been thought insupportable the realization of all this should suffice to mark the three years 1914-1917 as a "period of revolution." to be a struggle, backed by armed forces, limited to the settlement of DEMOCRATIC REFORMS MUST COME

What wonder that this great social movement, which is under way, has caused the downfall of the autocratic regime in Russia, and has brought to the surface serious constitutional problems in Austria and Prussia. I will go further and say that it is only natural that the very countries which already enjoy free political institutions should see the opportune moment for a revision of those institutions in order to be better prepared to meet the internal situations which the War will have brought about. Above all things it would be a crime for parties to find reasons in the European crisis for weakening the cohesion of the whole state, to get undue advantage for themselves out of the suffering consequent on the War, to cause social disturbance, for by doing so, instead of repairing the osses they would be simply adding fresh ones, perpetuating war in the nation itself after it had been finished in the international field. But this does not mean that it would not be right, and indeed the duty of govern ments and statesmen to undertake a work of bold and prudent reform, to put on a more stable footing justice in relations between the classes, for a more fair distribution of taxation, to guarantee the direction of public military operations, the ethical and historical character of the crisis; affairs in the hands of men who must Empires have seen the absolute necessity of a definite and radical be free, strong and honest, so that it may never come under the power of self-seekers, factions, and the ambisolution, without which it became self-seekers, factions, and the ambi-clear that peace would be no more tions and cupidity of individuals or

than a truce and in a very short time castes. But here you will understand that we should be all engulfed again in a I cannot specify. I think that for collective peoples the War is, so co Coincident with this realization on speak, a state of fever which excites, the part of the Entente came the burns, but consumes. When the alization, no less clear on the part temperature falls to normal again it leaves the organism weak. Then is needed convalescence and restoratives to regain the old energy, fresh and purified, so to enjoy new life and health with even greater pleasure than of old.—Chicago New World. In reality it was a proposal for sur-

THE SACRED HEART THE SOLDIER'S FRIEND

"In these solemn days of war, devotion to the Sacred, Heart ought to take yet firmer grip upon men's souls," says the Missionary. "The thinks, then, the thoughts that are The events which followed showed down by a mortal wound he yearns for a mother's tenderness, but he -the absolute necessity for a refumust die in tragic loneliness and ents often in unavoidable neglect merited, by his devotion to the the year 1917 there began to appear sibility in entering on this third period, but no one can help seeing Sacred Heart, comfort from the Friend of Friends! In such a moment none but his Divine Friend can come to him and, through a acters, who hold long conversations spiritual communion, can communion uninteresting subjects. Nor will cate something of that joy which He our historian fail, perhaps, to remark that, curiously enough, the rise of this new school of fictionists synbrought to him every First Friday through the Sacrament of His love. In the darkness of the night, amid chronized with the spread of the the loneliness of an abandoned trench, the faithful champion of the week-end in-bed movement. See how much, alas, the doctor who first pub-Sacred Heart will find Him Whom lished that prescription may have to his soul loveth." answer for !-- America.

from pride and stubbornness and error

Likewise, submission to an earthly authority divinely constituted and assisted to teach the truth is quite consistent with legitimate intellectual emancipation. Such we believe to be the authority of Christ's Church. To heed its teaching in matters of faith and morals is to heed Christ Himself. It is simply submitting to revealed truth. The "Reformation" rejected the authority of the Church in the name of emancipation of the spirit. The consequence has been an increasing class of opinions, a heing tossed to and fro by every wind of doctrine. Is this true freedom of mind-true emancipation of spirit ?-The Guardian.

WEEK-ENDS IN BED

"Pass your week-ends in bed" is the novel advice a physician recently gave, through the public press, to the lean, the nervous and the weak. A conscientious observance of the practice, he wrote, would effect a complete restoration of health. Here is his prescription :

'The week end rest begins as soon as you get home on Saturday and lasts until you have to get back on the job Monday. Get right into bed and stay there. Have all food served in bed. No visiting. No talk. Just keep quiet and doze the time away. At the most, let someone read some good, light literature for you. Mon day morning you will find that you have found new vigor and strength for the week's work."

If that doctor's counsel is widely followed, it is clear that results of a nevertheless secures a devotional most revolutionary character are likely to ensue. For in all probability vast multitudes of men, women and children will now suddenly discover, for the first time, that they are dangerously lean, nervous or weak, and will joyfully hasten to adopt the pleasant panacea of a week-end in bed. The spread of the practice will sadly deplete, no doubt, our Sunday congregations. For those who now get up very reluctantly just in time to be late for the eleven o'clock Mass, will, on the plea of safeguarding their health, consider themselves excused even testantism has much to learn of these from evening Benediction. Then since empty pews and empty contribution boxes, as all the world knows, are near relatives, many a worthy parochial charity will probably begin to languish. Other economic results of the week end in bed movement will, perhaps, be the failure of numberless summer resorts, for fewer and fewer people will flit off Friday evening to mountain, lake or beach. The managers of theaters and film halls, most likely, will also go into bankruptcy owing to loss of patronage on what were once their best-paying days. Merchants, too, will be

threatened with financial disaster, for the the week end-in-bed enthusiasts will naturally buy but few new clothes, and those will be of the simplest, least expensive kind, and week enders will no longer use a hundred things, from automobiles to ritual of the Knights of Columbus and golf sticks, which they once considered indispensable.

It will also be interesting to observe what kind of best-sellers will of four leaders of the Masonic order now be popular with those taking the new treatment. The stories will, of that the fake oath is a part of the course, have to be of a very soothing ritual of the Knights of Columbus soldier is lonely in the midst of a and somniferous character, for novels and which report condemned as libel-legion, when he faces eternity. He that are too thrilling or absorbing ous the statement that such an will be likely to delay the patient's obligation formed any part of the thinks, inter the barrier with the learness, but he week end in bed prescription is Indeed, some neither the alleged oath nor any oath it will future historian of our Ame

THE CATHOLIC

CHURCH

"When I was a little boy my best

Feeling thus, I am all the more

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"First a respect for the organizing power and wisdom of the Catholic For Sprains, Take a map of Oakland Lame Muscles and mark on it the location of the Catholic churches. They are all over a mile apart, but not much over

Absorbine, Jr., brings quick relief. Keep it always at hand for instant use. Athletes use Absorbine, Jr., for the muscle that has been strained, for the a mile apart. Then locate the Pro-testant churches. They are gathered in groups, competing with one another cut or laceration that runs a chance of infection; for the abrasion that pains and the limbs that are stiff and lame Second, reverence and dignity in

from over-exertion. Walter Johnson, the famous pitcher Walter Johnson, the famous pitcher of the Washington Americans, says : "Absorbine, Jr., is a first-class liniment and rub-down for tired muscles. I have used it myself to advantage and can heartily recommend it to ball players everywhere." Absorbire, Jr., is a concentrated antispetic liniment—only a few drops provinced et an application. It is safe

required at an application. It is safe and pleasant to use-leaves no greasy residue. Sold by most druggists, \$1.00 and \$2.00 a bottle or postpaid. Liberal trial bottle for 10c in stamps. W. F. Young, P. D. F., 299 Lymans Bldg., Montreal, Can.



"THE LILY OF

JUNE 30, 1917

Church

wastefully and foolishly.

vorship are virtues of the Catholic

Church, which are too often lacking

in our Protestant churches. While

the Catholic Church has limitations

to its lack of congregational singing

and in its use of a dead language, it

spirit and an atmosphere of worship

far greater than the average Protest-

ant church. Our Protestant churches

with their (too often) undignified

architecture, gingerbread decorations,

giggling choirs, cheap music and

slangy preaching have much to learn

worship goes democracy as an admir-

able quality in the Catholic Church.

democratic in its worship. But Pro-

austere, and the only display

he enters the Catholic Church.

from the dignity and reverence of the

Catholic Church.

man

Church.

perceived

And this real unity must, secondly be visible. A mark by which a thing is known must be visible, or bow could the thing be recognized a This seems so self-evident that one can scarcely believe that it has been an argument for ages that the Church of Christ existed in its purity so long—that length of time is very much debated — and then it became submerged, and appeared again in radiance at the Reforma-And what became of the souls of men during those centuries in which the Church was lost to view, whether it was wandering in the desert like the Israelites, or pursuing its course as a subterranean river? To do its work—that is, to save souls—the Church must always be visible to the souls that seek her in earnestness and truth. That was the object of its Divine Founder; it had to be the light of the world, and no varying or uncertain light, to enlighten the souls of men. And if men say that its light was quenched, that it could not be discerned, are they not blaspheming

that Almighty, Who could create the sun in the heavens, and the moon, the faithful witness, and yet failed, the faithful witness, and yet failed, as they say, when He created His mined to support the Government in hurch ! The Unity of the Church has to be represented in the ministry, Signor Church

a real, visible, and perpetual Unity. How could it be one if it were not always the selfsame one? So the perpetual unity of the Church pre-cludes and makes impossible a fall, a lapse, a vital error in that Church. repentant Church, a reformed Church has not had perpetual unity. No, the Church of Christ, as it was

founded, so it has gone and will go future of the civilized nations, Italy unto the end, really the same one Church, visibly the same Church, perpetually the same Church.

-San Francisco Monitor took on themselves a grave respon

REFORMS MUST FOLLOW WAR

IS OPINION OF MEDA

has

period, but no one can help seeing today how right they were. Ger-many's recourse to the system of indiscriminate massacre, without quarter given, on the sea, has brought about the intervention of Filippo Meda, the distinguished America, perhaps the most striking episode in the whole cycle of history; Catholic member in the Italian and this intervention, apart from the Chamber, and now minister of the very important department of finance notable material aid which it will give to the Allies, has, above everyin the national cabinet, has given to thing else, an extraordinary moral your correspondent an expression of of the War (or 'The Inner Meaning of the War in the Sphere of Ideals') and the character of the struggle for the liberties of the peoples; for the Problems of the Future Peace." defence of civilization, for the reven-Both the man and the moment

dication of human rights. make Signor Meda's interview-article As things stand, and particularly after the magnificent English offen. of special interest. His working life been spent in Catholic literary, sive on the Western front, final vicsocial and political activity. In each sphere he has risen to the highest tory for the Allied arms may come comparatively soon. But at the same time it can be said without fear place. For many years now representing an important constituency in of denial that if that victory failed, Milan among the "Catholics who are the Central Empires, and Germany deputies" in the Italian Parliament, in particular, would emerge from the conflict, defeated, crushed under the he is recognized as their leader and, when Signor Boselli determined that weight of universal reprobation, for every shade of thought in the counno material success could cancel the sentence already written in history. The progressive widening of the

scope Meda was marked out to represent the Catholics whose patriotism has periods has had the effect of increasing by degrees the series of problems shown. up so gloriously in this national—and world—crisis. That is but a slight suggestion of the reasons why the utterances of Signor to be solved. No longer now is it Meda as a man are of special value. arise, Armenia and Palestine must For the moment, everyone is realiz-

And we have had the blessed latth given to us to belong to this, the Church of Jesus Christ. We can do honor to our Divine Master by being zealous subjects of the Church. By being men, who take a pride in knowing their duties and standing

EMANCIPATION

Emancipation is a high-sounding word, but not always with a corresponding high meaning. If a boy emancipates himself from the author-

ity of his parents he is evidently not playmate was a Roman Catholic and I have never lost the interest and doing a praiseworthy thing; nor is it a laudable achievement if a man kind regard for his church which I emancipates himself from the comacquired then. I have worshipped mandments of God.

gratefully and sincerely in Catholic churches both in America and Europe Neither is all intellectual emancipation a deed to be proud of. For truth means freedom, error is slavery. The beginners in wisdom are most and I refuse to surrender my part in that great mediæval Catholic Church progressive widening of the of the War during the three aration as they advance in knowledge which built the cathedrals of Europe and which is the common ancestor of both the Protestant and the Cathotheir mind becomes enthralled by the facts of science and the vanities of philosophy. But this submission and Thomas A. Kempis belong by merely a question of the restoration of the mind to truth is its perfection inheritance to the Protestant just as much as to the Catholic. of Belgium, the restitution of Alsace and glory. The true emancipation and Lorraine to France and the natural confines to Italy. Poland must re-dom from error.

oncerned at the epidemics of anti-From this it follows that mental Catholic agitation which from time ing just now how vital that is for the future of the civilized nations, Italy among them. ing just now how vital that is for the future of the civilized nations, Italy the Austrian-Hungarian monarchy intervention does not necessarily the Austrian-Hungarian monarchy intervention does not necessarily intervention does not necessarily exclude dependence on authority. to time sweep across the country. have asked myself, as every thought ful man has, why this violence of anti Catholic feeling? Since Cath-Rome, the "Corriere d'Italia," has Questions of the spheres of influence authority in question carry a guar-been publishing recently the views in the Mediterranean and Africa of God. To claim independence from olics and Protestants must live to-

in the Mediterranean and Africa of God. To claim independence from gether in this country, and it is prob-cannot be overlooked, and indeed the God in our thoughts would be both ably for each other's good that they

matter be fortunate for him if he has literature will, perhaps, note that in resemblance thereto in manner, spirit or purpose is used or a new type of novel, one quite devoid forms a part of the ceremonies of any degree of the Knights of Columof action and innocent of artistry, but abounding in tiresome descriptive passages and full of colorless charbus "-Sunday Visitor.

> Mary was truly the valiant woman full of devotedness to her household and ordinary duties, forgetful of self, constant in habits of industry charity, and solicitude for others.

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JUNE 80, 1917		
CHATS WITH YOUNG MEN	OUR BOYS AND GIRLS	"I on s
	DEAR MAMMA, SHE KNOWS	hors ing l
NOT WORTH WHILE	My pa, he scolds jes becuz	"F but
s not worth while to tinker with a	He says I'm gettin' "tough ;" He says my face is never clean	as I
deal that isn't straight, s not worth while to lie and cheat	My hands are always rough ; I'm not behavin' like I should,	I ran
your way through victory's gate.	An' goin' wrong, I s'pose, But ma, she takes an' pats my head	give
boy of mine, whate'er you do,	An' smiles, becuz she knows !	less
whate'er the prize you'd claim, honest in the way you strive and	My pa hain't got no use for boys ;	costi
keep your hands from shame. member when Temptation comes	He wants them always men. I wonder if he's clean forgot	
to lure you with her smile nat if you have to cheat to win the	The boy he must 'a' been. For ma, she says they're all alike	
goal is not worth while.	'Bout faces an' hands an' clothes,	Bloo
s not worth while to sell yourself	An' says I'll learn to be a man ; An' ma—I guess she knows !	W the
for anything on earth. fe judges us by what we are and	My pa he says I ain't no good	the
not how much we're worth.	At doin' anything ; I' ruther fool away the time	unde
nd men have pawned themselves for gold and conquered by a	An' whistle, play an' sing ;	thro
scheme find at last the honor lost they	But ma, she smiles an' says l'm young,	to H the
never could redeem. ever you are moved to lie or win	An' then up she goes An' kisses me an' she knows how,	Sacr
by cunning wile,	For ma, you bet she knows !	that with
emember that Temptation's pay has never been worth while.	My pa, he says I'll never be A business man like him,	long W
ne tempter cannot bring you joy	Becuz I hain't got any "drive" An "get up," "pluck" an "vim,"	inas
nor happiness nor friends, is path that seems so smooth to	But ma, she says so solemnlike,	was
tread in sorrow always ends.	A man's a boy that grows, An' boys must have their playin'	as t Him
is money and his fame are base, but thinly gilded o'er,	spell, An' ma's a trump an' knows !	man flesh
ad cheap and tawdry things for which to barter honor for ;	My pa, he shakes his head and sighs	thos
ake failure if you must, my boy,	An' says he doesn't see	hum
trod weary mile on mile, at keep your self-respect unstained	Where I get all the careless ways That seem jes' born in me,	countrea
-that only is worth while.	An' ma, she laughs an' laughs an' laughs	with
his lesson once the Master taught when Satan proudly came	Till pa's face crimson grows, An' then she says, "'Tis very queer,"	the
nd offered Him the world if He	But somehow, ma, she knows !	ous
would only stoop to shame. t's not worth while," the Master	My ma she knows most everything	drop
thought and spurned him there and then,	'Bout boys an' what they like ; She's never scoldin' bout the muss	earr
et in a thousand different ways still Satan comes to men,	I make with kites and bike. She says she wants me to be good	mill
boy of mine when you are moved	An' conquer all my foes,	its don
to actions that defile, Il pray you'll have the wisdom, too,	An' you can jes' bet I'm goin' to be, 'Cuz my sweet ma, she knows !	for
to say they're not worth while.	HER THOUGHTLESS DARING	and
-Edward A: Guest	My mother was seated in a large	Blog
THINKING YOU CAN Conscience makes cowards of us	rocking-chair, with Laura and me on her lap, in our cozy sitting room,	
1-and so does fear. If we are	one winter evening at dusk. The fire was the only light we had, while	
raid to try, if the thought lodges in ar brain that we cannot do this	we were talking over that day's	
ing—we can't and that's an end of We can stop before we begin, as	happenings. After a pause Laura said :	is r
e Irishman would say, for there's	"Mamma dear, we're still waiting for you to tell us a little story, before	said
o use—we are foredoomed to fail- re.	we turn on the lights and start to	disc "WI
Your mental condition must be ght, your mind attuned to success,	study our lessons." That afternoon we had received a	etc.
nd the battle is half won. No one admires a cocky, conceited	letter from my aunt stating that grandma was very ill, and we both	the
pe, but there is a difference be-	knew that was what made mamma	Hin is d
nowing that you can do the thing	so quiet and thoughtful. To Laura's remark she answered :	min
nd do it right, carries you half way success—and just trying takes you	"No, girls, I'm afraid you'll have to give up your story tonight, I can't	lips Red
he other half.	think of any right now." Nestling closer in sympathetic	the It i
GIVE AND GET	understanding, we begged :	Fat
Secretary Daniels recently com- ended some brave seamen for devo-	"Tell us something from your own childhood."	peti
on to duty at the time of an explo-	For a minute mother sat lost in thoughts, then with a sigh she told	app Mer
on on the armored cruiser San iego in Mexican waters.	us the following experience :	hav wor
Two of these men, Mr. Daniels says, though "off watch" at the time,	"When I was about twelve years old my dearest playmate was a little	divi
atered the firerooms searching for ajured men, and assisted at the risk	red colt with light mane and tail. His name was Foxy. He was beauti-	into
t their lives in securing the boilers	ful and loving, but - oh, so mis- chievous.	part
nd hauling fires. How many of us when "off watch"	"One summer afternoon, while	spir
re willing and ready to give needed	mother and I were alone, Foxy	bow

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

relies

Dear mother had nearly fainted eeing me rush under the fighting ses, and the other lady was help. her into the house.

Foxy followed me home willingly, my pride was all gone. As soon had the colt locked in the stable, n in to mother's room, and kneel by her bedside I begged her foralone for my disness, not dience, but also for my thought-s daring, which had come near ting my life."-Catholic News.

THE PRECIOUS BLOOD

uly is the month of the Precious

Vhy is the blood of Jesus called Precious Blood ? Because it was blood of God Himself, veiled der the form of man. and there-e every drop of it as it flowed ough His sacred veins deserves supreme homage, as being united Lord's prayer is a lesson of absolute His divinity. Hence, we can adore Precious Blood as we adore the red Heart of Jesus, and all else belongs to the sacred humanity, the supreme homage that begs to God alone. Ve also term it the Precious Blood

smuch as it was the blood of One knowledge. Surelyour prayershould was not only full of grace, but Himself the Source of all grace, that the grace that dwelt with n was infinite, and the grace that nifested itself through the veil of head the staught us by the Son of God Himself: "When you pray say, 'Our Father.'"—The Tablet. h had no bounds or limits, save

use that the mere face of His man nature carried with it. If, refore, the blood of the saints is inted as most precious, if we sure up a piece of cloth, stained h their blood, how much more is blood of the King of saints, cious beyond all price !

The Precious Blood is also preci s on account of its effects. One makes men happiest in themselves po of it was sufficient not only to makes them most serviceable to pp of it was sufficient not only to anse the world from sin, but to all possible graces for all the equally true with its parts transllions who have ever lived on posed; service to others is one of the shortest roads to happiness. In preciousness ! What has it not fact there is no such thing as selfish for man! What has it not done me! It has washed me clean made me pure, in spite of all my s. O Jesus, give me an ever-creasing devotion to the Precious od.-Rev. F. Clarke, S. J.

THE OUR FATHER

in the ninth chapter of St. Luke it In the finith chapter of St. Like to related that one of His disciples id to Our Lord, "Lord, teach us we to pray, as John also taught his sciples." And He said to them, Yhen you pray, say, 'Our Father,' ". The Lord's means we at that Then you pray, say, 'Our Father,' ." The Lord's prayer was at that oment composed and recited for e first time by the Son of God mself. In its origin, therefore, it divine. It was conceived in the helpful words. "Words are things"; nd of Jesus Christ : spoken by the Diverse and more, they are builders or nd of Jesus Christ : spoken by the s and tongue of Our Blessed deemer : its words are every one words of none other than God. is for this reason that the Our of encouragement often give more ther is preeminently the great actual help than money or influence ayer of the Christian. No other A friend may furnish us capital or tion, whether of man or angel, proaches it in sacred sublimity. in have been taught how to pray, ve even been given the form and ords of proper prayer by their vine Teacher and Saviour. We may divide the Lord's prayer

to eight distinct parts. The first festation of personal interest, we rt serves as an introduction which brotherly pat on the shoulder. ables us to present ourselves, in irit, before God's celestial throne,

separate petitions, the first three of which relate to God's greater glory, stimulated by it. But if he sees in-

are found in the human father are to be found a thousand times increased in Our Heavenly Father. We present ourselves to Him as children, not as slaves. He is ready to listen to us as a Father, not as a property when we are not this provided in the minutes, is sure to reflect on the rationale of the vengeful ruler. We are not His slaves, but His children, weak, bloodless victory. It dawns on him that it takes two to make a fight, and vacillating in our piety, quick to prove ourselves forgetful and ungrateful. He is not our Master, we are not His slaves. It is affec-tion of the subject o tion and confidence Carist would inspire in us by these first words of

POWER OF KIND

WORDS

AND RECEIVER

keep it from themselves.

Invariably, people are surprised at their self-satisfaction when they first prove that kind words turn away the most excellent of all prayers. Even as the little child trusts and wrath. Instead of feeling cowardly or sycophantic, they have a strange upon his human father for consciousness of power, a mastery of self and externals, that shows the relief and assistance in all troubles, anxieties, needs and necessities, so we as children of God are to throw folly of a "chip on the shoulder" attitude and confirms the Bible's ourselves upon the divine compaswords : "He that is slow to wrath is sion, tolerance and paternal affection of great understanding, but he that of Our Father Who is in Heaven. The wonderful lesson that is taught

is hasty of spirit exalteth folly. And kind words act and react on the body. The recipient is braced for new effort by the kindly interest of his fellow man, he squares his confidence in God's love for us. Humble yet not cringing or aweshoulders literally as well as figur-atively, drinks in more oxygen—lives struck, we are to depend upon Him who clothes the lillies of the fields a fuller, cleaner life. The speaker feels the current of real, earnest and numbers even the insignificant sparrows, not one of which falls to vibrant life. within him. The calm ness, purpose, breadth of the object the ground without the Creator's ive life are sure to improve one's physical side. "Pleasant words are never lack reliance upon God's care for us, if we but remember the as honeycomb, sweet to the soul, and health to the bones," says the in-spired writer. What folly to neglect such an opportunity of enriching ourselves by enriching others !

Anthony's Messenger.

pain !

Argument is the vehicle of any un. kind, and often foolish words. At first thought, we would expect the educated classes to be the most tolerant, the slowest to anger. They, BENEFICIAL BOTH TO GIVER more than others, should appreciate the futility of such a course, and their respect for fact should outweigh Ruskin said that the training which personalities. On the contrary, it seems that "a little learning is a dangerous thing"; often the educa-ted surprise us with their readiness to direct a friendly argument into channels of personality. Is it that they are originally hypersensitive, or oes control of expression decrease happiness ; subjective thought narwith increase of receptivity? Unrows the mind, self-aggrandizement tenable ? But it sometimes seems so. hardens the heart, tangible things Argument among those untrained for alone do not bring lasting satisfac it always carries some hostility. tion. Spirituality is the essence of The average person "gets nowhere" in argument. Discussion is the greatness, and they who turn sun-shine into the lives of others cannot the proper means of interchanging ideas him to rise. and beliefs. It can proceed with What an exquisite provision of the kindness and need never degenerate

all wise Creator-this reflex effect of kindness, and how blind we must be into scornful or violent language.

Let us talk with each other, not at not to see it ! Even on the grounds each other. Let each bring to the common centre what he knows, lay it in the crucible of united knowledge, and quietly abide the result. If he is not right, it is worth a great deal mine if I do not give," said Seneca. The easiest things to give-the to find it out. A concerted aim at fact, at truth, without any thought of most inexpensive yet the most valu-"showing up" each other, elevates us collectively and individually.

In any discussion, dispassionate or heated, if one wants his words to wreckers and it rests with the carry weight he must weigh them "Whom the gods destroy they first make mad." When a person allows personal animus to vent itself in hot speaker as to whether they shall be constructive or destructive. Words words, his intellectual loss is a dual his companions no longer seek secure the necessary "pull" through duty or obligation, but such assistto inform him, and secondly his expression suffers by inhibition. ance touches our personal powers only superficially; what stimulates purpose and energy, makes us believe bosom of foc "Be not hasty in thy spirit to be anger resteth in the

Angry words are useless, cruel, in ourselves and that our purpose is poisonous. Anger is a consuming flame; its true pathological signifiworthy, are words of cheer-a mani festation of personal interest, with a cance is just dawning on science. It is without value in the scheme of Verbal encouragement must not and hauling fires. How many of us when "off watch" are willing and ready to give needed to shirk the call and ease our con-science with the excuse that we are to shirk the call and ease our con-to shirk the call and ease our con-to shirk the call and ease our con-to shirk the call and ease our con-science with the excuse that we are to shirk the call and ease our con-to shirk the call and the excuss that we are the shirk the call and the ease the the corral field field for ced in ; he had over the shirk the call and the excuss that we are the shirk the call and the the corral field field field of corral the the corral field field field field the corral field field field field field field the corral field fie

bosom of fools.







I thought you left Canada some years ago. My, Bill ! You look just as natural as ever. Let me see now, it must be thirty years since I saw you before. That was the time that your father and my father were attending a meeting in Toronto, and were staying at the Walker House. Gee ! Those were the happy days. I will never forget. My ! How you laughed at me when I fell sliding on the clean floor of the Office of the Hotel. My Dad thought or. Have you been in Toronto lately ?

SEVEN

We all know men who are sticklers for hours, who are afraid of working overtime, who want to leave the office on the minute, or a little before, and are indifferent to their employer's interests after their day's work is ended.

"off duty !"

I have known young men absolutely to refuse to do what was asked of them because this specific requirement was not mentioned in the contract when they were engaged.

Nature's motto is : "Give and get, or hold and lose." The more we give of ourselves, the more will come back to us. This is the law of life. But if we are mean and stingy and niggardly of service, our reward shall be of like measure.

PUT YOURSELF IN IT

You've got to put yourself into your work if it is to be good work. Doing it half-heartedly will bring you just about that much success. You must spend yourself if you want returns, not alone your time and strength, but everything that is in you, must go into this work, if it is to be your life's expression and your hope a competence.-Catholic Columbian.

THE MASS

" It is the Mass that matters," was a favorite remark of the late Monsignor Benson. An Irish writer is reminded by it of the time when the Irish people attended Mass at the peril of their lives. "It is the Mass that matters," they said, as they knelt in driving rain and wind around the Mass Rock on some bleak hillside, or in a mud shieling. "While all over Europe the Church's majestic liturgy was being celebrated in its | them. entirety and brought year by year to greater perfection," says this writer, in Ireland the sacraments and the Mass were all that mattered. . . Devotion to the Blessed Sacrament neck with his soft lips, to think has ever been, and, please God, will much about it, until I lifted my ever be, the hallmark of Irish Catholicism."-Sacred Heart Review.

and that was where Foxy went.

just come on a visit, were watching me as I walked after Foxy. Believ ing I could easily coax him to follow me home, I considered it unnecessary to ride horseback.

other games, often played hide and go-seek and tag. He just kept out of my reach, circling round one horse after another. Every time I thought I had him separated from them, and started homeward, he would gallop past me back to another horse. Mother was motioning for me to

though I had been running so the made. blinded me.

horses seemed crazy with fury, they were on their hind feet, biting and striking at each other with their front hoofs.

"Only one thought of capturing Foxy possessed me, and—I dashe under the bridge of fighting hoofs. dashed 'Just as I reached Foxy, and threw both arms around his neck, there was a loud thud right behind me. Both horses had fallen to the ground. Had I been a tenth of a second later, I would have been buried underneath

"A cold chill ran down my spine as those thoughts rushed through me. But I was too proud over catch ing Foxy, who was nibbling at my tired head from the glossy neck and looked toward home.

and the last four to our own needs "It was not very far from home. and the last four to our own needs tentional exaggeration, more harm Mother and aneighbor lady, who had and necessities. Thus the prayer of than good is done; or overdraws all prayers, by its form, impresses himself the butt of satire, or overupon us the one great truth, which draws his need of assistance; in is above all others in importance and either case losing self confidence vital necessity for ourselves, i. e., that God must always hold first place applied is hard to stand, but even so "I soon found I had a hard task on my hands, for Foxy and I, among that we must first seek "the kingdom that we must first seek the singest of God and His justice." It brings home to us the lesson that the world home to us the lesson that the world chant me refuses, through malice or the the world with the warmth of that we must first seek "the kingdom truth conveyed. Gentle criticism, greater glory explains everything in life_It was for the greater glory of God that the earth, and all things currents of self expression at their had there God that the earth, and all things therein, were created. It was for very fount. Arraying ourselves with come and get a saddle horse, but God's greater glory that we were sweat was trickling down my face, I was too angry over Foxy's teasing to obey her. I had been bragging to the sun shines, the rain falls, the lady by mother's side, how well I flowers bloom, the birds sing : that had my pet trained. Though I had only told the truth, I knew she would not believe me if I had to gift of intelligence to render God's opposition dies when you refuse to oppose? It really is worth much to would not believe me if I had to And unless we exercise our highest for you. Haven't you noticed that love and service, we are failing to learn what others think of us. One All the horses were galloping fulfil the first and greatest purpose around, one had torn loose and was of our having been put in the world. fighting with another one. I was on All other considerations are second our Maker, else we shall mar the other fellows eyes may give you a

> The introduction to the Lord's is an acknowledgment prompted by love and confidence rather than by address the Omnipotent not as our King, our Judge, but as Our Father, and this realization of the beneficent lily stands serenely above his pros-

creation.

Fatherhood of God is the consoling trate form. and encouraging idea of our religion All the care, solicitude, tender

selves," said Pope.

The word of

criticism cruelly it behooves us to heed it if there be reason before its truths are avail-

our critics helps in two ways. It It is for God's greater glory e world is divinely preserved. immediately softens the critics expression, and it adds our own selfan elucidation of our faults. If you

agree with a critic—assuming that his correction is well founded—he

can soon disarm anger, envy, or said: "I am the flower of God, for I whatever the precipitating animus am the fairest and the most perfect and the interest and the most perfect with another one. I was on one side of them, and Foxy on the side nearest home. The two large horses seemed crazy with fury, they into the increasing of the glory of the into the increasing of the glory of one side nearest home. The two large horses seemed crazy with fury, they is a creating the interest and the most perfect in beauty and variety of form and delicacy of fragrance of all the fineness—and get at the rock bottom into the increasing of the glory of facts. Seeing yourself through the you are not the flower of God. Why, beauty and harmony of the plan of new view of your personality, show possible improvements and poten-tialities in character development of the valley said modestly: "I am The introduction to the Lords tialities in character-development of the valley said modestry: I am proven is the petitioner's acknowl-edging of the eternal majesty and power of the Almighty. And yet it provement should gladly assist in his ing arbutus said: "Before any of own character analysis. The oak, in you come forth I am blooming under his great strength, may laugh at the awe and fear. For Our Saviour lily's frailty. When the wind blows I not the flower of God ?" And all taught and urged His disciples to he stands unmoved, while the flower the flowers cried out : "No, you are have recourse to their God as a bends to the ground. But the gale no flower at all; you are a come rises to a cyclone, and the oak's outer."

resistance is his undoing. He cannot bend and after the storm is over the lily stands serenely above his pros-them : "Little flowers, do you not know that every flower that

power of kind words to disarm angry passion; its possibilities are limit the sod and blossoms forth, catching sympathy and paternal feeling that less. There is a beautiful philosophy the sunlight from God and flinging

his whole being. "To be angry is to revenge the faults of others on our Kind words are the more effective

for simplicity. A simple, expressive word between speaker and recipient is just what a straight line is between two points-the shortest distance. the most direct connection. Flowery diction and verbosity detract from sincerity, or at least make sincerity questionable; they appropriate too much to themselves, whereas the spirit behind them is the all-impor-

And there is a time for even the kindest words; at some moments silence is the greatest eloquence. Wise is the man who having nothing to say refrains from giving wordy evidence of the fact .-- L. E. Eubanks in The Magnificat.

DISPUTE OF FLOWERS

The flowers got into a debate one morning as to which of them was flower of God. And the rose I am blooming long before you bloomed. I am the primitive flower; the leaves and under the snow

And then God's wind, glowing on

We must dwell a moment on this God's call, and comes out of the cold,

it was a shame to dirty that clean floor. Have you been in Toronto lately? Is that so? I was there myself last week. My Gosh! they have got the House fixed up beautifully, and the Meals are just as good as ever. In fact, I think they are a little better. It does an old timer of that Hotel a lot of good to see the way in which they look after women and children when they go in there. Mr. Wright, the Proprietor, is on the job all the time, moving around to see that everybody is atterded to. Nothing escapes his eye. No doubt there will be lots of other Hotels in Toronto, and many of them pretty good ones, Billy, but there is only one WALKER HOUSE for mine. Well, TORONTO'S FAMOUS HOTEL Good.Rve Old Chap 1 All right, that'a WALKER HOUSE for mine. Well, Good-Bye Old Chap! All right, that's a Go! Walker House next Tuesday. Mind your Step, you are getting old now, Bill. Good-Bye!

The WALKER HOUSE Geo. Wright & Co. - Proprietors



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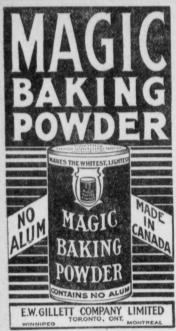
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RIGHT



OFFICIAL STATISTICS

WITH REGARD TO CROPS

Ottawa, June 13, 1917-The Census and Statistics Office issued to-day a preliminary estimate of the areas sown to grain crops this spring, with a report of their condition on May 31 as compiled from the returns of crop correspondents. The reports from the prairie provinces state that the spring there is very backward, and seeding is consequently late. At the end of May severe frosts cut down the growing wheat plant ; but rapid recovery was anticipated. Rain was needed for the germination of the later sown crops and of wheat sown on stubble.

AREA AND CONDITION OF WHEAT It is estimated from the reports of correspondents that the total area sown to wheat for 1917 is 13,450,250 acres, as compared with 14,897,000 acres, the area sown, and with 12,-900.600 acres, the area harvested in Thus, the area sown this year, 1916. whilst nearly 10% less than the area sown for 1916, is about 4% more than the area harvested for 1916. In arriving at these figures revised returns of the Census of 1916 have been included for Manitoba; for Saskatchewan and Alberta similar revisions have not yet been completed. pleted. As compared with the areas sown for 1916, the returns this year indicate small increases under wheat in each of the Atlantic provinces and in British Columbia and an increase of 25,000 acres in Quebec; but for each of the remaining prov-inces decreases are reported to the extent of 154,000 acres in Ontario, 254,000 acres in Manitoba, 927,000 acres in Saskatchewan and 158,000 acres in Alberta. Of the total area under wheat 809,250 acres were sown last fall and 12,641,000 acres were sown this spring. In the three prairie provinces the total area sown to wheat is estimated at 12,497,550 acres, comprising 2,476,850 acres in Manitoba, 7,605,700 acres in Saskatchewan and 2,415,000 acres in Alberta.

The average condition on May 31, in per cent of the standard representing a full crop is for fall wheat for Canada 84% as compared with 90% on May 31 last year and with 91% the average condition on the corresponding date for the seven years ended 1916. In the prairie provinces the condition of wheat is 87% of the New World. andard in Manitoba, 80% in Saskatchewan and 92% in Alberta. verted into a standard of 100 are representing the average condition at the end of May of the past seven years 1910 16 the condition for the whole of Canada of fall wheat is 86, of spring wheat 94, and of fall wheat Thus, according to its reported condition on May 31, the anticipated yield per acre of wheat this year is 7% less than the average of the seven years 1910-16. AREA AND CONDITION OF OTHER CROPS The decrease in the area sown to wheat this year is partly due to the curtailment of the seeding season by the lateness of the spring and efforts were therefore appar-ently directed towards an increase in the areas sown to other crops. For oats, the acreage is 11,781,900 acres as compared with 11, 376,346 acres, the area sown, and 9,875,346 acres, the area harvested last year. Barley is sown to 1,954, 100 acres as against 1,827,780 acres, area sown, and 1,681 the 180 acres, the area harvested in 1916. Rye has a sown area of 159,478 acres, as compared with 147,170 acres, in 1916; peas 152,465 acres compared with 159,680 acres; mixed grains 558,250 acres, as compared with 410,726 acres; hay and clover 7,661,800 acres, against 7,892, 932 acres; and alfalfa 84,900 acres, against 89,472 acres. The condition of these crops in per cent of the standard representing a full crop is for oats 85% compared with 90% last year and 92% the average at the end of May for the seven years 1910-16; for barley 87%, as against 89% last year and 92%, the seven years average; for rye 86% against 91% last year and 89%, the average; for peas 88% compared with 90% last year and 88% compared with 90% last year and 91, the average; for mixed grains 89% both this year and last year and to understand. Let us have re-91, the average; for mixed grains 92%, the average; for hay and clover 83% compared with 98% and 92%, the and so can tell us about Him. She 92%, the average; for hay and clover

12 states that the general season is Wetaskiwin and Crossfield. The weather is cool but crops are doing well. No frost has been reported since June 5. All grain for thresh-ing is sown, but there is 40% for green feed yet to sow. There is plenty of moisture in all parts.

TWIN BROTHERS ORDAINED

On Wednesday at Esopus, N. Y. the twin brothers, Daniel and Timothy O'Sullivan, were raised to the priesthood in the study house of the Redemptorist Order. The young priests are natives of Cork, Ireland. They came to this country thirteen years ago after which they attended St. Ann's School, previous to going to college. They are brothers of the Rev. M. O'Sullivan, member of the Redemptorist Order and also of Thomas O'Sullivan, and of Denis O'Sullivan. Mrs. O'Sullivan, mother of the young priests, lives at Lachine. She was present at the ordination ceremonies, accompanied by two sons,

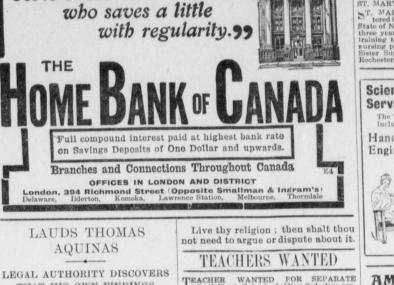
two daughters, and two nieces. The newly-made priests will cele-brate their first high Mass in St. Anne's Church next Sunday, one at 7.30 o'clock and the other at 10 o'clock. As a coincident, it was in the same church and on the very same date thirteen years ago that the lads attended their first Mass in Canada. - Montreal Herald, June 15

VACATION

SHIFTING RESPONSIBILITY

The oncoming vacation gives back to the parents a fuller share of the care of their children than they had exercised during the school year. Responsibility for the child rests in the parents. This duty is never transferred. God will exact an ac-counting at their hands. Those who have entrusted their children to the care of the priests, brothers, and sisters in the schools, colleges and academies, have the assurance that their spiritual needs are well cared for. When the restraints are loos-ened during the vacation the insist-Purpose in Law." ent duty of parents should reassert itself in the utmost safeguarding of the souls of those whom God has loaned them. The larger liberty enjoyed by the children during the summer months must mean greater Guide, Rev. Wilhelm Hohoff, a priest oversight for their recreation, companions and associates. It would be criminal in the extreme to have the work of the school year destroyed in a few months. Now more than ever the coming generation must have the solid virtues of our holy Faith deeply grounded into it. What changes the War will bring cannot be foretold. This much, however, seems certain : there will be a loosening of moral restraints. This has been the effect in the other countries been the effect in the other counters be a part of life will be diverted into be a part of life will be diverted into We shall come to under-We shall come to underthe bitter experience of juvenile crime and delinquency. To safeguard against these calamities nothing should be left undone. The responsibility of parents always sacred, always peremptory, is now doubly so. Take the time to watch over your precious possessions. Keep your children close to you. Be one with

them in their lives. Above all, see to it that they approach the sacraments with even greater regularity than during the school year. In do-ing this you are doing your "bit" for your country and your Church.—



THE CATHOLIC RECORD

THAT HIS OWN FINDINGS HAD BEEN STATED CENTURIES AGO The latest number of the American

66He saves much

THE

Journal of Sociology, a magazine numbering among its contributors the most eminent of American sociologists, brings an interesting article from the pen of James Harrington Boyd entitled "Socialization of the

Law "The great master-students." says

Boyd, "in the development of the principles of jurisprudence of modern civilization were Friederich Carl von Savigny, Bernard Windscheid, and Rudolph von Jhering." Of the latter we are told : "Dr. Rudolph von Jhering (1818-1892) died in Goettingen in the fall of 1892. Jhering was at the time of his death the most profound student of law that the world has known." The author then goes on to review in some de-tail the various published works of the learned scholar. Particular mention is made of his work entitled

> In connection with the latter work it cannot but be of genuine interest to point to a very telling but little known fact. In an issue of the Literarischer Handweiser or Literary well known for his writings on historical and sociological topics, reviewed the first edition of Dr. Jhering's work in question. In this re-view he points to the fact that the fundamental principles embodied in Jhering's work were already very clearly stated in the writings of St. Thomas of Aquin. Jhering thereupon wrote in the second edition of "Purpose in Law," the following works so remarkable and so instrucethical. The ignorance with which he reproaches me, I cannot deny, but with a much greater weight of reproach he hits the modern philosophers and Protestant theologians; who have neglected to utilize the magnificent thoughts of this man. I ask myself in astonishment:

"'How was it possible that such truths, once uttered, could fall so completely into oblivion among our Protestant men of learning ?' What errors might have been avoided if they had known how to take them to heart. 'As for myself, I might never have written my book, had I known them, for the fundamental thoughts

with which I was most concerned

nost pregnant form in the writings

Jhering closes with the remark

"If my present book is to be



EXPERIENCED TEACHER WANTED FOR the Separate school, town of Oakville. One holding 2nd class professional certificate. Duties to commence in September. Apply stating salary to L. V. Cote, Sec Treas., Oakville, Ont. 2019-tf

WANTED SECOND CLASS PROFESSIONAL teacher for C. S. S. Kearney, for term com-mencing Sept. 3rd. Salary \$500 to \$550. State experience, etc., not later than July 15th. to J. W. Brown, Sec. Treas., Kearney, Ont. 2018-3

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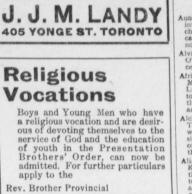
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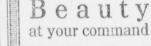
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JUNE 30, 1917

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of and to pity sorrows and trials of others rather than our own. Alias Kitty Casey, by Marie Gertrude Williams, Kitty Casey is in reality Catherine Carew, a girl threatened with misfortune, who in an endeavor to seclude herself, and at the same time enjoy the advantages of the country in summer time, accepts a menial position in a hotel, taking the position of waitress refused by her maid, Kitty Casey. The story is well written, and a romance cleverly told. Beech Bluff, by Fanny Warner. A tale of the South before the Civil War, Two other stories are contained in this volume : "Agnes," and "For Many Days." Elakes and Fianagans, by Mrs. James Badlier. This book is the masterpiece of the illustrious author whose writings have made her name a household word among the Catholics of America. Borrowed From The Night, by Anna C. Minogue, Miss Minogue has a way of showing her readers the delightful Southern character in all its charm and gentility. No one will read "Borrowed from the Night," without being fascinated with Miss Martinez, whose early life is surrounded with so much interest.

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exceedingly interesting time of rows, wat and adventure during the exciting times of the French Bevolution.
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ous example of a young man w

FINDINGS OF A COURT are to be found in full clarity and in

Legal proceedings have recently of this mighty thinker.' been terminated in an Illinois court, where an injunction had been that: brought towards restraining the a success, it must work to this purofficials of Cook county from paying for children who had been legally committed to the Ketteler Manual Training School pose that Protestant science must avail itself of the help which it can obtain through Catholic Theology those who allow the instruction. for Boys and the Katharina Kasper Inwhich they can obtain from their dustrial School for Girls, both of which

institutions are connected with the Angel Guardian Orphange in Chicago. The decree by which the spit was do. The decree by which the suit was dislearned Goettingen scholar have a very significant message, especially missed, for want of equity, embodies several interesting features. Not only did the court find that the counfor those of our American sociolo gists, who, it would seem, consider ty was in duty bound to support the dependents whom it had committed themselves called to originate and propagate whatever is worth while in but that it "would require the invest-ment by the county of Cook or by the Social Science.-C. B. of C. V. state of Illinois of several millions of dollars to build, equip, and main-The open church invites the lov tain public institutions for the proper care of such dependent children," all ing soul to make its visit and its prayer where the lamp sheds its of which expenditure is made necessary under the present arrangements. Although, moreover, it was shown, that "the schools are equipped, man-

aged and conducted in an efficient manner, and such as to give the children so committed to them training," and that no trespass has been made on the laws prohibiting the public support of any sectarian institution, as such, we read that the case is to be appealed. Chicago, it would appear, is not without its bigots. The case at issue is obviously the result of bigotry. And bigotry in Illinois, as elsewhere, dies hard. The Monitor.

To care very much about God, we

A telegram from the Alberta De-partment of Agriculture dated June win Him for our own.—R. G. S. 1917, Mr. Patrick J. Coffey, Registrar of Carleton County, in his fifty-seventh year. May his soul rest in peace.

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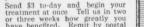
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The Catholic Record LONDON, CANADA

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attention increases to the very last charged. Tears On The Diadem, by Anna H. Dorsey. A novel of the inner life of Queen Elizabeth. So interesting that the reader will be loathe to lay it down before finishing the entire story. Thalia, by Abbe A. Bayle, An interesting and instructive tale of the Fourth Century.

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silent ray. There let us offer to Jesus in the Eucharist all the homages and praises of all created things.—Bishop Hedley. MARRIAGE

PHILLIPS - KEW — At St. Mary's Church, Brantford, Ont., on June 20, 1917, by the Rev. Father Padden, Mr. Wilfred J. Phillips, of Brantford, to Miss Josephine Marie Kew, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Joseph Kew.

CARRIERE - At Ottawa, Ont., on June 13, 1917, Emile Carriere, son of Evariste Carriere, aged twelve years.

DIED

May his soul rest in peace. COFFEY—At Ottawa, on June 16th, 1917, Mr. Patrick J. Coffey, Registrar