The Catholic Record

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY, 20 1918

THINKING CLEARLY

Two extremes show prominently in current opinion about the terrible the peoples in their onward path. visitation which has fallen upon our modern world. The first of these is dictated by the spectacle of a catas. lies immediately behind us we chaos.

the world-disturbance we should be Wells; the spectacled pedants of the last to deny, but to anticipate Charlottenburg and Berlin are no vast beneficial changes from events | more myopic in their outlook than cer-

Unqualified optimism and pessimcapable of withstanding evil assault?"

OUR TRUST

"Trust is strong and must prevail. Trite the maxim—how and when Truth has failed, will fail again When not backed by faithful men."

We have to fall back upon the fundamental of all clear thinking. From Aristotle to Bacon and Bacon to our ripest thinkers the constructive basis of all progressive philosophy has been the same. Not mere change but growth is the ruling principle. Nature illustrates it everywhere. Plants were moulded out of the fire-mist. First the seed. then the green spike in the furrow. afterwards the ear of corn. The chrysalis is formed out of the pulp in which the caterpillar dissolves, and the butterfly rises out of its grave to renew the life of the crawling worm in the ambient air. Wings of urgent public interest: can dispense with feet.

Europe has been plunged into Not by mere mechanical pressure will social and moral regeneration come. Only vital force of the higher kind can restore and

Nationalism, like youth, is an indispensable phase of the human that the people, the masses, bred advance. Only when it begins to outgrow its arrogance, to respect age and experience, does it fall into line with the great world movement that is bearing the race forward to stable happiness. Sectional traditions and narrow interests have to grow plastic. Beliefs and prejudices become fluid when they are thrown into the crueible of revolution. It was so when the old Roman world broke up, when the French monarchy was exchanged for a Republic, when the United States sprang from the pupa shed by colonial expansion.

THE REFASHIONING

The law will again be honored in hind the veil of phenomena - the follies and cruelties of crowned and

avenge outraged justice and restore the field of battle, taunted Him with the balance which has been disturbed. the carnage and misery which dren-As sure as gravitation holds the sphere in poise so sure is the moral equilibrium to endure, despite temporary shocks and aberrations. The pole star of right still shines to guide

Looking back steadily upon the

trophe so complete that the great discern vast preparatory changes expectations born during the long which ought to have borne prosperous peace seem crushed for more satisfactory fruit - not the ever. Ruin has overtaken our exult Dead Sea rottenness we are deant civilization, and Europe can only ploring. Where did the virus come revert to more elementary and semi- in? At what point was our glitterbarbaric conditions-the rule of the ing civilization thrown off the line of strongest, misnamed "the survival of real progress? Replies are many, the fittest," offers itself as the only but they are apt to reflect selfish or possible alternative to universal self-opinionated views of good and evil. Conceited and top-heavy re-The second of the extreme views formers only succeed in confirming that clamor for a hearing just now traditional natures in their inherited springs from a more believing habit prejudices. Ambitious reconstrucof mind and deserves generous treat- tors mishandle the machinery of ment from all sound thinkers. It social and economical rule, swearing assumes that the War will operate as by their prophets, whose most a purifying fire, burning up much striking characteristic is their furiartificial virtue, exposing the hollow- ous disagreement about essentials. ness of conventional morality, and Nietzsche and Schopenhauer were no transforming religious professions more mutually exclusive in their into their real spiritual equivalents. prescriptions for the trouble of the That some such effects will follow age than, say, Bernard Shaw and

that are rudely destructive is fatuous. tain wild spirits who proclaim a revo-Cause and effect are not so strangely lution in art and letters, in ethics or allied. Earthquakes unsettle, but aesthetics. The ancient landmarks de not plant or build. must go, say some of these criticasters; while others would hark ism are therefore ruled out by wise back to old Greek ideals, deeming the observers. The "All's well" of the great Gospel of Galilee a false mesone, "It will come out all right when sage to a deluded generation. As at the hurly-burly's over," just balances former crises in transitional epochs the "All's wrong and hopeless; why quackeries abound, Lucian's account try to alter fixed conditions?" of the of the degenerate time that followed other. We prefer the meliorist the breakdown of the old Roman Imattitude-"Much is damnable. What perialism has its parallel in these can be done to rehabilitate the seething years. The hothed of Grecobroken links of good and make them Roman speculation yielded much the same noxious weeds and toadstools Remember how often the wrong has that our contemporary forcing houses triumphed for a time.

do. Magical cures and love philtres Masonic orders have take the place of salubrious living. the Government against the Knights Dissension and discord desolate fair provinces of domestic life. Politithe impact of revolutionary thought and for the time has to play a waiting game. All this and much more ing game. All this and much more were being discriminated against by deepens the unrest of which the Red Cross officials. All such stories

LIVING IN AN AGE OF MISREPRESENTATION

In the second of the very remarkable sermons Father Aloysius Roche is preaching during June at St. Charles', Ogle Street, Langham Street (near Oxford Circus), the following reference is made to the subject, as well as to other matters

representation. From pulpits and platforms, in the public press, in the it. pages of the popular literature of the day, authority everywhere is challenged, criticised and condemned. The highest, the greatest, the noblest extend the order which can bind the land are being assailed. This is the so-called liberty of the hour. It is said to be a blessing in disguise but it does not at all appear evident upon this modern diet, are any nore contented than under the old regime of respect and reverence which has become a portion and a parcel of the distant past.

"It pains us to see the thing. Breathes there a man with any tincture of any Catholic loyalty in his cumbed to the seduction. heart who can resist a thrill and a matter of fact, the Catholic chaplains pang of indignation at beholding the most venerable of earth's institutions first to discover this propaganda and the most august personage in Europe maligned and slandered.

"All that is intolerable enough, Christ Himself told us that it would be animosities before the War are unso, that they would say all manner of evil about us, and calumniate His Church, invoking the while the anti-Catholic and anti-Protestant fair names of Justice and Truth.
But what will you say, and what by an appeal to public reprobation.
But what will you say, and what by an appeal to public reprobation.
They are representing the trouble in Ireland as purely a religious trouble, the disciplined Europe that will self, Jesus Christ, in whose faith and the disciplined Europe that will self, sesus of the love millions daily sink to rest, is not spared?—that He whom we Quebec as the same sort of thing. War. As no previous war has been adore as our Redeemer, whom we on such a vast scale, so no other renascence can be compared with the one that is being prepared in the another than the whom we adore as our Redeemer, whom we love a Rudyard Kipling recently fell into the trap and denounced the drawn within the vortex of this storm of abuse and slander? Yes! the lips and tongues which God could so easily overlook the fact that Cardinal, Mermaking transformations arise and consolidate society afresh. For be
silence for ever are busy to-day with the holiest of names. The Most High has been the most effective popular opponent of the Kaiser that Europe called to account for His manner of has produced. This is a war of acting. There are some who have nations, not of creeds. Prussia is as risen to the crazy height of asserting Protestant a nation as England is, mailed enemies of the commonweal that He is responsible for the War.

The work of the commonweal that He is responsible for the War.

The work of the commonweal that He is responsible for the War.

The work of the commonweal that He is responsible for the War.

ches the earth at this awful hour. He is being misrepresented, set forth as though compassed by human infirmity, pitiless, revengeful, callous, tyrannical. Men have arrayed Him in their own passions. Instead of mounting up to Him, they have drag-ged Him down to their own level. Oh, the pity, and the shame, and the Europe of the half-century which blasphemy of the thing! lies immediately behind us we "But for us my brethren who have

the old faith, the message of the Hill of Calvary rings out to-day as clear and unmistakable as ever: 'I clear and unmistakable as ever: also have a Heart that can feel, Heart that can love, a Heart that

PUBLIC INFORMATION COMMITTEE

AMERICAN OFFICIAL STATEMENT ROUNDLY CONDEMNS ANTI-CATHOLIC AGITATORS

EQUALLY APPLICABLE TO THIS

The following letter to the Toronto Star is peculiarly timely. It differs radically from the ordinary letter to the newspapers expressing private views and opinions in that it quotes from the official pronouncement of the Public Information Committee appointed by the United States government to deal with just such mat-

To the Editor of The Star: Sir: The associate chairman of the Committee on Public Informa-tion, appointed by the United States Government, has issued the follow-ing warning which, with very little change, is equally applicable to this country

"In a previous article we have

country are using their 'whispering propaganda' to set us against the French, the British and the Japanese by circulating among us all sorts of slanders and ill reports against these allies. In the campaign to promote domestic disunity the pro German rumor-monger has been busier. He is working here, exactly as he worked Italy, upon religious prejudices. He has spread the report that the of Columbus being permitted to build recreation huts in the camps. cians drift into whirling currents of experimental effort. Religion feels the impact of revolutionary thought. Red Cross work upless they work Red Cross work unless they wore Red Cross uniforms, and that Catholic soldiers-and Jewish soldierspresent distress is the turbulent out-come.

are outright inventions. At the same time he passes around every kind of rumor of Catholic disloyalty, such as the famous one that Presi-dent Wilson's secretary, a Catholic, had been executed for treason. He has filled the mails with printed copies of an alleged bloody oath of copies of an alleged bloody oath of the Knights of Columbus, giving it on the pretended authority of the Congressional Record. It was printed in the Record because it was read into a debate before the House of Representatives on an election protest, in order that it might be denounced as a forgery and a libel upon a Catholic candidate. A pro-German agent has been caught dis-princes, states, commonwealths and "We are living in an age of mis- tributing copies of this bloody oath" in New Jersey, and sent to prison for

"In Spain and the Catholic countries of South America the poses as 'the champion of Catholic Bavaria and Catholic Austria against Protestant England, Infidel France, and Socialistic Italy, the enemy of the Vatican.' He does not preserve that pose in Catholic Belgium or Catholic Poland. And in America the Kaiserite uses this very claim of the Kaiser to arouse enmity against Catholics, just as in Italy the German agent used it in an unsuccessful attempt to seduce the Italians in America accuses the Italian Catholics of having sucamong the soldiers, reported it to the officers, and combated it diligently.

"All that is intolerable enough, but it is to be expected. After all, that made a living out of sectarian consciously doing the work of the enemy by assisting the spread of opponent of the Kaiser that Europe

religious question in America today as they entrust me, and not divulge Canadians, be they Irish, Scotch.

The United States Government is not stopping at mere warning, or passing laws against traitors, it is vigorously suppressing the traitorous work of the I. W. W., the Bolsheviki, anarchistic Socialism, Russellites, self-styled patriots, etc.

It is surely high time that some-thing effective were done, along these lines, in this country. A notorious "race and creed war" weekly, of this city, is getting so bold, in fanning the flames of sectarian hate, that, in a recent issue, it denounced the papers which do not join in with it in its nefarious and traitorous work as being "bull-

ANTITRAITOR.

CIRCULATING A FRAUD

TEXT OF BOGUS K. OF C. OATH DISTRIBUTED AMONG THE SOLDIERS BY CANADA'S ENEMIES

We print below the text of the foul in London Military District and in the neighborhood of Guelph. A printed copy was brought into the office of The CATHOLIC RECORD by a soldier. and it is from that copy we reproduce the text, which is headed "Obligation of the Knights of Columbus." After reading the document our readers will know that no words can characterize the infamy of the libel. The attempt to poison the minds of Canadian soldiers against their Cath. noted how the German agents in this olic comrades, their Catholic officers and Catholic fellow-countrymen can only be the work of Canada's enemies. The money being spent to newspapers have hitherto refused to put such offensive rubbish before the eyes of their readers. We have reluctantly decided that publication of the imposture is now necessary in order to expose the means employed by secret agents to spread religious

OBLIGATION OF THE KNIGHTS OF

COLUMBUS I——, now in the presence of Almighty God, the blessed Virgin Mary, the blessed St. John the Bap-tist, the Holy Apostles, St. Peter and St. Paul, and all the Saints, Sacred of the Society of Jesus founded by St. Ignatius Loyola, in the Pontification of Paul the III., and continued to the present, do by the womb of the Virgin, the matrix of God, and earth; and by virtue of the keys of binding and loosing given his Holiprinces, states, c ommonwealths and governments and they may be safely destroyed. Therefore to the utmost of my power, I will defend this doc trine and his Holiness' right custom against all usurpers of the heretical or Protestant authority whatever, especially the Lutheran Church or Germany, Helland, Denmark, Sweden and Norway and the now pretended authority and church es of England and Scotland, and the branches of the same, now established in Ireland, and on the continent of America and elsewhere, and all adherents in regard that they may be usurped, and heretical, opposing the sacred Mother Church of Rome.

"I do now denounce and disown any allegiance as due to any heretical king, prince or state, named Protestants or Liberals, or obedience to any of their laws, magistrates or

"I DO FURTHER DECLARE that the doctrine of the Churches of England and Scotland of the Calvanists Huguenots and others of the name Protestant and Masons, to be dampable, and they themselves be damned who will not forsake the same.

"I DO FURTHER DECLARE that I will help, assist and advise all, any of his Holiness' agents, in any place where I should be in, Switzerland, German Holland, Ireland or America or in any other kingdom or territory I shall come to, and do my utmost to extirpate the heretical Protestant or Masonic doctrines, and to destroy all their pretended powers legal or other

clare that, notwithstanding I am dispensed with to assume any religion peretical for the propagation of the the unrelenting furies hover to They have dragged Him out on to as Austria. Any one who raises the agents' councils from time to time,

religious question in America today is acting as a German agent, whether he knows it or not, as truly as if he were blowing up munition plants.

All loyal citizens should discourage of the dis or any of this sacred order.

I DO FURTHER PROMISE and declare that I will have no opinion or will of my own or any mental reservation whatsoever, even as a corpse or cadaver (periode ac cadaver) but will unhesitatingly obey each and every command that I may receive from my superiors in the militia of the Pope and of Jesus Christ.

"That I will go to any part of the world whithersoever I may be sent to the frozen regions of the north. jungles of India, to the centres of civilization of Europe, or in the wild haunts of the barbarous savages of America without murmuring or repining, and will be submissive in all things whatsoever as communi

all things cated to me.
"I DO FURTHER DECLARE AND promise that I will when opportunity make and wage relentless war, secretly and openly, against all heretics, Protestants and Masons as I am directed to do, to extirpate them from the face of the whole earth; and that I will spare neither sex, age or condition, and that I will hang, flay or burn, waste, boil, strangle and bury alive these document which is now being surrep infamous heretics; rip up the titiously distributed among the troops stomachs and wombs of their women, the strangulation cord, the steel of the poinard or the leaden bullet, regardless of the honor, rank, dignity or authority of the persons whatever may be their conditions in life, either public or private as I at any time may be directed to do, by any agent of the Pope, or Superior of the Brotherhood of the Holy Society of

In the confirmation of which I hereby dedicate my life, soul and all corporal powers and with the dagger which I now receive I will subscribe my name, written in my blood, in spread these libels is money spent to testimony thereof; and should I do the work of Germany. Catholic prove false or weaken in my deter nination, may my brethren and fel low soldiers of the militia of the Pope cut off my hands and feet and my throat from ear to ear, my belly opened and sulphur burned therein with all the punishment that can be inflicted upon me on earth and my soul shall be tortured by demons in eternal hell forever.

ant, especially a Mason, and that I will leave my party so to do that if two Catholics are on the ticket. I will satisfy myself which is the bet-ter supporter of the Mother Church

and vote accordingly.
"That I will not deal with or employ a Protestant if it be in my power to deal with or employ a Catholic. That I will place Catholic girls in Protest-ant families that a weekly report may be made of the inner move-ments of the heretics. ments of the heretics.
"That I will provide myself with

arms and ammunition that I may be in readiness when the word is passed, or I am commanded to defend the Church, either as an individual or with the militia of the Pope.

All of which I —— do swear by the blessed Trinity and blessed sacraperform and on my part keep this, my oath.

In Testimony Hereof I will take this most Holy and Blessed Sacrament of the Eucharist, and witness the same further and with my name written with the point of this dag ger, dipped in my own blood, and sea in the face of this holy Sacrament.

CATHOLICS THIRD IN ENLISTMENTS

FATHER BURKE DENIES DISPARAGING

Kitchener, July 8.—A campaign under the auspices of the Knights of Columbus was opened here to-night to raise funds for the Catholic army huts on the western front. Judge Hearn presided over a big meeting in St. Mary's Hall, and announced the objective as \$3.000. The speaker of the evening was

Ray, Father Burke, of Toronto, who appeared to his auditors in as forceful, eloquent and patriotic an address as has ever been delivered in Kitchener. He gave the lie direct to the statements that Catholics in Canada and the United States were not doing their duty in the present struggle for democracy. "In Canada, of all de-nominations, Catholics stand third in the number of enlistments. The Anglican's lead, the Presbyterians are second, the Catholics third and Methodists fourth," he said. "In the United States 18 per cent. of the population is Catholic, and from these 35 per cent. of the army has been drawn. Fifty per cent. of the navy and 60 per cent. of the marines are Catholics, a record as glorious as it is good and one which gives the lie to slanderous tongues and makes us proud to be Catholics and Canadians."

The speaker said the duty of all sick with horror.'

English, Germans, Catholic estant, was first, last and all the time to be true Canadians, to stand together as Canadians, and if need be, fall together, even to the last man, for the cause of the Allies. He deplored the narrowminded, little Canadian who, at a time like the present, would introduce religious differences and squabble over ancient history if ancestors happened to have

fought on the banks of the Boyne. C. H. Mills, M. P. P., moved, and A. J. Cundick seconded a vote of thanks to the speaker.

A SISTER AMONG THE BLUE DEVILS

HOW A CATHOLIC HEROINE DEFIED THE GERMAN ARMY AND HELPED WOUNDED

Washington, D. C., July 1 .-- A striking pen picture of the "Blue ing six years, during which he was Devils" of France, some of whom were in America, is given by Harriet Chalmers Adams, the traveler and war correspondent, in a communication to the National Geographic

Society.
"Gerbeviller, the bare skeleton of a town in the Toul section, where the Americans are holding their share of the western battle line, is the Pompeii of France. Pompeii, was wrecked by the might of God; this town by human hate. To reach the most spectral ruins I saw in all France we crossed a bridge which will flame in history, the one held by the seventy five chasseurs," says the writer.

the chasseurs, for they have been mind and resolute application to training our American boys at the front. No soldiers of France are as who know him intimately as a man picturesque as these sun burnt, fleryyed men of the Alpine and Pyrenean eights, who have left the stain of alone can bestow. their loyal blood on every frontier they have touched. The Germans call them 'the blue devils,' and say they can run faster than the chamois, but it is the German who runs

cork.
"During the Battle of Lorraine seventy five chasseurs were posted at the bridge which leads to Gerbeviller. As the German columns hove in sight they tore up the pavement, threw breastworks across the bridge and stationed their machine guns. This was in the early morning. At that afternoon a lone chasseur fired the last round of ammunition and slipped away to join his com-panions, 51 of whom had survived. For eight hours 75 Frenchmen had held off 12,000 Germans!

"Angered into fury by the machine guns, which had held them so long at bay, the Prussians entered the town, firing and burning every house they passed. Like many French towns, Gerbeviller was built on one long main street, with lanes leading from it. Only stark walls stand. Oil was poured into the cellars to make more of a blaze. If the people remained in the houses, so much the

"The refugees have crept back.
On a mangled wall I saw the sign:
'Cafe of the Ruins.' A girl in black was placing a bunch of wild flowers before the broken image of the Virgin on the wall of what was ence a church. Only one building in the tewn stands-the humble little hospice which shelters Sister Julie, one of the great heroines of France.

We rang the doorbell and a Sister of Mercy ushered us into a narrow hallway, and then into a little sitting room with oilcloth on the table, and few stiff backed chairs. There was a battered organ and an ancient chest and two pictures of religious subjects on the wall. I can see every detail even now, for this was the setting of the woman who defied the whole German army.

woman, past sixty, with bright hazel eyes, rosy cheeks and a firm mouth. Sister Julie, whose name before she was Mother Superior was Mme. Amelle Rigard, has a most authoritablack habit gleams the Cross of the Legion of Honor, pinned there by with many other dignitaries, made a pilgrimage to this remote village to testant and Catholic chaplains. orate this little woman

an occasional gesture. She told us sentative of the clergy from coast to of the seventy-five chasseurs—how coast, Father J. C. Carberry, of the first to be wounded were brought to her house. She took off the ammunition belts and sent them day twenty five years ago when he back by a nun to the bridge. When the houses across the street were fired she went out to a Garman officer and said. 'Don't you dare to burn my house. I am caring for the Right Rev. Monsignor M. Whelan, wounded. If you spare my house and the people in it I will care for your wounded, too.

mothered the homeless population.
The stories she told us made me tang, who acted as deacon and sub-

CATHOLIC NOTES

London, July 8.—The first Knights of Columbus Club in this city, near Westminster Abbey, was opened today. Cardinal Bourne blessed the building and its perposes in the presence of a large assemblage, inpresence of a large assemblage, in-cluding many military and naval

Dr. Sidonia Paes. President of the Portuguese Republic, recently re-ceived the Papal Nuncio at Madrid, who is visiting in Lisbon on a special mission In the course of the inter-view the President informed the Papal Nuncio that the Government was about to appoint a Portuguese diplomatic representative to

Rome, July 5.—Cardinal Sebastian Martinelli, Prefect of the Sacred Congregation of Rites and former Papal Delegate in the United States, is He was the second Apostolic Delegate to the United States, servon April 15, 1901. He returned to Rome in 1902. From 1907 to 1909 he was the Chamberlain of the Sacred College. The Cardinal was born at Borgo, San Anna, Italy, on Aug. 20, 1848. In the order of precedence he was ninth on the list of Cardinal

priests. Father D. P. McMenamin, parish riest of Sacred Heart Parish, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., recently cele-brated the 35th anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood. The Sault Ste. Marie Star says: Father McMenamin has the affection of each and every one of his parish as ter. all have had occasion to realize his
We have an especial interest in goodness of heart, magnanimity of of sterling qualities and wisdom which the hard trials of experience

The fifteenth annual convention of the Catholic Educational Association of the United States will be held in San Francisco on July 22, 23, 24 and 25. The proceedings will begin with when they come his way. They are a Mass in Saint Mary's Cathedral, at a merry, care free lot. I heard a which Archbishop Hanna will deliver story of one who fired in a kneeling a discourse. At the first general position instead of lying flat on the ground. When asked by a fellowground. When asked by a fellowsoldier why he was so foolhardy, he
explained that he had a bottle of
wine in his pocket and it had no

soldier why he was so foolhardy, he
explained that he had a bottle of
will give the opening address. Many
of the leading educators will be among the delegates, who will in-clude priests and members of the

men's and women's religious orders. Paris, Saturday, June 22.-M. Georges Clemenceau, Premier, has a fine appreciation of the war work done by members of the Catholic Church. In distributing decorations In distributing decorations won at the front, he found before him the other day Father Laurent, chaplain of the 123rd infantry regiment, who was to receive the Cross of the Legion of Honor. In pinning the recognition of bravery on the priest's breast, M. Clemenceau said Father, I have not the honor of being a Capuchin, but I am sure that you will accept from my hand that which I am bringing you, for it is a cross and it is France which offers it

The Knights of Columbus, from their war service headquarters at No. 461 Fourth avenue, New York, are continuing their good work for the soldiers overseas and in training on this side of the Atlantic. One of the newest innovations established by the order is a forty room hotel on the ocean front, seven miles from Camp Upton, which will be known as the Club. It is stated that there are 400,000 men in the Knights of Columbus. navy. The order in its war work serves all creeds. colors and races and the slogan hung over the entrance of every cantee reads: "Everybody welcome everything free."

Catholics will be pleased to note, says Catholic Columbian, the recognition given them in the appointment of the Catholic navy chaplain, Rev. Matthew C. Gleeson, as Chaplain by Secretary "She sat upright in her chair with hands crossed—a short, plump service fourteen years and was staservice fourteen years and was sta-tioned at the Newport Naval Training Station, R. I. He will serve under Admiral Mayo, who is commander of the fleet, and will have active oversight and direction tive air. Beneath the cape of her the work of all chaplains in Atlantic waters on the American side. He has been highly recommended, says the President of the Republic, who, the Federal Council of the Churches

On Wednesday, July 10, in the Sister Julie speaks rapidly, with midst of some seventy priests, reprecoast, Father J. C. Carberry, of Orillia, Ont., solemnly celebrated the Vicar General of the Archdiocese of Toronto. The dignitaries of the church officiating in the Mass were 'And she kept her word. She the Rev. Fathers Wm. McGann, of

GERALD DE LACEY'S DAUGHTER

AN HISTORICAL ROMANCE OF COLONIAL DAYS

> BY ANNA T. SADLIER BOOK II CHAPTER XX HAPPINESS

The wedding of Captain Ferrers and Evelyn, which offered such a contrast to that of Polly Van Cortndt and Henricus Laurens, however, a memorable event in the Van Cortlandt household, and marvel lously strange and solemn. For early in the morning the family coach had been ordered out, with the pompous coachman on the box and Jumbe up behind, to accommodate the bridal party, consisting of the bride and om elect, of Madam Van Cortlandt and Polly, and of Pieter Schuyler who had nerved himself for the ordeal and had declared that, as he had been with Evelyn and her future husband in sorrow, he desired to be with them in joy. The coach jolted along the stony road down to the ferry of Van Borsum, where it was conveyed across the North River to the Jersey shore. A short drive led to the house of Mr. Douglas, and in the oratory there the ceremony was performed and was followed Nuptial Mass at which bride and groom received Holy Communion for the first time together. Then they were entertained at an elaborate breakfast by the master of the house and his wife. Father Harvey renewed his acquaintance with Madam Van Cortlandt, and reminded Polly who regarded him at first with undis guised coldness and distrust, how she had come as a merry child to show him her first pair of beethone skates He exchanged many pleasantries with the two young men, and especially with his new spiritual son, Captain Ferrers, and made many jesting references to Evelyn's Salem adventures and his own experience with joy.

"She dressed me with herbs in the attic," he said, "but it turned out afterwards to be no laughing matter when she served me up as a familiar spirit to the witch during the trial at

He drew Eveyln apart for moment, and conversed with deep feeling of her father's death, telling what a grievous blow had been dealt Gerald be Lacey's tragic end. Yet we cannot doubt," he con-

the elect, he is looking down on the happiness of this day."

The good priest then took his leave,

for he was sorely needed in one of the neighboring missions. he said merrily "I must take time

the forelock, and come and go as best I can. When Madam Van Cortlandt ex-

had not whereon to lay His head." He gave a special blessing to the wedded pair as they knelt before him,

began their wedded life together.
Shortly after their marriage they the advantageous post which he had than had been Mistress De Lacey. been offered by Lord Cornbury, he had determined to settle for the time ed upon her husband's arm, though being at least in the colony, and to enge in business with one of the her exterior was the deep sadness leading firms.

Hence it was that Mynheer de Vries, smoking on his gallery of an or two of silver; in her manner the evening or strolling by the cottage indefinable mark of one that has on fine mornings, had the undeserved suffered. For, in all her present satisfaction of seeing his fair neighthough his manner with her, when they frequently met in drawing-rooms, lost little of its constraint. The knowledge of his wrongdoing kept him at arm's length more effect ually than any coldness on her part would have done. As for his wife, her bitterness and chagrin at the failure of all her plans, the downfall of the chief of her fellow-conspirators and the prosperous marriage and other blessings which had come to the detested Evelyn, were so great the detested Evelyn, we that they nearly brought her to death's door with an attack resembling apoplexy. Her mind, after that brief spurt in which she had striven brief spurt in which she had striven will be said Polly in amazement. "The more reason that I should pray for him," said Evelyn with a pray for him, "said Evelyn with a pray for him," said Evelyn with a pray for him," said Evelyn with a pray for him, "said Evelyn with a pray for him," said Evelyn with a pray for him," said Evelyn with a pray for him," said Evelyn with a pray for him, "said Evelyn with a pray for him," said Evelyn with a pray for him," said Evelyn with a pray for him, "said Evelyn with a pray for him," said Evelyn with a pray for him, "said Evelyn with a pray for him," said Evelyn with a pray for him, "said Evelyn with a pray for him," said Evelyn with a pray for him, "said Evelyn with a pray for him," said Evelyn with a pray for him, "said Evelyn with a pray for him," said Evelyn with a pray for him, "said Evelyn with a pray for him," said Evelyn with a pray for him, "said Evelyn with a pray for him," said Evelyn with a pray for him, "said Evelyn with a pray for him," said Evelyn with a pray for him, "said Evelyn with a pray for him," said Evelyn with a pray for him, "said Evelyn with a pray for him," said Evelyn with a pray for him, "said Evelyn with a pray for him," said Evelyn with a pray for him, "said Evelyn with a pray for him," said Evelyn with a pray for him, "said Evelyn with a pray for him," said Evelyn with a pray for him, "said Evelyn with a pray for him," came duller than ever. She never again attempted to go beyond the range of domestic affairs, and indeed remained more than ever a prisoner in her chair, apathetic to the last arrival! degree and ever adding to her weight.

white, Evelyn with her husband took | toothe familiar road to the Collect to pay a visit of gratitude and friendship to the good Wilden, who in the time of need had befriended her. She dared not visit them as often as of yore, lest some evil tongues might stir up new persecution against them or her. But the Silver Covenant of "From Lady Bellomont," Evelyn Friendship that bound them together remained no idle word. Old Monica, love to us both and her regrets that as of old, was the spokesman. She expressed the gladness of the tribe again."

"And so we might write finis."

from the Great Spirit many moons of sojourn of My Lady in these colonies. happiness for the young couple. Also, on the part of the tribe, she presented them with rich gifts of be work and useful baskets and mats for their house. She offered a wampum belt to wipe away all tears, another to bring joy to the dwelling, and a third to smooth the path of life. The young couple were not outdone in generosity, bringing with them a variety of such gifts as the savages

Another visit which the newlywedded pair made was to Lady Bellomont, who having at last settled her affairs, was on the eve of depart ure from the colony. She expressed herself as much gratified with the attention, and together the three reviewed many of those events which had marked the brief and stormy regime of her late husband.

"Do not judge my poor Richard too harshly," she said. "He had the faults of his upbringing and his environment, and he fell into the hands of evil counsellors, notably Captain Prosser Williams. As for you, Egbert," she added, with one of her most winning smiles, "despite his harsh treatment, instigated by your archenemy, he entertained for you a real regard.

In parting she held Evelyn's hand in a close pressure, and bending forward kissed her affectionately.
"Think kindly," she said, "of the

"Think kindly," she said, "of the care of idle pomp and state, finds herself after all very

the hero and herione, who have passed across these pages to illustrate the history of their time and the troubles which attended the colony of New York, remains to be told. This event was a reception given at the mansion of Madam Van Cortlandt, which for so many years had been a second home to given in honor of the young couple, who already were established as favorites in the colony. It had been postponed till the autumn of the year so that the first period of Evelyn's mourning might be over. All the notables of the town were present, including many of the more moderate Leislerians, who had welcomed the new era of peace—the Van Rens-selaers and Van Cortlandt, Van Van Schaicks and Van Dams, the Living-stons and de Peysters, Laurenses and de Riemers, men and women alike arrayed in those rich and costly garments for which the burghers nd matrons of New York were noted. The large rooms were thrown wide open and lighted with numberless wax candles. A negro orchestra en that, in the gathering of livened the occasion with appropriate strains, and the refreshments served on a more extended and rich and varied scale than ever.

The anti-Leislerians present were now joyous and exultant. Anxiety, if any were felt, had shifted its base. Mynheer de Vries, with that secret still locked in his breast, was moving about as freely as ever amongst the guests, and dropping here and there pressed her indignation at such a such fragments of gossip concerning state of affairs, the missionary said the new administration as had reached his ears. There was an air is marvellously good for us, throughout all those spacious apartdear lady. And after all the servant ments as though an iron grip had is not greater than the Master, Who been relaxed. True, those present been relaxed. True, those present were disposed to ostracize Lord Cornbury, and to condemn the proceedings the soldier-like figure of Captain but they felt themselves to be then Ferrers and Evelyn like some exquiand thenceforward masters of their Ferrers and Evelyn like some exquisite flower in her white bridal gown own fate. There was an air, too, of and bonnet. With this blessing of the holy missionary upon them, and arrival—a sign and symbol of that the prayers of Mother Church, they new freedom, since both were known to be Papists—of those for whom that particular reception had been took uptheir abode in the cottage, as it had been Evelyn's dearest wish to do. of the staff of Lord Bellomont, and Though Captain Ferrers, having re-signed from the army, had declined reported to be even more beautiful

that no after joy could entirely eradicate. In her hair were a thread happiness, she could not forget the tragic death of a father who had been

also her friend and companion. When Polly, who was overflowing with delight at the recent turn of affairs and could never rejoice enough at having her friend once more at her side, drew Evelyn apart for a few minutes of confidential talk, the two lightly upon Lord Bellomont, whose coming and whose stormy years of government had marked for Evelyn an era of tribulation.

May the Lord show him mercy,"

"though he has caused me grief. Oh, could I have but bitter grief. Oh, could I have but forseen all that was to befall, when we set forth that day to witness his

Then she added more lightly:
"But after all he brought me,

Your paragon of a husband," said. Polly with a sigh, glancing over to where Henricus Laurens stood, morose and fanatical as ever.

Evelyn then displayed to her a

that the Eagle had won the White Flower, who was as beautiful as ever in her white garments. She asked to of Lord Bellomont, and to the growing into a mature thirst for

"Finis to all the past, my love," said Captain Ferrers, who had drawn

Except my friendship and memor

ies," said Evelyn.

"And so our best greetings to the future," cried her husband, his eyes upon his wife's radiant face, while Polly with tears in her eyes warmly echoed the sentiments and Evelyn smiled upon them both with a smile

THE END

THE GAIN OF LOSING

BY MARION AMES TAGGART

"There can be no disparity in mar riage like unsuitability of mind and purpose." Young David Copperfield purpose." Young David Copperfield repeated this bit of wisdom over and over, returning to his home and to the unsuitablity of his child wife's mind and purpose. Like all generalizations it needs qualifying, yet its indefinite scope makes it almost per fectly true as it stands. Time cruel ly reveals these unsuitabilities, their very existence unsuspected by young

The Staffords had come, a bride and groom, to Crescendo, with their success or failure in life before them. To no one had the young wife ever acknowledged what it had cost her to adjust herself to the actual facts of her life after her illusions had One more event in the history of worn off.

Lucy Singleton had met Luke Stafford when she was eighteen years old and he was a big fellow of twenty-two, glowing with vigor and nanly beauty.

Lucy was a pale, dainty girl, swaying as she walked, living still on the borderland of childhood, her brain filled with the best of literature and the dreams which the poets infuse. Luke appeared to her as the embodi-ment of heroic knighthood. She endowed him with the qualities of Ivanhoe, Richard Coeur de Lion, Bayard and Dante. He had splendid qualities of his own, but these she did not discern as they were. attributed to him her own love of the poets because when she read poetry to him he listened with kindling eyes and happy smiles. She did not know that it rolled

over him like an agreeable bath of sound, and that all that Luke got out of the reading was, "What a nice little thing she is!" They timidly made much of the important fact that Luke and Lucy were names that sounded marvelously alike.

Luke loved Lucy for precisely what she was, but Lucy loved Luke for what she imagined him to be and what no moreal man ever was-luckily for the world!

When the young people announced that they loved each other there was no one who understood Lucy's mental attitude toward the upright young giant, whom she might, with perfect reason, have loved for his stalwart,

The girl's widowed mother consented to her marriage, grateful to feel sure that her flower-like Lucy would be safe in Luke's hands, in

The first year in Crescendo Luke had employment in the one large business concern of the place. It awakening. She still saw Luke by her imagination's light; she had wifehood, housekeeping, new surroundings to learn, and deeper joy to ent. The miracle held the youth-mother expectant breathless, unable to dwell on much else, and, awe struck, Luke was kind as few young men of his years would have

covering her feet-that she trod ipon clay, and did not wing her way through dawn pink clouds as she had

There was nothing in her husband He was good, kind, devoted, forbearing—as good, kind and devoted as she had thought him; she had never considered forbearance. Yet Luke annoyed her, disappointed her, and less to cure in any union that involves daily intimacy than annoyance that allows no ground for

actual complaint.

Lucy saw that Luke was precisely what he had always been, only better, as his humble adoration of her and his fatherhood deepened and matured his nature. But he dropped found the quiet path down his throat for liquid food; he laughed boister-

what he had missed.

Lucy's immature love of books was knew the world.

knowledge, into what might easily become a tragic longing for the com-panionship for which her mind was formed, into longing for the beauty without which, to such as she, life is esolate, indeed.

Only her confessor read her secret and he could only pray for her, guiding her gently into peace to come.

Little Lucy was conscientious, profoundly good, faithful to the training which she had received. It never would have occurred to her to make her dissatisfaction a plea for the omission of duty. Silently she assumed her burden and tried to conquer the smouldering pain, praying that it might never break into a conflagration that should consume her own and Luke's life.

What Luke guessed no one ever

that both Luke and Lucy did their best, that neither was to blame, that the missed joy was lost through the fairy-tale that a young girl had told herself, which, though less beautiful than the fact of Luke's life, spoiled for her the true man, because she was denied the character of fiction Other children were born to Lucy all named out of the Litany of the saints, since the twins had set the There was Agatha, Cecily, lame little Stephen and Mag teach Lucy that, after all, Luke's great heart was a refuge in sorrow. especially when the sorrow was one

As her years flowed on, filled with the sorrows, joys, anxieties and re-wards which must come to a woman who has five living children and one buried deep in her heart, Lucy adjusted her life and grew content.

Her twin sons were all that any

nother could ask her boys to be, her daughters were comely, sweet and good; the lame boy was an angel. Lucy knew that God had crowned her with His best gifts.

It was impossible not to be fond of the children's father, not to appreciate the fact that in every way he was to them a good father, as he was to her a good husband. As years brought experience, Lucy did justice to Luke's merits. But the sad truth did not cease to be true that though she respected her husband, it was with the sort of respect that does not preclude lack of pride. And there are sharply defined limitations to the love that does not glory in the

One day when the twins were making making visible preparations in weight and height for their solemn entry into their 'teens, Luke came home electric with suppressed excitement.

'Has anything happened? Bad?' cried Lucy with a woman's natural apprehensive second thought. Not bad for us; there's no telling what harm it may do to Philips &

Garrett. I've been taken into the firm," said Luke.
"You! Oh, Luke, really?" cried Lucy clasping her hands in a girlish way that clung to her when she was

'I certainly have been," Luke affirmed. "It gave me considerable of a jolt, too, when they broke it to me. They were most compliment ary in the way they put it-said I could brace 'em-was a live wire, a straight chap-all that kind of talk." Luke broke off with a blush; self-

praise was not in his line. "Luke, it is splendid, perfectly splendid!" said Lucy solemnly. "I am so glad dear! And it's a comfort to know that you are straighter than they can know you to be, and, I've no doubt, just as good a business man as they say, though that I man as they say, though that I cannot gauge. I do know that you

"Say, Lucy, has the doctor pres-The baby proved to be two babies cribed sugar-plums for my diet today?" asked embarrassed Luke. The baby proved to be two bastes—two little sons. If it were a boy Luke and Lucy had decided to name him Sebastian, so Sebastian's lit's nothing to a man's credit to deal it's nothing to a man's credit to deal it' brother, for whose advent no provision had been made, was christened be a man. However, I'm glad my thian. However, in grate man, and employers think I am a man, and I'm still more glad if my wife ain't litany, Lucy," Luke said, "so I guess it goes in the Stafford family."
When Fabian and Sebastian were beginning to discover that the stomachs which had hitherto stomachs which had hitherto engrossed their attention were not tracts into my hands, with a comengrossed their attention were not all that there was of them, but that they ended in feet highly interesting to play with, and exciting to use, elevating them considerably above their sitting altitude, their girl-mother was also, figuratively, discovering her feet, that the trade of the state of the st Philips, Garrett & Stafford are to figure and hand in a bid in competition for the paving of Main, River and Market Streets, and the driveroad. I'm not to figure, because I'm not up of which she could justly complain. on the cost of things. But I'm sup posed to go around the city and look pleasant a lot, and try to get the Catholic influence—you know, the Board is two-thirds Catho lic. They hinted I might interest there can be few things more hope. Father Doran in it. In case there was any question between choice of one or another contractor, why, they think I might tip the scale, on account of being a Catholic.

"I don't like anything of that sort,"

said Lucy decidedly.
"No more would I, if it meant undue influence. But you know, Lucy, I wouldn't stand for a deal into awkward positions; he had not found the quiet path down his throat wouldn't bring discredit on the Church ; and as long as the contract | then said : ously; worst of all, he did not care a "tupenny bit" for the books she loved; he did not follow her flights, he fell asleep when she read aloud, and wakened, ashamed of rudeness crimination against us among some and wakened, ashamed of rudeness to her, but not in the least regretting what he had missed.

The first lot, yes—I saw them, kinds in the other camp!' Luke smiled down on his wife as one who ordered," said Mr. Garrett suavely.

"Well, of course, I can leave all Luke flercely.

that to you," Lucy said sincerely, for in business matters her ign qualed her faith in Luke's integrity.

"Luke, we shall be rich—or almost rich! Then we shall send the children to college, even Stephen, if he will go? It would be a crime not to send Fabian. And—Luke, I'll confess! It would be pleasant to be rich, and to have you one of the influential men of the city!

An inscrutable look passed over Luke's face, his happy eyes clouded, he turned away from his wife, then said slowly:

"You will be able to do what ant to, Lucy, I guess. Your children ought to go to college, especially clever Fabian. All right. And I'll do what lies in me to be influential, knew. He did his duty, also, and kept his counsel.

The tragedy of this mismating was but I'm afraid it can't be much more than comes out of living a decent sort of life, in my dull way."

sort of life, in my dull way."

It was the first time in all their married years that Luke had ever betrayed the least perception Lucy's dissatisfied ambitions.

The first half-year of the expanded firm's existence passed triumphantly. The paving contract was secured by it, largely, the elder members of it said, because when the expected happened, and competition in estimate was virtually tied bety Philips, Garrett & Stafford tied betwee another firm, Luke Stafford's personal connection with his co-religionists on the Board brought the con-

tract over to him.

This contract was to yield a handsome profit to the contractors, closely figured though Luke understood that it had been. He was amazed to learn that his share, plus a commission for overseeing its execution, was to be so large. utterly incapable of dishonor. He accepted the result gratefully, un-critically, and went about in a glow of satisfaction that, at last, he could gratify many of Lucy's desires, and that his sons would be educated. They would supply to her mind the intellectual companionship which he,

patient, good soul, had long known that her husband failed to give her. One day, early in the seventh month of his membership in the firm, Luke Stafford came into the vards into which the firm's switch which stood two open freight cars laden with paving blocks, pending unloading. It was his duty to superintend the execution of the contract; the work would not begin until many such freight cars had deposited their contents in these yards; it would require an enormous number of blocks to carry out the work, and it was not to be begun till the

material was all assembled. Idly Luke paused beside one of the cars to speak to a workman. His eye fell on the blocks in the car eside him, without noting them. Suddenly he consciously saw them, frowned, looked again, scowled heav ily and took one in his hand.

What's this ?" he demanded. "The paving-blocks-what else aid Tim Regan, wondering. "The numbskulls! They've sent

the wrong kind. Or are they trying to do us? These are inferior ones angrily.

angriy.
"Sorry a wrong kind about it, Mr. Stafford," insisted Regan, "I saw the order myself. They sint it on ahead, before the first lot come; this is the second lot. And it's this kind you ordered, Mr. Stafford. You saw an order for this sort of

paving block sent from our office?" demanded Luke slowly. "Tim, man, you're crazy! I know what our contract calls for—an altogether better grade of block." "As to the conthract, Mr. Stafford,

that wasn't what I was sayin'. What I said was the order—the order, Mr. Stafford-and 'tis this kind it calls Tim Regan eyed Luke sharply as he

What do you take me for ?" Luke cried. They'll never be laid. They'd wear out in half the time the right ones would last. As to not being noticed—good heavens, Regan, if that's your honesty, I don't

want you around here!"

Tim laughed. "Sure, I never said was, Mr. Stafford," he said. Wouldn't I be knowin', same as he said. yourself, that God Almighty can see pavings as well as hearts, and would be hangin' the whole lot of 'em around the neck of the one that that order, but 'twas me seen it, and them stones is what was ordered."
"Tim, you're implying something

pretty bad. I'm going to see about it," said Luke, turning sharply away. 'And 'twill be no good at all, but trouble ahead for you, I'm thinkin',' said Tim to himself, watching Luke swiftly stride out of the yards. "A11 the same, I'm proud to know you're the Catholic member of this firm, which is not new to these ways, did

you but know it."
"See here, Mr. Garrett, they've sent us the wrong paving stones," said Luke, bursting into the office. "Five carloads have come."

Mr. Garrett was taken aback by the unexpected onslaught. He swung around in his pivot chair, coughed, flushed, caught his breath, "I think not, Stafford, I think not.

The stones are all right-all right, you know. See them ?" demanded Luke.

"See here, my young partner—my younger partner, for I assure you I do not feel old—" smiled Mr. Garrett, "don't make a fool of yourself. Learn to adjust—to adjust. Take the world as you find it—" "And hell for my next world? No.

thanks," interrupted Luke. Mr. Garrett flushed indignantly 'That's truth, all right," retorted

Mr. Garrett waved his hand as if dismissing an unpleasant mosquito. "You will, of course, keep to your-self what you have, apparently, just suspected. No one will know we have shaded the quality of the blocks a little mite. Is it possible that you thought the handsome profit that was your share could be got out of the higher grade pave-

'I never thought about it at all, said Luke. "Our contract specified the better quality. Assuming that we were all men of at least common honesty, it did not occur to suspect that the contract was drawn up with an intent to steal."

"How dare you call me a thief?" cried his partner, starting up. "How dare you be one?" retorted uke. "How dare you assume I'd

stand for it ?" "If you betray us in this matter you are a cowardly fool. You are bound to us, and to hold your tongue Settle down, like a man of sense, and go on supervising the work. are free to do it as well as you know how. You are playing Don Quixote, also an idiot. These things are done daily in all business. Hold your

Mr. Garrett ended with an air of triumph. "I do know when I'm well off when I'm not atraid to meet any man's eye, nor my own conscience It's not true that these things are done in all business; men aren't all thieves and liars. As to what I'll do

tongue and know when your well

about it—I'll let you know !" Luke went out of the office as fast as he had entered it, leaving his senior partner to digest his rage as best he could. He was powerless to defend himself. He could not demand Luke's withdrawal from the defend firm, for Luke had this knowledge and proof to use against him. He turned pale as he considered the ugly position into which this stupid ity of Luke's forced him.

Ah, well, he consoled himself later on, Luke would undoubtedly quiet down, for what would be the use in his wrecking himself when, after all, the paving blocks would serve their purpose, though not for too long a

Luke rushed blindly along the street, seeing nothing outside his mental pictures of disaster. Gradually his speed slackened as the per onal side of this disaster began to impress itself upon him; at first the thought of the effect upon himself had been submerged in righteous indignation. Now it was borne in upon him that it meant a great deal to him-a great deal that would be hard to endure. His pace grew slower and slower; his purpose did not flag, but he allowed himself to contemplate the difference it would have made to him not to have been called upon to stand up for his principles.

He turned a corner sharply, as if with a sudden determination, and went rapidly to the presbytery and rang the bell.

There's no one else in whom can confide. Father Doran, and I had to talk to some one," Luke plunged straight into the matter when the priest came into the room. Dubious compliment, Luke; I'd

like to be chosen as a confident on merit, but never mind. What's wrong?" asked Father Doran with his aniet smile

Luke poured out his story in a few words, condensing it from sheer force of feeling.

The priest listened with raised

evebrows, nicely fitting together the tips of his fingers repeatedly, palms convex, which was his way when something disturbed him. he was used to hearing startling disclosures, and when Luke ended he

The rascals! A pretty piece of business! What do you intend to do about it?"

'I can't stand for it. Father: can't keep quiet and let it go on said Luke.

"And pocket the profit of a theft? Hardly. That isn't what I meant. Of course no self-respecting man would do that, and a Catholic has something considerably stronger than self respect to guide him. What I meant was, how are you going about stopping the thing? Have you a plan ?" said Father Doran.

"Not a clear one. I thought I'd force the firm to ship back the blocks already received and order the sort called for by our—by the contract. I can make 'em, though I suppose there won't be a cent of profit for them in the thing. Evidently they figured low to get the contract, then calculated on making the profit out of the substitution of inferior paying -faugh! But they've got to do it even at a loss. The town has got to have all that's coming to it. Father, I've got to get out of the firm." Luke ended with a piteous look at his pastor.

Father Doran chuckled. "After threatening to blow them sky high, your present partners, that strikes me as something of an anti-climax, Luke! I should decidedly say that you must get out of the firm. It's no sort of a firm to be in, anyway.

ss. They're all right, what was dered," said Mr. Garrett suavely. They're all right, what was me when I was asked to come into "According to the contract?" cried it," said Luke sadly. "Father, it meant money. I suppose now that I

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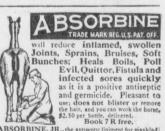
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"That's a laudable ambition, Luke, but I think we can secure your children pretty well, even though you are back on a salary somewhere. Indeed, I don't think e could keep Fabian from learn-g." said Father Doran, proud of

his favorite boy.
"No, Father," Luke agreed. "But —there's Lucy! She hasn't silly ambition, but she has lots of another kind. Of course, it doesn't make any difference to me what I do; why should it? But—there's Lucy! I never said it, even to you, but I'm not up to her, you know. She never meant me to know she knew it, but I do. Honest, Father, I can't see such a lot in the things she fairly trembles over. I'm just a—" Luke waved his hands as if grasping for a word, caught it and uttered it in a sort of melancholy triumph—" lump -that's what I am! She's not proud of me; good reason why! I sort of thought she might be, in a way, you know, if I was a member of the firm and making money, giving her a fine house and the children such an education that she'd be able to read bee poetry and stuff with them, and they'd—well, make up to her, don't you see? That's the only reason I care."

Luke had risen and stood with hanging head, holding his hat before him, fumbling its brim much as he must have stood when, a small boy, he had been sent by his mother on an errand to the parish priest. His humility and disappointment were very like a small boy's.

Father Doran's face melted into a He laid his arm across Luke's shoulders with a gesture that revealed

voman, and I know she thinks so. ad of you today, and she'd be too, if she knew. To be sure, you're doing no more than what's right, but all poor mortals don't get even so far as that. I'll lose my guess, also began to cast about for an explanamy reputation as a prophet, if Lucy isn't prouder of you later on, than the secret. had gone wrong.

Luke, looking up in alarm. "No one must know. If I make Philips and Garrett do the square thing it'll deputation of Crescendo's best citino one must ever find out what hap-

'I see that." agreed the priest. "Nevertheless—Well! seek first the kingdom of God' and I'll be surprised if a great deal isn't 'added grace to stand fast when love, and a praiseworthy longing to do for those ings each week. you love, strain at your principles." Mr. Stafford," he began portent-

Luke went home no longer excited, not less determined, but with the sadness inevitable to a resolution to to wait upon you this evening, sir, as Luke went home no longer excited, ously, do what is right at the cost of heavy sacrifice. A week of contest followed. The embattled forces of the beautiful city. We shall not forget frm of Philips, Garrett and Stafford were drawn up against each other, numerically stronger on the side the immense debt which Crescendo owes to you, Mr. Stafford—not merely in dollars—though our tax that enlisted the two elder members of the firm, but with the advantage wholly on the side of the solitary junior member. Luke announced by the statement of the solitary junior member. Luke announced peccable honesty, of magnificent wholly on the side of the solitary junior member. Luke announced his sterms without possibility of capitulation, and, after days of furious discussion, recriminations, important threats, Messrs. Philips and Garrett surrendered, as they needs must; the inferior paving blocks were shipped back to their blocks were shipped back to their blocks were shipped back to their blocks depend on the block blocks were shipped back to their posts, standard to be the contracts were ordered; Luke by the contracts were ordered; Luke Stafford withdrew from the firm, and standard to standard to

Think of the children, of all it was to do for us! Can't you patch it up?
You must have quarrelled?"

You must have quarrelled?"

You must have quarrelled?"

You must have quarrelled?"

accept this easy way of avoiding an explanation. "But it can't be and trembling. natched up, not ever, Sorry, Lucy, for your sake ; believe me I'm awful that there's no use crying over; it's spilled and soaked into the ground all the way through to China -can't scrape up a drop. Sorry, Lucy!" he repeated, seeing her woebegone face with a new pang. Lucy folded her lips tight and said no more. She had a wholsesome contempt for a nagging woman, and she had learned that when easy-going Luke felt that he must put his foot down he put it down in such wise that nothing could raise it.

Lucy's gloom deepened as ensuing ays brought to her fuller realization of the extent of the possible consequences of Luke's failure to Now, if you want me to run, I'll run, For in spite of her resolve to be loyal to Luke in thinking the honor. Honestly, friends and of what had happened, she unconneighors, I'm deeply obliged to you." of what had happened, she unconsciously did think of it as his "failure

It was hard to meet the curiosity of acquaintances. Lucy inferred that Philips & Garrett implied a right to know!" cried Lucy. "So have the children. We all have a firm that was discreditable to him—ne of those implications which cannot be combated because they say story?"

We all nave a rather poor in English, but then the idea is there, and it idea we wish to put on record.

"I was present," writes Bazin

new employers, but the salary was not quite equal to the one he had received from Philips & Garrett be fore he entered the firm. Altogether these were hard days to surmounthard for Lucy, harder for Luke, who felt responsible for her unhappiness.

Then, suddenly, unexplainably, something new crept into the sensitive atmosphere of the small city. People began to nod eagerly, with emphasized friendliness, to Luke. Men began to joke him about "being dropped from Philips & Garrett's favor," and to smile as if they knew how funny it was to look at it that

way. Women began to be more than cordial, almost deferential, to Lucy; she was invited to join five cardclubs in one week-she who never joined clubs! One woman said to her impressively: "My dear, civic honor is a great thing, a very great thing; it is of the same piece as patriotism. People are beginning to realize what we owe your glorious

Her glorious busband!" Luke? Lucy marvelled. But, of course, no one but Luke was her husband, and if he were glorious—Lucy mar-velled more and more.

Luke wondered, too, but with a clearer clue to what might have turned him into a hero. If they knew, how had facts transpired?

Father Doran would not talk; he

would consider himself bound by the bargain that Luke had made with his former firm to keep silence if they made good to the city. Philips & Garrett certainly would not talk. Some one in the office? Tim Regan the yards? Altogether likely. Tim was a tremendous partisan of look of profound, admiring affection. Luke's; it would be precisely like He laid his arm across Luke's shoul- him to take a reliable witness in there on the sly, and show him those his recognition of the boy that had remained within this big man. inferior blocks, telling the story of remained within this big man. You do your duty, Luke, my son, don't worry about consedon't worry about conseces," he said. "Lucy is a lucky not been a party to the terms upon which Luke had settled—indeed, did not know them. Nothing was more probable than that this was what had happened, though it had not occurred to Luke as possible till he

she'd be if you had been able to At last there came the evening carry out your plans and nothing when Luke, resting comfortably at gone wrong." home in shabby slippers, and the Lucy can't be told, Father, cried chair worn to fit his body, which only be by promising to keep still, so | zens," as the Morning Eagle said the

next day. They were formidable, though admirable, in long coats, shining linen and faultless ties, gloves and hats, and their spokesman addressed Luke as though he were a formal Go in peace, my son. acquaintance, although the spokes You are a fortunate man to have the man lived near by and they walked down the street together five morn-

by the contracts were ordered; Luke Stafford withdrew from the firm, and came home victorious, but with a sense of defeat, to announce to Lucy the disappointment of her hopes. She stared at him aghast as the fact spaced into her mind.

Same out Stafford, it is unlikely to express our sense of defeat, to announce to Lucy the disappointment of her hopes. She stared at him aghast as the fact spaced into her mind.

Same out to express our sense of these things, and to ask you will the work of grace be richest in souls which abide in the neighborhood of the Sacramental Presence and draw near daily and devoutly to the fount of grace. Try and you will find it so. Gradually but steadily the

Luke grinned sheepishly : he was

Then he turned to the deputation, pulling up his smoking jacket collar, and pulling down its sleeves.

Why, its mighty good of you to of it, what could any man do when he was right up against it? Any-body would do as I did; it's ridiculous to talk as if they wouldn't. It puzzles me how you found out. Nothing ever got out through me; not even Mrs. Stafford ever heard a syllable till you began to-night. Well, at of course, and be much obliged for

The deputation went out; Father Doran passed them as he was coming in.
"Oh, Father Doran, tell me; I've

look in her eyes, at last, for which his soul had always hungered.

"Oh. Luke, dear, splendid, great Luke, I am so proud of you!" she consider the little ones laughed the look of the little ones laughed."

"Who—me? Oh, say, Lucy darling!" cried Luke. But the sob in, his throat did not spring from grief

TROUBLE AND PRAYER

GOD LOVES AND COMFORTS THOSE WHO PERSEVERE IN PRAYER

Have you felt that curious unrest that envelops you when in time of distress you have tried to carry your burdens to One Who has promised us lift the sorrow from your soul and to

give you peace. Though you desire that favor more than anything in the world, you cannot concentrate your thoughts upon it and again your heartaching desire is buffeted about like wisps of grass in a storm. You begin to feel that God has hid His face from you and

will reach a plane of thought that is to be compared to a beautiful upland where fragrant flowers and oling waters seem to bloom for you and those you hope to lift out of

Some seeker of peace out of trouble has written, "The darkest hour is just before the dawn." This old, old old saying has comforted many a sad The severer the storm, the sunshine," bears an old and familiar bit of optimism that never fails to cheer. A less quoted saying but none the less comforting one is this: "God never shuts the door on your hopes, but He opens the door to something better." All these sayings, and they are truths, shows us that God loves

GIFT OF GOD

The Host on the altar is to the Church like the sun in the heavens, the source of light and beauty and fruitfulness. Every act of faith, and hope, and thankfulness, and patience; every act of charity towards God and

Mass will work a change in your soul.
You will find your faith confirmed and your good purposes strengthened.
You will begin to see the things of "Well, yes, I suppose—why, of course we quarrelled—fought it out good and plenty," Luke looked over to where Lucy good and plenty," Luke rallied to accept this leasy way of avoiding an large set of the first the first the first the first the good and plenty," Luke rallied to accept this easy way of avoiding an large set of the first t for eternity to those which pass with time. You will be strengthened to dup, not ever. Sorry, Lucy, Luke grinned sneepishly: he was lors sake; believe me I'm awful But it's not only spilled milk the deputation, but because "Lucy believes in o use crying over; might think he was something," he polled and soaked into the said to himself.

Luke grinned sneepishly: he was bear bravely the burdens and failures of life. The habit of taking all cares and sorrows to the altar and uniting the meanth of the said to himself. has a wonderful power of bracing us for sacrifice and helping us over difficulties. It brings us counsel in doubt, it prospers our plans as far as is good for us-and could we wish it want me to be mayor. As to the rest to do further ?—it sanctifies our joys, supports us in temptation or raises us when we fall. It secures us the man who lives in accordance crowning grace of final perseverance, and a sate passage out of this world into the eternal happiness of the next.—The Sentinel of the Blessed Sacrament.

GO THOU AND DO LIKEWISE

embarrassment was both funny and pathetic.

I do not ask any questions, said to be no faith at all. Doctrine is that takes you?'

that takes you?'

made trivial, indeed.—Boston Pilot.

pathetic.
Lucy listened with parted lips and every particle of color gone from her face, tears in her eyes.

When Father Doran's dramatic end was reached, she sprang to her feet and turned to her hneband with the look in her eyes, at last, for which

Some of the little ones laughed at the idea, but most of them understood better and felt as if their hearts

will press him to His heart."-Bombay Examiner.

UNREAL UNION

A writer in the Minneapolis Journal

proposed union of these churches of shores. different sects is material economy in the cost of upkeep and the saving of ministers' salaries. Besides the time with the decision of the Government to respect the feast of material, he beholds a moral gain as ernment to respect the feast of he says, "its multiplied charities and front. Questions were asked as to convince most church people that the Kingdom of Heaven on earth is wide enough to hold in one church those who are in essential harmony of belief. It proves to wise church people that if they can sew bandages in harmony for wounded soldiers, they might do the ordinary church work of peace time without friction If they can sit in war finance com mittees together, they might endure to sit in church finance committees together. And above all, the tremendous world catastrophe makes the doctrinal differences that have hith-erto separated many churches, seem trivial indeed.'

The fundamental tenet is the right the same privilege. He claims he is right in his belief, but at the same time admits that his neighbor may be right, too, according to his own

light. That being so, why divide into

And just as the fruits on a south wall will be the ripest and sweetest, so will the work of grace be richest so will the work of grace be richest in the neighbor.

deed." To him and to many others, all religion consists in social service. The only mark of union is the sewing of bandages or the knitting of sweaters. If people can unite in these things, then fundamentally

they believe the same religion To call such a thing a united religion is ridiculous. Is dogma trivial? Does it make no difference what a man believes, no difference who believes He is a mere man. Here is one who believes that Baptism is necessary to salvation bear bravely the burdens and failures another who rejects it as a silly cerother who believes that all men

Yet it is suggested that these things make no difference, that a own whim yet be of the same religion with these doctrines.

All this shows the tendency of the day. It is to minimize belief, to come down to pure rationalism. It come down to pure rationalism. It could not be otherwise if things are looked at honestly. There can be no stopping between faith and rationalism, between authoritative The following is one of those little religion and personal opinion. And it is to rationalism that Protestgems for so many of which we must antism is drifting. One sees that in be grateful to Catholic writers like the well-known Rene Bazin. Of Authority in matters of faith is put the well-known Rene Bazin. Of course there is always the difficulty of translating a play upon words which does well in French and looks rather poor in English, but even then the idea is there, and it is the idea we wish to put on record.

Authority in matters of faith is put outside consideration entirely. There is no peace till they are satisfied and contented. The attempt to still the there is no peace till they are satisfied and contented. The attempt to still them is in vain. If their cry be drowned by the noise of the world, they do not cease to exist. 'I was present," writes Bazin in a simple rationalism by getting down They must be answered.

right to wrong doing, though it costs to do right. However, that's the material of which martyrs are made. And all that the Gospel says of St. Joseph himself, is that he was 'a just man.'"

Then Father Doran told the story, and saw to it that it lost nothing of its value in the telling, though Luke's embarrassment was both funny and should be supposed in the story and say the supposed in the supposed in the priest, 'but what is the thought in the supposed in

REPORTS FOLLOW PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT TO PONTIFF AND BETROTHAL RUMORS

Canadian Press Despatch

London, June 26 .- Many interestwere ready to weep.

"If these lines fall under the eyes ing questions and events have occupied the week. An attempt to reof a soul who despairs on account of his sins, let him go and hang himself made in the House of Commons, to the neck of good Jesus, and Jesus when Colonel Craig, a noted bigot, asked questions regarding the visit of the Prince of Wales to the Pope. The question of the responsibility for the visit was greeted with laughter, the Government's reply that it was responsible, and that the visit was according to precedent, eliciting

The Catholic Sun. Your mind whirls from one thought to another and often strange thoughts, words and bits of disjointed sentences. You try to force yourself to calmly consider your great need so that you may the better petition the Almighty God to lift the sorrow from your soul and to. to think, and a Princess of Rome
The reason the writer gives for the
would be welcomed after all to these

emphasized by the war activities. Corpus Christi as regards the air "All churches have in the war itself," attacks on open towns behind the God has hid His face from you and that He has found you unworthy of His care. You feel that God has been very hard to you in denying you need that the has found means.

It is civilian activities, a common cause that brings them into a united, unselfish service. Daily personal contact, under the spell of a common demanded if the humane consent contact, under the spell of a common demanded if the humane consent with Various influences. reeking" with Vatican influence!

> SERGT. JOYCE KILMER LAUDS SOLDIERS' FAITH

SAYS CHURCH MAY BE BROKEN BY SHELLS, BUT NO DAMAGE IS DONE TO RELIGION

Infantry, the well known poet, will be pleased to read the following lines, quoted from his letter "somewhere in France," to a religious :

The thing we have never been able pious race, who have suffered, through better." All these sayings, and they are truths, shows us that God loves those who persevere, even though brought low in everything necessary prevent a recurrence of them, and of private judgment. According to the work is the more welcome to me that a man has the right to interpret (and to many another in this regithe Scriptures as he chooses, and has no right to deny to his neighbor whom we now live and for whom we

fight are Catholics.

They are Catholics—these French people of the villages in which we have been stationed. Catholics whose lives are a good lesson to us. France has, of course, many Protestants and our neighbor; each effort to resist temptation; to begin again without same sect belonging to the same live, it seems, in the great cities discouragement after a fall: every church may believe opposite doctors trines. If they can still remain word of love to Mary; every distaste. The Church may be broken by shells; but in its ruins the people of the same sect, why can by shells; but in its ruins the people of the same sect, why can by shells; but in its ruins the people of the same sect, why can by shells; but in its ruins the people of the same sect, why can by shells; but in its ruins the people of the same sect, why can by shells; but in its ruins the people of the same sect, why can by shells; but in its ruins the people of the same sect, why can by shells; but in its ruins the people of the same sect, why can by shells; but in its ruins the people of the same sect, why can by shells; but in its ruins the people of the same sect, why can by shells; but in its ruins the people of the same sect, why can by shells; but in its ruins the people of the same sect, why can by shells; but in its ruins the people of the same sect, why can by shells; but in its ruins the people of the same sect, why can by shells; but in its ruins the people of the same sect, why can by shells; but in its ruins the people of the same sect, why can by shells; but in its ruins the people of the same sect, why can be also be als

merit, and their reward from Jesus in the Blessed Sacrament.

And just as the fruits on a south expressed by the writer quoted, that doctrinal differences are "trivial, indeed." To him and to many others, ment from what they believed to be a Protestant land." — Providence Visitor.

> WHY THE ROBIN'S BREAST WAS RED

hill, many a crimson rill;

with unrelenting hand,

one single thorn away : The cruel spike impaled his breast—and thus 'tis sweetly said,

dined with red. Christian may reject them on his Ah, Jesus! Jesus! Son of man! my dolor and my sighs Reveal the lesson taught by this

> I, in the palace of delight or cavern of despair, Have plucked no thorns from Thy dear brow, but planted thousands there!

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The Saviour, bowed beneath His Cross, climbed up the dreary And from the agonizing wreath ran The cruel Roman thrust Him on

Till, staggering slowly 'mid the crowd, He fell upon the sand,
A little bird that warbled near, that memorable day, Flitted round and strove to wrench

The robin has his silver vest incarna-

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Advertisements for teachers, situations wanted itc., 50 cents each insertion. Remittance to accompany the order.
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LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1918

THE HIDDEN HAND

There is a Hidden Hand ever working against the Church of God. Satan did not cease operations when he succeeded in bringing about the fall of our first parents or when he of Columbus, ordinary Catholic busifailed in his attempts to seduce the ness men, butchers, bakers and Son of Man in the desert. The gates candle-stick makers, take an oath of Hell shall never prevail against the Church, but though they will India if they are told to do so, and never prevail they will always fight that they will wage relentless war until the last trump is sounded and against Protestants, hanging and the Church Militant is merged in the flaying and burning them, ripping up Church Triumphant.

It is not a matter for anxiety that the Catholic Church is attacked; our anxiety would be if she were not attacked, for then indeed would prophecies be made void. "If the world hate you," said our Blessed Lord in His last discourse to His chosen friends, "know ye that it hath hated ing to hear what evidence the Me before you. If you had been of Knights of Columbus and the Society the world, the world would love its of Jesus may have to bring in their own; but because you are not of the defence. We apologize to our readworld, but I have chosen you out of ers for placing this noxious stuff the world, therefore the world hateth | before their eyes, but it is necessary you. Remember My word that I said to you: The servant is not greater than his master. If they have persecuted Me they will persecute you also."

The greater the vitality of Catholic life the more will the enemy rage. Calumny and persecution is the Catholic birthright and woe to us when we lose it! The Hidden Hand ever working against the Church is that of Satan, but Satan knows how to league himself with men and to turn their purposes to his own. Sometimes it is politicians, ambitious to snatch a party victory, who do the Devil's work of arousing sectarian hold of some old forgery foisted on the fanaticism and of debasing the name of religion by making it a synonym for bigotry and hatred and all uncharitableness. We have had a sad experience in Canada of the work of terms it is the same so-called oath these politicians. But there is a Devil's drive against the Church now years, but which has generally been going on which cannot be accounted attributed not indiscriminately to all for by political considerations. It is the Knights of Columbus, but only knows that religious dissensions in not important. It goes without say. Canada are the surest means of disthe strength of the country in this great crisis of the War. What would the Kaiser give to have a Kulturkampf raging in the British Empire during the next six months! It would be worth more than a fleet of U Boats to Germany. The Germans coquet with Mohammedanism in Turkey, with Catholicism in Spain and with the baser kinds of Protestantism in the United States and Canada.

The latest manifestation of the working of the Hidden Hand, pro-German and Satanic, is the circulation among Canadian soldiers of a foul forgery which pretends to be an oath taken by the Knights of Columbus. This circulation follows close on the anti-Jesuit agitation at Guelph and has been most active among the soldiers of the London Military District in which Guelph is situated. A soldier brought a printed copy of this cowardly libel into the office of The CATHOLIC RECORD. Much against our taste we publish the disgusting thing in our news columns this week because we believe that publicity is the speediest way of scotching a conspiracy that is a menace to the being secretly propagated among the town and the editor of the Rencally every State during the last camest of vocations.

there was a letter written by a Pro- Mercury of Nov. 26th, 1915, and was which said:

"Are our Roman Catholic friends a copy of the obligation taken at initiation of a member of the Knights of Columbus has been circulated in printed form? I know nothing of the extent to which this sheet has been distributed, but a copy was handed to me one day last month, and several other men present also received a copy. I certainly was astonished to read the shocking pledge enumerated on the sheet. If nemkers of the Knights of Columbus subscribe to these, and if the Jesuit oath resembles the K. of C. certainly Rev. Mr. Spence was quite moderate in the statements made. I do not know that this sheet was in any the foundation of his remarks, but unprejudiced and unbiased, men are nore or less influenced by the circulation of such literature.'

It is humiliating to our common human nature to have to admit it, but it is a fact that the circulation of such literature does influence the ordinary man. As a clergyman, Mr. Snell must be of more than average education, yet he does not reject as incredible the statement that Knights that they will go to the jungles of women and crushing the heads of infants against the walls! The fairminded, courteously speaking Rev. Mr. Snell thinks it astonishing and shocking that Catholic men should pledge themselves to these horrors, but he does not think it impossible. He politely intimates that he is willto the discharge of a public duty.

THE OLD, FOUL FRAUD In the form in which the bogus

oath is now being circulated every

literate person will see glaring grammatical errors and every person who knows a little history will observe absurd anachronisms. It is headed "Obligation of the Knights of Columbus," but there is nothing that could be remotely applicable to the Knights of Columbus until nearly the end of the document. The clumsy author seems to have got Jesuits and to have added thereto several mercantile and electioneering paragraphs that might be adaptable to modern American conditions. In that has been in circulation for German agents who are now back of to those taking the Fourth Degree. the anti-Catholic forces, for Germany However, the question of origins is circulated among Canadian soldiers that would enable the police to get on the track of the libellers. All Catholics can do is to tell Rev. Mr. Snell and other Protestants, openminded like him, that no Knights of Columbus, Fourth Degree or any other degree, no Jesuits, no Catholics of any sort would take an oath of the kind being circulated. No Catholic order has secret oaths. The Knights of Columbus have no oaths of any kind; POISON AMONG OUR SOLDIERS they have, like a host of non-Cathoolic societies, a secret ritual which includes certain obligations or promises, but even these are secret only in a very restricted sense. They have several times been submitted to Courts of Justice, to Protestant editors and other public men, and the obligation of the Fourth Degree, the most exclusive degree in the Order, has often been published broadcast in the press, in order to refute the calumny in its old form that it was the Knights of the Fourth Degree who took the monstrous oath that the Rev. Mr. Snell now

EXPOSED AT RENFREW

Less than three years ago this morale of our Army. Of course, the bogus oath, which had been circuabsurdity as well as the malignity of lated for a long time previous in this bogus oath ought to be apparent | Ontario, was thoroughly investigated to all reasonable men, and we are sure in Renfrew through the action of the of the alleged oath, that paper said: soldier needs and has a right to our with somewhat of a shock, therefore, that soldiers as a body will be the parish priest of Renfrew, Father F. least disposed of all men to give cred. L. French, who asked four Protest in Philadelphia were arrested for of his state of life. The life of the ence to the wild nonsense that is ant citizens, including the Mayor of distributing was circulated in practi- Christian soldier is one of the high-

them. But we are unable to act on frew Mercury, to go into the question the assumption that nobody will be and to issue a statement on their deceived by the imposture. In The findings. The result of the investi-London Advertiser of June 27th gation was published in The Renfrew testant minister, the Rev. B. Snell, reprinted in The CATHOLIC RECORD of Dec. 11th, 1915. The following is the concluding part of the statement aware that what is represented to be of the four Renfrew investigators:

"That we were quite satisfied in our minds on reading the alleged oath that the Roman Catholic men in Renfrew were never asked to take any such oath and that they would

not have done so:
"That by trials before the Courts of the United States and Newfoundland it has been amply demonstra ted that the alleged oath is a libel on our Roman Catholic neighbours, and that those who circulated it are either wilfully bearers of false witness against their neighbours, mean purposes, or woefully misled by prejudice

And that if any of our Protestant neighbours have had in their minds the idea that the members of the Knights of Columbus do take any such oath they can confidently dismiss such idea from their minds.

In concluding this report we venture to add the opinion that principles of good citizenship will lead us all to minimize the differ ences between people of Protestant and Roman Catholic faith; treating the honest religious opinions of one another with respect even if strongly differing from them; and disregarding the tittle-tattle that is set afloat in every community by those of both faiths whose mental outlook narrow-or whose time is not fully occupied and who thus become double-breeders. Let us treat one another honestly. No gain can come to Protestantism or good citizenship through the circulation of such false documents as this bogus K. of C. oath, and nothing that could happen would more quickly destroy Roman Catholic faith than have sented to its members such a document in this era of intelligence."

D. BARR, Sr. JAS. MANN, M. D. G. G. MCNAB

Renfrew, Oct. 25th, 1915.

DISCREDITED IN THE COURTS The Renfrew investigators had before them the facts of a law court case in Minnesota where E. M. Lawless, editor of the Waterville Sentinel, sued A. M. and G. E. Morrison, that is evil. of the Mankato Morning Journal for libel in charging Lawless with having taken this alleged Knights of Columbus oath. The jury returned verdict that the Morrisons had libelled Lawless inasmuch as the Columbus had no such oath or pledge

as that attributed to them. Another case was tried in St. the alleged oath. Swift made comthe oath genuine and the complainant then did not press the criminal

charge against him. A third case was in Philadelphia Stage for printing and circulating the alleged oath. The lawyer of the defendants wrote to that notorious made were "somewhat of a bluff,"

5th. 1918. but a contemptible libel.

FOR WHAT MOTIVES?

"The alleged oath which your clients | prayers that he may fulfill the duties

paign," This shows political motives for the libel and the Renfrew investigators were of the opinion that those were the principal motives. The Renfrew report said :

"There was placed in the hands of the four Protestant investigators a record of several Court cases in the United States in which Knights of Columbus who had been accused of taking this 'oath' had carried the matter to the courts to vindicate themselves; and it became evident that the object of the saddling of this atrocious oath on the Knights of Columbus was for political purposes; to endeavor to erect and keep up religious prejudices which would religious prejudices which would affect the fortunes of political parties, and there is not lacking ground for belief that that same ignoble purpese is at the bottom of the circulation this alleged oath in Canada: those responsible for its circulation are political manipulators or their tools, not of one party or the other solely, but by self-appointed repre-sentatives of both parties as local circumstances might make it seem profitable in a partizan sense.'

This opinion of the Renfrew investigators on the motives of those who circulate the libel is entitled to respect, but we ourselves do not think it represents the whole truth. There is too much evidence that sectarian hatred of Catholicism as well as political partizanship keeps political party in Canada is sending Church, for the stirring up of religious strife in this country is the best service anyone could render to the Kaiser, and the worst that could be rendered to the Empire. Let Protestants look for the Hidden Hand.

The bogus oath is about as grotesque and impossible a thing as any man outside or inside a lunatic arouse nothing but contempt among Protestants. Yet we know that this monstrous folly is believed. A large number of Protestants will believe anything that is evil against the Catholic Church, literally anything

THE VOCATION OF THE SOLDIER There is a line in Kipling to the

effect that soldiers in barracks are evidence proved that the Knights of not all plaster saints. A great deal of nonsense is constantly being published about the conduct of soldiers. By the alarmists the most shocking John's, Newfoundland, in which a suggestions are made. By the apolo-Charles A. Swift was charged with gists a picture is painted too good to criminal libel in having circulated be true. There are special temptations incidental to a soldier's life plete apologies when he found that just as there are special occasions he had been deceived in believing for virtue in that life. And it is in believe that Providence gives the special graces needed to meet the special temptations of any particular where the Knights of Columbus sued state of life. The military state is Charles Megonegal and Clarence H. one that Christianity has consecrated. "Two hands," wrote Louis Veuillot, 'have founded France; two hands have raised and maintained it in its anti-Catholic paper, The Menace, splendours: two hands have always ity student should apply to the disposal of the War Department at fully disclosed as to be adequately from which Megonegal had secured rescued it when it has fallen, the the oath, for evidence that it was an hand of the priest and the hand of ifestly now too late to plead ignor. the great cause. Perhaps some in outbreak of the world war even the bears no imprint or any other clue oath really used by the Knights of the soldier." What Veuillot said of ance of this subtle distinction and genious zealot will see in Columbus. The Menace, in reply to France may be said of Christendom. | cast the reproach of unfairness upon the lawyer, Mr. L. N. King, of Phila. For several centuries the very exdelphia, admitted it was not in pos. pression "to take the cross" meant order for the exemption that is session of the K. of C. secret work, to take the sword, to enlist in the theirs and not ours. The Governthat statements to the contrary armies that were holding Western which The Menace had previously Europe for Christianity and civilization against the forces of Mahomet. and that it had no evidence at all The profession of arms was only less that the oath was taken by the high than the life of religion, and Knights of Columbus. This letter indeed there were some famous students in the Roman Catholic the from The Menace was dated March orders raised up by the Church, such as the Knights Templars, which In the year 1914 the Knights of united the religious with the mili-Columbus of California placed in the tary life. It was with reason hands of four prominent Freemasons | Veuillot said, "Piety in the military of Los Angeles all the ritual and state is the perfection of courage and secret work of the Knights of Colum. of discipline." And De Maistre, bus and the Masons issued a report another great Catholic writer says: saying they "could find nothing in "No two things in this world are the entire ceremonials of the order more in accord with each other than that could be objected to by any the religious spirit and the military person." All these cases in Califor. spirit." This is because, again in nia, in Philadelphia, in Minnesota the words of Veuillot: "The priest lous communities who are not adand in Newfoundland were investi. and the soldier have for their first gated by the Renfrew gentlemen law, obedience, for their first duty, above mentioned and they published fidelity, for their chief characteristic, in their report the evidence proving sacrifice. They belong not to themthat the so-called oath was nothing selves; they each belong specially to something that merits boundless love: the one belongs to the Church and the other to the Fatherland: and at the same time each belongs In the letter written by The Menace to both." It is beyond doubt that an intimation of reasonableness and to Mr. L. N. King, the Philadelphia the life of the soldier presents danlawyer who figured in one of the libel gers to souls as well as occasions for actions arising out of the circulation the most magnificent virtue. The ed them on first reading. It was

NOTES AND COMMENTS

IF THE meddlesome busybodies who developed so voracious an appetite for "slackers" in regard to the Guelph Novitiate had devoted onetenth the energy to looking ever the 'Twelfth" parade in Toronto they might not have had to go to bed on empty stomachs.

ONE OF THE conditions of settlement of the Civic Employees strike in Toronto was that while the strikers were to report for duty on the morning of the "Twelfth," the day was to be observed as a heliday as usual. Why not call the Civic Employees Union a "lodge" at once and be done

COMMENTING ON Lt. Col. Machin's allegations against the Methodist Church in Ontario in connection with the Jesuit Novitiate affair, the Christian Guardian says: "In this statement he forgets his political troubles and gives vent to his religious bigotry in words, the like of which we cannot recall in any public utterance save some of the professional advocates of the liquor traffic.'

As An Anglican Col. Machin doubtless had his own reasons for what he this campaign of calumny alive. It said. This, however, is no affair of is impossible to believe that any ours. But, in this matter of vituperative language we suggest that the this mischief-making document to editor of the Guardian might to his Canadian soldiers at the present own great profit devote an hour or time. Yet some one is sending it. two to prayerful examination of his That some one must be an enemy of own fyles. He would then find that Canada as well as of the Catholic Col. Machin, in whatever light his view of Ontario Methodism may be regarded, has a long long way to travel ere, in the choice of offensive epithets, he can hope to rival the Christian Guardian's many gratuitous and unprovoked aspersions upon

WE CULL the following from the asylum could dream. It ought to columns of the Canadian Church-

"The controversy that has arisen over the Jesuit Novitiate in Guelph. is not likely to eventuate in any great gain in the promotion of the War or the promotion of an entente cordiale between Protestants and Roman Catholics in this country The trouble centres on the assump tion that the term divinity student means the same thing in the Roman Catholic and Protestant Churches. On this assumption a section of the community loudly demanded that the Military Service Act should not exempt divinity students from mili-This was readily sented to by the leaders of the Roman Catholic Church, for already exemption was provided for the members of religious orders or com munities. Under this heading prac-tically all divinity students take their places in the Roman Communion, The question of the conscripting of students preparing for the sacred ministry, therefore, lost all interest for them because they knew that all keeping with Catholic theology to their men were exempt, and it was not their business to look after the

interests of Protestants.' ception of what constitutes a divineither the Government or Jesult ment wanted to exempt our students but pressure was brought to bear upon it from Ontario against such a provision. It was evidently thought that in this way large numbers of the act. If Protestants have overreached themselves in thus attempt-Roman institutions, it is hardly wise to fly into a rage and blame both the Government and the Church for evasion of public duty. The way to secure equality of obligation and this part of the front. service is to amend the law either to exempt our theological students or bring all male members of religvanced to the full order of the priesthood under the act.'

THESE ARE judicious and commendable words, in full harmony with those of several Anglican clergymen throughout the Province in the same connection, and if taken by themselves might be accepted as large-mindedness on the part of the Churchman's editor. We so acceptwhen in the same issue we stumbled upon this choice morsel:

"It is not our intention to discuss the situation of Guelph in relation to

the charges made against the Jesuit | whole mountainous region between Novitiate. This and similar matters the Devoli can very well be allowed to stand orica with over until the War ends. There will be plenty of time then to deal with all such questions which if discussed now serve mainly to draw attention away from the greater issues at stake. The attempt on the part of the Reman Church, from the Pepe down, to play the neutral, and the indifference of se many of its members so evident in all parts of Canada, will not be forgetten

IT WOULD be idle to waste comment upon vicious calumny of this kind. From the very beginning of the War every resource of human ingenuity has been resorted to to embarass the Pope, and to force him into some word or act which would tend to compromise his position as Head of the Church. That the conspiracy has been unsuccessful is apparent to all. The Pope's attitude in the War will bear the whitest light of examination, and when Peace is once more restored to the world, and the events of the last four years come to be weighed in the balance of history it will be seen that the Allied cause has had no warmer or more disinterested friend than he. Until that time comes, and the scroll is unrolled, we can afford to bide the issue in calmness and confidence. The Pope lives not for the day but for all time.

As To the Churchman's contemptible insinuation against Canadian Catholics, that too can await the issue of events. The story of Quebec, for example, has yet to be told. We quite agree with the Churchman that on this score matters can now very well stand until the War is over. The business before the country now is to bring the conflict to a suc cessful conclusion. The Catholics of Canada have done their share and more than their share, to this end. and, yielding to none in the measure of their patriotism, can look the verdict of history in the face without

WHILE IRRESPONSIBLE parsons have been striving with all their might to traduce the Jesuits, members of that illustrious Society continue to serve the cause of Peace through Victory. A Jesuit institution, Loyola University, Chicago, has quite recently made an important contribution to the resources of the Allies. It is a combination which produces glycerine, that commodity so essential in the manufacture of high explosives as well as in the treatment of wounds.

A SHORTAGE OF glycerine has been threatened because of War's huge ernment" of the North lifts a voice of demands. Its price is, therefore, now abnormal, and almost prohibitive. By the use of the Loyola formula the same substance can be produced for the merest fraction of its present cost. The discovery was most dangerous to imperial welfare "CERTAIN CLERGY of Guelph." the made by Rev. Edward J. Calhoun, Churchman continues, "apparently S. J., an instructor in Chemistry at failed to recognize this distinction, the university, who has been work- tent, or and thought that the Protestant coning on it since the beginning of the in the long run be found more War. He has now placed it at the Roman Catholic Church. It is man. Washington, as his contribution to described. Some time before manifestation of pro-Germanism.

ON THE BATTLE LINE

THE FRENCH made a notable local advance yesterday on the west bank of the River Avre at the point where the Germans were nearest to Amiens. THE FRENCH made a notable local wood and village of Castel and Seminaries would be brought under the town of Mailly-Raineval on the south, they penetrated the enemy's lines to a depth of more than a mile. Five hundred prisoners were taken ing to secure students from the but the territory gained was in this case more important than the capture of many prisoners. The enemy by their defeat, are placed at a distinct disadvantage in any further advance westward toward Amiens on

THE BRITISH raids and local advances along the Bailleul sector con-At Merris a local engagement yielded 120 prisoners and ten machine guns. Berlin speaks of these engagements as strong thrusts and frequent reconnaissances, but says that his followers "were daily getting

they have all been repulsed. THE ALBANIAN campaign gives uniform success to the Allies. The Italians have occupied Berat, and are great general among us. continuing their advance on the coastal sector, where British monitors and Italian destroyers are cooperating with the troops on land.
Fifteen guns of various sorts and two since said that if there were any trench mortars are included in the spoils obtained in the evacuated ranks caused by the underminers of Austrian position, Reports from army discipline and obedience it was Rome state that there are in Albania many Serbs and Montenegrins, who are impatient to enter the struggle radius of a few miles from the centres to reconquer their native countries.

PARIS DEALING with the French operations in Eastern Albania, states of the disintegrating possibilities to that French troops have cleared the flow from the audacious advocacy

River and the the Devoli River and the Tom-orica with the exception of the heights which dominate the confluence of the two streams, where the Austrians continue to resist. Over 400 prisoners have been tured. The old Roman read from Durazzo, which passes across Albania and gives a through route from the Adriatic to Southern Serbia and the Menastir district of Macedonia, is still in the hands of the Austrians, but progress for three more days at the present rate will result in cutting of this line of communication. Thereafter the Austrian retreat may easily become a disastrous affair, comparable to that of the Serbs in 1916, when thousands of wounded and famished men died in the track-less mountains.—Globe, July 13.

THE LAWLESSNESS OF TODAY

The Derry Journal, June 21

With studied disregard of their own antecedent illegal proceedings, which have had and are having grave consequences for the "safety of the realm," there is a tremendous fuss raised in the Tory Press and among Unionist politicians at minster as to the "state of lawlessness," the "conspiracies to defeat justice," the "plottings and boycottings" now alleged to be rife in Ireland, and all said to be due to extremist Nationalism and Sinn Fein-ism. It is also charged by these self-righteous critics that speeches advocating the use of physical force have been delivered, and that "vioself-righteous critics that lence, terrorism and crime Nationalist Ireland. At the outset these charges of prevalent "vio lence, terrorism, and crime" may be branded as absolutely false. Ireland ignoring very properly the foolish ebullitions of reckless feather heads in a few isolated districts is today a perfectly peaceful country. Its people in over-whelming numbers, acting on their leaders' instructions, remain quiet, orderly, united, but constantly and rightly vigilant, following upon their adoption of the anti-conscription pledge. The accusations of widespread association with German agents are pure fudge, and are without the support of a jot of reliable evidence. But these charges serve as a stick with which to belabour this country and blacken its reputation among the democracies of America and Australia. And the accusers have the nerve to in judgment" while overlooking their own amazing record and flam ing example of the other year. Lawlessness, indeed! What eminent Unionist lawyer is it who boasted amid acclaiming cheers of brigaded hundreds that he was "out to break every law that existed?" be named? Has Carsonism become a watchword to conjure with in British politics? "Ulster" now objects to Sinn Fein. But, as Mrs. Stopford Green has pointed out in trenchant pamphlet, has not 'Ulster" made its own peculiar form of Sinn Fein and organised it scientifically? If the "Provisional Govshocked indignation at the doings of Southern Sinn Fein it can with justice only reprove it for a single reason-for its inferior success in coercing the Imperial Government But Sinn Feinism is now declared Than militant Carsonism no policy could be conceived more anti democratic, more vicious in hurtful Imperial to Its sinister effects are not yet so 'England of slow perception' began to discern awkward consequences from the Carsonite operations, and went some way in enunciating its apprehensions. Sir Edward Carson felt the effect and stage-artist like he was quick to adapt himself to the situation. After the harm was done he protested in terms ceived nobody who knows the facts nor did it undo the mischief of which he was foremost in laying the seeds and the full crops of which is not yet reaped. In the month of July, 1913, Lord Willoughby de Broke boasted in the House of Lords that the Duke of Bedford had joined with him in forming a certain League"for the defense of Ulster and the Union. But two days later the Daily News disclosed the remarkable fact that this precious "League" was simply an organisation for persuadin British officers and soldiers to throw in their lot" with those in Ulster who were ready for rebellion. only that, but speaking publicly in Antrim, Sir Edward Carson rejoiced promises of support from those who served their country in the ranks,' and he added, "to day we And more than that, I can tell the Government we have pledges and promises from some of the greatest generals in the ranks caused by the underminers of merely local and superficial its results stopped short within the where the mischief was brewed. that really the case?

for many months prior to the outcolumns of the London Times towards the close of 1913 remark-Times able testimony appeared in the form of a published letter from a never had been served this city as it never had been served before. Judge of the Indian High Court. See what His Lordship then wrote. "The Unionist leaders in Ulster (said the Judge) have played their last trump card, tampering with the army in order to overawe the authorities the seditious boastings made Ulster are regularly printed over in India, and the doctrine of fighting angainst laws they dislike will be relished as delicious by all who are this nor subsequent generations can conspiring against our rule. This forget his noble example in stepping leads on to mutiny and massacre. down from the exalted position as In India we enferce the laws against Mayor of the greatest city of the sedition." Well, only a very small part of the sanguinary record of the world war has as yet been assigned the common walks of life, to the to "what happened in India" after August, 1914; nor will the full story "see the light" till censorship re- a noble son fallen to his death, but "see the light" till censorship re-strictions are removed—if even then. Does Sir Edward Carson and his colleagues contend that they can be acquitted of all share of the harvest responsibility for the Indian ables? In face of the information and warning given in the Tory Times by a High Court Judge, it is hard to see how they can wriggle out of it. One thing is plain enough at any rate—Berlin Junker-dom counted on the British Army being riven into groups of contend-ing and conspiring partizans when they "laid their lines" for the invasion of Belgium, and precipitated a And Pray," and read as follows: catastrophe hich has baptized more "From the moment when our than half the globe in blood. Astronomers tell us that the new 'hlaze star" of the first magnitude discovered on the eighth of the present month is the result of a disastrous colliding smash in the heavens which has caused the luminous body to "blaze up" to a phenomenal and extent. But this "smash" certainly did not occur on June 8th. Probably, say these experts, the collision happened several years ago "We need scarcely record this though earthly residents get a glimpse of its consuming and destructive effects only now. In like manner the fell consequences to ordered society here and elsewhere ordered society here. of the promotion and systematic encouragement of organised armed until this fierce combat is finished England settlers, his earliest known insurrection against the law by and the cause for which we fight Unionist Ulster and its British back | has triumphed, their efforts will in | lived in Dorchester, Mass., in 1662, ers will take years to definitely ascertain and measure. But notarrests and deportations of Carsonite chiefs or their principal followers have taken place. On the contrary, fat jobs and numerous privileges have come their way. Thus lop-sidedly does partisan authority administer the law in Ireland, while Surely this raises our aims and purhypocritically wondering why there should be any symptoms of indignation or unrest in the country.

J. PURROY MITCHEL

NEW YORK'S EX-MAYOR MAKES SUPREME SACRIFICE

PASTORS OF MANY CREEDS JOIN IN EULOGIZING HIS LIFE AND

HEROISM N. Y. World, July 8

Eulogies of Major Mitchell were ronounced in churches of all creeds. Pastors extolled his administration as Mayor of the largest city in the world and dwelt upon the heroic cul-

In Roman Catholic and Episcopal churches prayers were offered for the is soul and in denomina. tional houses of worship divine grace was besought for his sorrowing wife and mother. The flags in front of every edifice were placed at half When the body of the one-time Mayor passes up broadway the bells of Trinity Church will be tolled, and it is likely that all church bells will do likewise. Major Mitchell was a Roman Catholic.

In St. Patrick's Cathedral at every Mass the name "John Purroy Mit-chel" was heard first in the list of those who had died during the week, and the great congregation at High Mass knelt in silent prayer when Mgr. Michael J. Lavelle read the

At all services in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine Dean Howard Chandler Robbins read the prayer for commendation of a soul to God. Dean Robbins referred to Major Mitchel, as the finest type of an American citizen.

"He was as disinterested and as patriotic in times of peace as he was in answering the call to War," said the Dean in his sermon. "Major Mitchel served his city with unswerving loyalty before he was called upon to give his life for his country. New York has made no greater gift to the cause of freedom than this gift of her former Mayor, a man trusted, honored and esteemed where-

ever he was truly known."

At old Trinity Church, worshippers walked under a large flag at half staff. The Rev. Dr. Joseph P. Mc-Comas, senior assistant, paid a brief tribute to the late Mayor, in which

'Mayor Mitchel was always interested in the best traditions of New York City and those things which present and future betterment. In consequence we found him always in sympathy with all of our religious and social activities at Trinity Church."

—a bequest which was found good, by the way—and sums of \$1,000 each to Cardinal Bourne, of London; the Jesuits at Farm street, London, and strangle and bury alive these in-

At Bear Mountain during the religious service held in Pavilion No 2 a much greater radius than that represented by the distance separating Belfast from Potsdam In the chel. He told the seldiers and the chel. He told the seldiers and the chel. the Rev. Floyd Decker declared that of his soul. The next of kin dis-Mitchel was one they well might emulate. He stated that the one-

never had been served before.
At the Fourth Presbyterian Church West End avenue and Ninety-second street, the Rev. Dr. Edgar Whitaker Work said: New York has had few public

servants who served the interests of astituted to uphold and enforce this city so unselfishly. His record as Mayor will be treasured in years seditious boastings made in te come as among the best pages in our municipal history.
"Major Mitchel was an example of

lifted higher in the affections of the people.

"FIGHT AND PRAY"

N. Y. World, July 9

An anneal to the American neonle by Cardinals Gibbons, Farley and O'Connell to pray three times daily "for the guidance of our rulers, the success of our arms, the unity of the nations and the welfare of heroes," was made public here yesterday. The appeal was entitled "Fight

country made its momentous deciflict, the whole Catholic population of America has enthusiastically and whole heartedly accepted its full share of work and sacrifice, and has unstintingly put forth all its re sources to stand with all other Americans in the defense of our sacred principles of right and national

the trenches and in the works. And

Our President has clearly stated withstanding all this evil doing no the high principles upon which that Massachusetts Bay. versal as they are unselfish. We battle for the welfare of men of every nation, asking no special indemnities for our sacrifices other than those which all free men always seek. the Dudley Observatory at Albany,

> Just for this reason may we turn | ton made him a Ph.D. with fullest confidence to the God of justice and mercy, beseeching Him to faith, joining the Episcopal Church.

Kings. That is the surest sign that at the United States Naval Academy, America will lead the nations of the then at Newport, where he re-earth to the victory over more might. For God is our street help, as he must be our strongest hope. And the prayers of a Nation fighting not the prayers of a Nation fighting not a Catholic. In 1865 he went to not only while in the school room, the control of the color of the c

be answered. If we fight like beroes and pray world and dwelt district the description of his life, which he gave for his country.

If we fight like neroes and pray like saints, soon will America overfor his country.

Cotholic and Enisconal come mere force by greater force and observatory, resigning this position observatory, resigning this position.

> Animated by this undanted ed a priest March 25, 1871. His first spirit, let the whole Nation turn to God in prayer, while our army courageously confronts the foe in the battle. While we utilize every the fathers in West Fifty ninth street the first name 25, 1871. His first work with the order was as professor of theology in the Paulist Scholasticate, which was maintained by the fathers in West Fifty ninth street spiritual power-prayer.

as a special day of prayer. Let us continue our obedience to his request and fervently offer our peti-

our efforts, say daily three times, for a long time, and invented various morning at rising, at noon and in the evening, the angelus for the guidance of our rulers, the success of our arms, the unity of the nations and the welfare of heroes.

And may Almighty and Eternal God hearken to the prayers of a united nation and grant speedily that 'peace which surpasseth under standing.

> AN OLD ENGLISH RULE BROUGHT TO LIGHT

as being given to "unauthorized persons for superstitious practises."

The case was that of the fortune of a man who left out of an estate of \$30,000 \$150 to the Bishop of Ardagh Catholics to "make and wage relent."

England, for Masses for the repose Act of 1829, and that if any differentiation was needed it must be made by the House of Lords. Mr. Mac-Veagh in a fine speech asked the judge not te say that the most sacred ed. act of the faith of millions of His Majesty's subjects throughout the Empire, the faith of many valiant soldiers in the trenches, was a super-stition, but this appeal was of no avail. Just as the King's coronation oath became intolerable and was abolished, the time has now come to repeal much that is objectionable in the Catholic Relief Act, by which members of religious orders have no right to live in Ireland.

DR. SEARLE, AUTHOR AND PRELATE, DIES

N. Y. World, July 8

The Rev. George Mary Searle, C. S. P., author, astronomer, former Superior General of the Paulist Order and one of its most distinguished members, died early yester-day at the Paulist Fathers' House, day at the Paulist Fathers' House, 415 West Fifty ninth street. He was seventy-nine years old.

Dr. Searle was recognized as one

tion, while his achievements in the astronomical field attracted so much observatory at Rome, which is under the immediate direction of the Vatican, an offer which he declined, preferring to remain in the United

Dr. Searle was born in London on June 27, 1839, during the temporary residence of his parents there, and was baptized into the Church of England. His parents returned to America a year later, and both of them died when the son was three years old. He was reared elder brother and sister in the Unitarian faith. His family were de-scendants of one of the oldest New and who was the first Lieutenant Governor, and afterward Governor, of

Dr. Searle was educated in Brook-We line High School and Harvard University from which he was gradua-ted in 1867 at the age of eighteen where on September 11, 1858, he poses up to the noblest standard of discovered the asteroid Pandora, action and sets the soul of the Nation Harvard conferred upon him the above the meanness and pettiness of degree of A. M. in 1860, and in 1896 selfish conquest or unChristian hate. the Catholic University of Washing-

In 1859 he returned to his early cept our sacrifices, guide our rulers The same year he became a calcuand give success to our arms.

"From every corner of America arises the cry of souls to God. The Nation is on its knees to the King of assistant professor of mathematics.

for gain but for good will certainly Europe, where he studied theology but long after they had passed befor a year.

come mere force by greater force and conquer lust of power by the end of two years to study with the Paulist Fathers. He was ordain—and the Paulist Fathers. He was ordain—and the Paulist Fathers. He was ordain—and the Paulist Fathers and treatment and when, to bless a church at Red Willow for became serious the Catholic people who are settled the catho possible source of material power, let us fortify it all by the greatest of all spiritual power—prayer.

until it was merged with the Catholic University when the latter was incorporated in Washington in 1888. "But recently our Holy Father set
aside the feast of SS. Peter and Paul
"But recently our Holy Father set
father Searle was made professor of
mathematics in the university and

tions to our Lord and Saviour, Jesus confined himself largely to religious Christ, that all the nations may see work, he never lost interest in his thons to our Lord and saviour, seeds Christ, that all the nations may see the way to mutual concord and understanding.

work, he never lost interest in his scientific researches. He contributed to the Astronomical Journal, wrote a "Let us, moreover, each day, until treatise on geometry, patented a the peace for which we fight crowns naval range finder, used by the navy

U. S. GOVERNMENT

BANS BOGUS K. OF C. "BLOODY

OATH" Cathelic Colun

officially banned circulators of the alleged "Bloody Oath" of the Knights of Columbus as German propagandists and traitors to this country. Below will be found a remark-(C. P. A. Service)

London, June 22.—Despite the protest of that brilliant Irish lawyer, Mr. J. MacVesgh, M. P., Mr. Justic Eve decided the other day that bequests left for Masses and to members of religious orders were invalid as being class.

the Dominicans at Haverstock Hill, famous heretics." It is given "as printed from the Congressional Record, Sixty-second Congress, Third puted the bequests. The judge said that he found that precedent was too strong for him, that the law had been settled by the Catholic Relief Record for that date, but only because it was produced in an election con-test and denounced before Congress as an abominable forgery by the can

An agent caught passing around printed copies of this 'oath' in New Jersey has been arrested and imprisoned, but the circulation of it through the mails anonymously, still continues. It is German propaganda.

It is German propaganda of the sort that is being used in all the Allied countries by German agents who seek to arouse any sort of religious dissension in order to divide a people united in opposition to Germany. Among American Protestants they circulate tales of Roman Catholic treachery, such as the amazing rumor that President Wilson's secretary has been shot for treason.

Among the Roman Catholics they pass out accounts of discrimination against Roman Catholic soldiers by Red Cross officials, of protests of Masonic orders against allowing the Knights of Columbus to build recreation huts in the camps, or persecutions of Roman Catholics by the ments.

It is evident in these cases, that an of the ablest theologians among the Catholic clergy, as well as one of the most brilliant astronomers in the country.

To be evident in these cases, that an inquiry directed to the authorities in Washington would prevent much evil. It would not only catch the enemy lie, but it would probably lic faith, including "Plain Facts for Fair Minds" and "How to Become a Catholic." had widespread circulation of his stories difficult and their invention dangerous. women, instead of asking one another about reports of official scandals attention that he was asked to and discouraging gossip and rumors assume the directorship of the papal of dissension and slanders upon sects and classes, should write to some such bureau as the Committee on Public Information to ask the truth who was being slandered you would consult the friend. If it is your country that is being slandered give your country the same opportunity to

DEATH OF REV. BRO. LAWRENCE, F. S. C.

The news of the death of Rev Brother Lawrence came as a sudden and painful shock to the many throughout the Province who had the pleasure of acquaintance with this saintly, scholarly, and genial religious teacher, and especially to the many young men who have been

Rev. Brother Lawrence, (Lawrence J. Breen) was a native of Douglas, Renfrew Co., Ont, and having decided to devote his life and talents to the work of Catholic education, be entered the order of the Brothers of the Christian Schools twenty six years ago. Owing to his sincere piety, ripe scholarship, and genial disposition, he won the respect and affection of all with whom he came in contact and rapidly attained positions of responsibility and distinc-

He taught in Ottawa, Cleveland, and Montreal, but most of his teach ing career was passed in Toronto where, for some time, he was Director of the De La Salle Institute and local Inspector of Separate Schools.

or a year.

Returning to America in 1866 he
Some months ago, owing to serious

lain, Rev. Father Hodgkinson, and by Very Rev. Dr. Treacy, and Rev. Fathers Kelly and Dutton. would soon make it flourishing and prosperous. There are five other places around

Carmel of the Grey Nuns' Community, Ottawa, and Mrs. M. Bulger of Doug-



BISHOP FALLON TALKING TO CANADIAN SOLDIERS IN FRANCE

words he made use of when addrest that you can do nothing, above all in work for God, the Church and the sing a numerous audience of the Sorbonne or the resume of Christian Doctrine contained in the catechism: these Catholics with any want of Catholic Church

"Ask him how the world has been reated and for what purpose; why God has placed animals and plants for the benefactors of their church peopled, whether by one family or by maculate. many, why people speak in divers tongues, why they suffer, why they struggle, and how all this will end he knows the enswer. The origin of the world, the origin of species, questions of race, man's destiny in this life and in the next, man's relation to God, man's duty to his fellowmen, man's rights over creation—he is ignorant of none of these things, and when he grows older he will not hesitate about natural law, or political law, or international law, for all that flows with clearness and of itself call a grand religion; I recognize it by this sign, that it does not leave unanswered any of the questions that interest humanity."

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH EXTENSION SOCIETY OF CANADA

A MISSIONARY LETTER

Grand Prairie, July 3rd, 1918. T. O'Donnell, President, 67 Bond St. Toronto:

Reverend and dear Father :- I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of June 11th and of cheque for \$150 for 250 Mass Intentions and I return as the West and North to day, the symptoms of heart trouble, Brother Lawrence was obliged to take complete rest and treatment and when, pital. Though hopes were enter-tained for his recovery, the good Patrick for the patron of this new Brother was perfectly resigned to parish, which promises to become a From Private Was periodic to prosperous one. The church itself prepare by constant prayer and the is outwardly a common log building, prosperous one. The church itself eception of the Last Sacraments for large enough though for the present reception of the Last Sacraments for his passage to eternity. At last, on the First Friday of the month, July 5th, shortly after receiving his Divine Saviour in Holy Communion, he suddenly and peacefully expired.

Large enough though for the present congregation; but I must confress that I was surprised and greatly pleased to flad inside a beautiful altar with a very fine statue of St. Patrick over it. There were also The funeral Mass was celebrated in St. Michael's Cathedral on Monday, the 8th inst., in the presence of a large number of clergy and laity altogether a very edifying ceremony: many of whom had been pupils of the deceased. Rev. W. P. Breen of Pembroke, a cousin, celebrated the Mass, better than in other sections of assisted by Rev. Fathers Pennylegion and Clancy, both pupils of the deceased. Besides the Brothers of the Ceased. Besides the Brothers of the Toronto Province, the mourners were his father, Mr. J. Breen of Douglas, Ont.; Rev. Brother Joseph, F. S. C., of Buffalo, an uncle; and Mr. L. Bulger of Douglas, a nephew. Bulger of Douglas, a nephew.

The interment took place in the Brothers' new cemetery at the De La lic settlers take their road to Red The United States Government has Salle College, Aurora, where the Millow and if a good English-speak-filling banned circulators of the absolution was performed by Rev. ling priest had a mind to come and lieged "Bloody Oath" of the Father Breen, assisted by the Chaptake Care of St. Patrick's parish he

Brother Lawrence is survived by his parents and by two brothers:

T. J. Breen and M. J. Breen of Douglas, Ont., and by three sisters. Mass for the people. I beg to mention specially Clairmont. The las, Ont., and by three sisters: Rev.
Sister Canisius and Rev. Sister Mount
Catholics have started a new parish and have ventured to put up a little church which I went to bless on the INFIDEL PRAISES LITTLE
CATECHISM

Jouffroy, one of the representatives of infidel philosophy, could not but admire the catechism. These are the

"There is a little book which good will. Poverty is the reason of children are taught and about which the trouble. The larger part of the they are questioned in church and school; read this little book, which is the catechism, and you will find look after. For lumber alone the therein the solution of all the questions that I have treated—of all without exception. Ask the Christian sides, the carpenter is still waiting whence comes the human race, he for his wages and I hear he is not knows; whither it goes, he knows, well off and his wife is sick. You why it is here below, what will hap see, Reverend Father, how some help pen to to it after death, he will give would be welcome; if the Catholic you a truly sublime answer, which | Church Extension Society can do be does not fully understand, but which is none the less admirable. congregation would oblige them-selves to pray every Sunday at Mass how the earth has been which bears the title of Mary Im

I have the honor to be, Reverend and dear Father,
Respectfully and gratefully yours,

(Signed) † E. GROUARD, O.M.I., D.D. Vicariate Apostolic of Athabaeka.

The above letter reached me to day from the venerable Bishop Grouard of Athabaska. I pass it on to you for it tells very well the condition - the ordinary condition - of many Catholics who go into the West to seek their fortunes.

n a new country and with limited

financial resources we can imagine how difficult must be the task of church organization. Yet we know that onless organization of some kind exists, the few and scattered Catholics will lapse from the Faith and pass on to their children the spirit of religious indifference. As in the past this sad state of affairs produced loss of religion so to day in the Great North west we find the same. In Ontario and other provinces of Eastern Canada we may see on every side the lamentable results of church disorganization, "Macs" and "Os" are to be found who are no longer Catholics but firm supportert of Orange Lodges. How did it happen? Some few short years ago their grand parents came to this

produce results in the future undreamed of. A little thought, good heart than ever got in through his will and Charity will do a mighty thoughts.

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

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FATHER FRASER'S CHINESE MISSION

4 00

Taichowfu, China, Nov. 28, 1916. Dear Readers of CATHOLIC RECORDS
That your charity towards my mission is approved by the highest let me quote from a letter from His Excellency, The Most Rev. Peregrina F. Stagni, O. S. M., D. D., Apostolic Delegate, Ottawa: "I have been watching with much interest the contributions to the Fund opened on behalf of your missions by the CATH-OLIC RECORD. The success has been very gratifying and shows the deep interest which our Catholic people take in the work of the missionary in foreign lands. . . I bless you most cordially and all your labors, as a pledge my earnest wishes for your takings." I entreat you to continue the support of my struggling mission, assuring you a remembrance in

my prayers and Masses. Yours faithfully in Jesus and Mary J. M. FRASER. Previously acknowledged \$12,979 03 A Friend, North Sydney ...

Con. McGuire, North Bay Rueben Day, Pope's Har-1 00

God speaks through books where no human voice penetrates, says Cardinal Vaughan.

The happiness of a man in this life does not consist in his passions -Tennyson.

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FIVE MINUTE SERMON

Ray, F. P. HICKEY, O. S. B. NINTH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST

ENEMIES OF THE CHURCH: THE

For he that soweth in his flesh, of his flesh

and concupiscences. "For all that and concupiscences. For all that is in the world is the concupiscence of the flesh, the concupiscence of the eyes, and the pride of life." (1 John ii. 16) And St. Paul warns us: "For the flesh lusteth against the spirit, and the spirit against the flesh; for these are contrary one to another; so that you do not the things that you would." (Gal. v. 17.)

How, then, can we best learn not to walk according to the flesh? All have to face this struggle at some time or other in their lives, and most of the poor souls who are lost for "For if you live accord ing to the flash, you shall die

the best defence against them. Some temptations we have to face and fight against; others-and these are cially the ones, it is most prudent to fear, to avoid and flee from them.

If we look into the Sacred Scriptures, we shall find two great reasons to fear these sins. First, the dreadful punishments they provoke Almighty God to inflict; and, secondly the difficulty—the almost impossibility-of being rescued from their

Early in the history of the human

race we read: "And God, seeing that the wickedness of men was great on and lust that led these sons of God,

example. God had pledged Himsel not to destroy every living creature as He had done, but in His wrath He service. There are still some care-less Catholics in the army who will to the care and the service of war drafted them into minutary as He had done, but in His wrath He service. There are still some care-less Catholics in the army who will not a service of the stone and fire out of heaven. He destroyed their cities, and all the country about; all the inhabitants of the cities, and all things that spring from the earth." (Gen. xix. 24, 25.) And why was this? We are told, Their sin is become exceedingly grievous.". (Ibid., xviii. 20.) "The men of Sodom were very wicked, and sinners before the face of the Lord beyond measure." (Ibid., xiii. 13.)

These nunishments fill us with perhaps, thinking we are not so wicked as to deserve such chastisement, they might fail to Then, perhaps, the second reason

may fill us with God's holy fear. It there's a will, there's a way." is the difficulty, almost the impossibility, of being rescued from its entanglements. Let us take the example of Lot. Perhaps none of us deserve this praise which St. Peter gives to him: "For in sight and heaving he was into dividing among the sight and heaving he was into dividing among into the sight and heaving he was into dividing among into the sight and heaving heaving the sight and heaving the was into the sight and heaving the sight an hearing he was just, dwelling among them who from day to day vexed the just soul with unjust works." (2 Pet. evil surroundings, from the filth of Sodom. Moved by Abraham's First of all, the men are nearer to prayers, two angels of the Lord were death over here, edging up closer sent to rescue Lot from the doomed city of Sodom, because the Lord day. The next station for them may spared him. And what a rescue it be eternity, and they wish to be prewas! He was reluctant to go; he lingered; the angels had to take him by the hand, and the hand of his wife, and of his daughters. He believed them when they said: "We the very essence of Catholicism, and the was reluctant to go; he line determine, and they wish to be prepared, absolved and solaced for that in a country that in ages past was saturated through and through with the very essence of Catholicism, and the very has grown loud before the Lord, who hath sent us to destroy them."

(Gen. xix. 13.) And yet he was reluctant to leave his home; he had friends; the city was pleasant; the land round about was like the paradise of the Lord, says the Scripture. All this decked out the evils of the city, enthralled poor Lot and his wife and daughters, and they were All this decked out the evils of the city, enthralled poor Lot and his wife and daughters, and they were loth to depart. He lingered. The angels brought him forth, and set defice in every hamlet. They are thy life: look not back . . . lest thou also be consumed. der spires days in the countless slen-

Is not this a terrible escape? And was it an escape? Not for all. and surplice and humeral veil, was it an escape? Not for all, and surplice and numeral veil, but the sas by definition flanked by his tiny acolytes bearing said. Was she saying good-bye for lighted torches, and tinkling a people rendered open assault hope-ever to her home? How pleasant silver bell as he carries the Bon Dieu less of success. Then commenced a silver bell as he carries the Bon Dieu less of success. Then commenced a silver bell as he carries the Bon Dieu less of success.

must be afraid lest we be contaminated. We cannot take things easily, again be entangled and overcome.

(2 Pet. ii. 20.) Entangled, says St.

Peter; there is the danger. "Be not without fear about sin forgiven" mons, solemn, imperious, heart-compelling, to pray for the dead soldiers of France, fallen on the field of France, fallen on the field of The second great enemy of the Church and the children of the church and the Flesh—that is, our going and slothful, how do we know going and slothful how do we know going and slothful, how do we have that we are not entangled? The bird only knows that it is snared when it tries to be free. When we Force in France to keep from thinking about God all day long. Like but not quite!

RELIGIOUS SPIRIT OF CATHOLIC SOLDIERS

Chaplain Thomas F. Coakley, U. S. A.

Sweeping generalizations are dangerous. No less an authority than St. Thomas Aquinas tells us that all extremes are wrong, for he defines goodness as the plain high middle of the road, In medio stat virtus. This is the writer's warrant for refusing to declare in categorical fashion that all Catholic American soldiers in France are saints. Neither can he for a moment entertain the thought that a soldier's life in this distant land has served to break down the lofty moral standards ob-

served at home. I cannot speak for any one but myself, and I am not authorized to voice the opinions of other chap-lains. I can only testify to things the earth, and that all the thought of their heart was bent upon evil at all times, it repented Him that He had times, it repented Him that He had brief experience of but four months with the American troops in France, with the American troops in France, made man on the earth. And the strong man in widely scattered places, and in all heart, He said I will destroy man whom I have created from the face ble that the conclusion as a result of heart, He said I will destroy than whom I have created from the face of the earth.' . . . And the earth was corrupted before God, and was filled with iniquity, for all flesh had it at all probable. But at the president of the service of the service. It is possible that the conclusion as a result of these experiences may be altered in after months, although I do not think it at all probable. But at the president of the service of the service. It is possible that the conclusion as a result of the service of the service. It is possible that the conclusion as a result of the service of the service. It is possible that the conclusion as a result of the service of the service. It is possible that the conclusion as a result of the service corrupted its way upon the earth."

(Gen. vi. 5-12.) Sins of the flesh, then, you see, brought the Deluge upon the earth. The same passions upon the earth. The same passions were at home; if there is a change upon the that had those some of God.

at all, it is a change for the better. There are still many nominal Catholics in the army who have not as they are called, astray are in our nature too, "for the imagination and thoughts of man's heart are prone to evil from his youth." (Gen. viii. 21.) been to Mass nor to the Sacraments of the sa that they did not go to Mass nor to vater, but fire, that was the
"And the Lord rained from and Gomorrha brimare compelled to ask the permission Sodom and Gomorrha brimare compelled to ask the permission and fire out of heaven. And of their commanding officers to do so, a permission, by the way, that to the writer's certain knowledge, has never been refused by any officer he has met. Investigation usually discloses the fact that such lukewarm Catholics have been in a state of lessening warmth for some years and army conditions are not responsible for their religious frigidity.

Taking it by and large, a man is the same spiritually in the army in France as he was before he entered it. If he never deliberately missed Mass on Sundays at home, neither make us give up occasions and at-tachments, that might lead us into convenience. If he went to the Sacraments frequently at home, he will do the same overseas.

This leads to the second observa tion, that if any difference is ob with in a subsequent letter, to corroborate my belief that army life in France has not weakened the faith 8.) Yet look at the difficulty of or morality of our Catholic soldiers the escape of this just man from his but rather has enlarged, deepened, strengthened and quickened both.

and closer to the front line day afte thou also be consumed. . . . der spires, darting their delicate out-Make haste and be saved." (Ibid) lines into the clear blue sky. They

must flee from sin to be saved. We Catholic faith, and they say the same well-known and well-worn rosary, and sing the same accustomed enjoy ourselves, keep no curb upon ourselves without falling away, allured by our desires. There is all ways the danger, and if we grow careless and lose holy fear, "we may again be entangled and overcome." sweet, of maturer years. With hymns, and hear the same holy

when it tries to be free. When we are face to face with peril, when we are failing in the struggle, when we are almost yielding, please God, the intercession of the Saints, as that of Abraham, may shield us; may our Angel Guardian take us by the hand!

Force in France to keep from uning. Like ing about God all day long. Like Francis Thompson's "Hound of Heaven" God follows him down the days in myriad outward forms, the symbols of the inner life that ought to be led by convenient to the symbols of the inner life that ought to be led by the hand! Abraham, may shield us; may our Angel Guardian take us by the hand! For then we shall all be like Lot, or Lot's wife. Very nearly lost, but not quite;—or, alas! very nearly saved, but not quite!

Saved, wife. Very nearly lost, but not quite in the American army feel that this but not quite!

War is in very fact a war against Christianity, and that the enemy is doing the work of anti-Christ, when they witness hundreds of Catholic churches in Belgium and northern France in ruins, the deliberate tar-gets of German shells; when they see the sublimest thought ever ex sed in stone a mass of smoulder ing debris, "its glass, rivaled only by that of Chartres, shattered in starry fragments on its bloodstained pavement, and its fragments made settings of soldiers' rings?

But of all the appeals to the Catholic soldier in France, there is on that has a force and a directness that are well-nigh over powering. It is the antiquity of the Church. The buildings in which he says prayers are old, centuries old, and they stand erect today, despite generations of war and persecution firm as the eternal hills, a type of that rock on which Christ has built his imperishable Church, with their fortress-like walls, and massive flying buttresses, and forest of giant mns, and soaring arches twinkling glass, flashing out into the gathering darkness with an inde-scribable burst of color. As he prays he calls to mind that Jeanne d'Arc said her prayers in that very church some five hundred years ago Long before the warrior Maid of Domrémy, another old time Crusader, Richard the Lion Hearted hung up his arms, his bannered spoils displayed" and at that very shrine of the Madonna, besought Heaven for victory. Centuries be-fore that, St. Martin trod the ground where our modern American Crusader now sweeps the plains with his machine gun, and St. Louis, King of the Franks, and his famous successors, were crowned in the grand old Cathedral that is "daily suffering its martyrdom at the hands of German gunners." But now these great shadowy names of the vanished past are dead and gone, the world is upside down, all things are changedall save one, God's Church, Ecclesia m in aeternum stat. Immedi-y our soldier's thoughts run off into rich new fields, his surging emotions pulse with a strange new joy, he is carried back by leaps and bounds into the dim distance of the earliest antiquity, and as he opens his eyes he sees that as far as there any monumental evidence at all in France, it is Catholic evidence, and he rejoices in possessing the Faith of his fathers, his mind is expanded, his vision has become enarged, and he thrills with pride being a member of that great worldwide communion, Catholic in time, Catholic in place, Catholic in doc-

If a sufficient number of Ameri can born Catholic chaplains is sent overseas, there is no reason why Catholic American soldiers in France should not lead lives as saintly as who received such high praise from Christ Himself, nor is it too much to expect them to rival St. Sebastian in holiness, in courage and in patriotism, and give to America a m military patron as a synonym for all that a soldier ought to be.—America

PROHIBITION AND ALCOHOLISM

Michael Kenny, S. J., in America Three years ago Father Julian Johnston wrote in the Ecclesiastical Mass." We have seen his predicted verified. Heathen, Moslem and heretic everywhere converged on the Mass the multiple ingenuities of Mass the Mass But at the birth of the United States, the Mass came forth as by miracle from its hiding places to be offered continuously to His Name, from the rising to the setting of our sun, under the labarum of liberty. Bigots impelled by fanatic ignorance or Masonic "enlightenment" attacked it at times as by demoniac instinct, but the free spirit of our laws and dow:" said. Was saying goddy to her home? How pleasant the days had been—the pity of it! And the poor, foolish woman regret-fully looked back! "And his wife. It has been been been as status of salt." From the contamination of the wicked "the just man shall scarcely be saved." (1 Pet. iv. 18). Even Lot lingers and hesitates, and with difficulty advances. His familiar evening call to prayer, and with difficulty advances. His familiar evening call to prayer, which was cradled in a tavern and with difficulty advances. His familiar evening call to prayer, to obtain God's benediction after the with looked back, and our Lord bids wife looked back, and the would have to be refainking movement which would seem to be the eleverest manceuver of the cleverest manceuv

RHEUMATISM

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" Brought Quick and Permanent Relief



MR. P. H. MCHUGH

103 Church Street, Montreal. December 10th, 1917. "I was a great sufferer from Rheum-

atism for over 16 years, I consulted specialists, took medicines, used lotions; but nothing did me good. Then, I began to use "Fruit-atives"; and in 15 days, the pain was easier and the Rheumatism was better. Gradually, "Fruit-a-tives" overcame my Rheumatism; and now, for five years, I have had no return of the trouble. Also, I had severe Eczema and Constipation, and "Fruit-a-tives" relieved me of these complaints; and gave me a good appetite; and in every way restored me to health". P. H. McHUGH. 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c.

At dealers or sent post paid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa, Ont.

law" (New Age, February, 1918;) and so the movement waxed towards the climax, when lo! it would eliminate the Mass automatically by the in-

sidious implication of a phrase This implication lurks also in the National Amendment. Catholics know by faith that what the priest consumes in the sacrificial act of the Mass is no longer wine; but to the vast majority who have not this faith it is a "beverage." Surely the devil is not stupid if, despairing of destroying God, he would destroy God's image in man's soul, and in aid thereto cut off His greatest economy of grace, the life of the soul, by preventing God's physical presence in the Eucharist. It is not likely that the Supreme Court will hold valid a law prohibitive of a worship coeval with Christianity and prac-tised freely in this land from our birth as a nation, a law that over sixth of our population and a third of our armed defenders should in conscience repudiate; and the likeli-hood is lessened by the influence of the Oklahoma decision on State and Federal interpretation. But even when sacramental wine

is declared exempt of Prohibition laws an insidious influence remains. Christ constituted wine a necessary element to continue His Atonement and perpetuate His physical presence ong men. To many, if not most, solute Prohibition carries the implication that this alcoholic element is an odious and evil thing, stamped as such by national reprobation. But such an element, banned and accursed of the nation, is precisely by combating Prohibition in itself and in its causes. Not only as a menace to the Mass, but as an easy avenue to the tyranny of governthe multiple evils it aims to eradithe first to give them battle; and we have been remiss. If, at the time and in the spirit of the Third Baltiand an anodyne for the miseries of more Council, we had established a constructive citizen movement to eliminate, by legal enactment and enlightened public opinion, those abuses of alcohol which make Pro-We have seen his prediction hibition's program plausible, it would While keenly alive to the dangerous not now be threatening to undermine evils of its abuse, he is at one with influence

Prohibition is no preventive. It poisonous, and therewith the im- has been abused and subject

The use of wine is frequently commended, and is sacrificially com-manded, in the Old Testament, and its abuse only, as St. Epiphanius wrote against the Encratites, is condemed. The New Testament en-demed. The New Testament en-larges the commendation. Christ our Lord not only made wine essen-tial to His perpetual Sacrifice, not only miraculously provided "good wine" for a wedding feast, but He drank Himself of the wine presented Him, and He condermed equally Him, and He condemned equally both pharasaical extremes on the liquor question: "John the Baptist came neither eating bread nor drinking wine, and you say: he hath a devil. The Son of Man is come eating and drinking, and you say: be-hold a man who is a glutton and a drinker of wine, a friend of publicans and sinners." Hence, the Church, which condemns intemperance as a vice, has branded the teaching of the Encratites and Manicheans, that wine is inherently evil, as a heresy. St. John. Chrysostom, as is his wont, speaks as pertinently to the twen-

tieth century as to the fourth: I hear many cry when these de lorable excesses happen, "Would 'Would there were no wine!" Folly and When other men sin you find fault with the gifts of God. What an insanity is this! Is it the wine that causes this abuse? No, it is not the wine, but the intemperance of those who take an evil delight in rights, and there is no knowing what Cry rather, "Would to God there were no drunkenness, no luxury;" but if you shout, "Would there were no wine," you should add, "Would there were no iron," because of the murderers; "Would there were no ight," because of the thieves; Would there were no light," because of the informers; "Would there were no women," because of adulteries. In this way you might destroy everything. . . . This, he continues, is a satanic mode of reason-

and having shown that wine is given to produce joy and health and to remedy disease, he adds: "God honors you with the gift; why do you dishonor yourself with the ex-

cess thereof? From the teachings of the Scripires and the Church on the use and abuse of alcoholic beverages, it fol-lows that Prohibition is also a scientific heresy, for truths of religion and science, emanating from the same source cannot be contradictory. The last word of medical science i quite in harmony with St. John Chrysostom. Prohibitionistsin Great Britain, as with us, were first in the field with their favorite prescription to win the War;" but the expert Committee appointed to examine the question, reported that the moderate use of alcoholic beverages should be permitted and provided to workers

and fighters, precisely in order "to win the War." So it was ordered. This policy was strengthened by the great medical authority of Sir James Crichton-Browne, who, in a monograph remarkable for literary charm as well as scientific value, reviews with admirable poise the good and evil, moral and physiological, resulting from the past and present use and abuse of alcohol. He shows that the chemists who denied Liebig's assertion of the food value of alcohol were deceived by faulty experiments, that modern research has proved that alcohol "is undoubtedly a gen uine food," that there are good physiological grounds "for the universal employment of fermented beverages, and that these have important alimentary and medicinal value. Used moderately and proportionately to needs, alcoholic beverages, he insists promote digestion and assimilation, supplement defective dietaries, quicken recuperation of the sick and most sacred rite of adoration. The further reaches of this logic may spell wrath and hate and persecution. Hence, were sacramental wine made safe, the fight would be safe, the safe and safe are safe are safe and safe are safe and safe are safe are safe and safe are safe are safe are safe and safe are safe are safe are safe and safe are safe are safe and safe are safe are safe are safe and safe are safe

lamed and impotent if deprived of its use." Noting that all progressive races have been consumers of alcoho mental interference in whatsoever and the only races that abandoned it, private or personal activity, Prohibiton is itself far more dangerous than stagnation; that nature which provides the appetite has been most cate. But these are real evils. As Catholics and citizens we should be it; that alcohol has proved a liber-

Alcohol has balance of good to its credit. It has has already multiplied the making and distribution of bad whiskies, and of drugs, as alcoholic and more bound up with human destiny. It orality and contempt of authority abuse as if it were possessed by o that such practices are wont to beget.
"Throw nature out through the door 'twill come back through the winto the well-being and happiness of dow;" and always worse than it went. But even were Prohibition a preventive it would have to be received it would have to be received it offers and to prevent its pros-

self deprived of his natural rights. This danger is aggravated when the good citizen is deprived also of his constitutional rights, and threat-ened with further usurpation. Our Government has specially empha-sized the principle that men should be free to go their own way so long as they trespass not on others' rights. This freedom has been constitutionally secured to each State in the control of its domestic affairs, and custom has extended it in degree to county, city and township.
Prohibition would wrest this control
in purely domestic concerns, not
only from the local bodies in the
State, but from the State itself, adding to the national Government's supremacy in interstate relations, supremacy also in the State's own internal affairs; and not in liquor questions only, but in all. Give to a government of centralizing tendencies and multiplying bureaucratic facilities, the power to regulate one of the matters within State jurisdic-tion, and you give it a foothold for reg-ulating all. You are abdicating democracy for absolutism. Moreover, the State is, in effect, usurping the rights other States while relinquishing its own. Mississippi and Florida or some sectional group may dictate habits and conduct to Illinois and New York, and vice-versa. conduct its unreasoning advocates will next assail. In fact, that sec tion, which once with its blood championed State rights to prevent the freedom of many, is now fore-most in renouncing State rights to diminish the freedom of all. Central control of the States' domestic affairs is a far-reaching constitution-

sies which Probibition embodies. But the State has the and duty to eliminate those elements which are directly promoto eliminate those tive of public disorder, in so far as they so promote it. Drunkenness with its concomitant and resultant evils, is notoriously such a disorder; but not all alcoholic beverages tend of their nature to produce it. The main cause of drunkenness, as the British experts reported, is not beers nor pure wines, but the abuse of strong drink or distilled spirits. The natural distinction between the two classes should be noted. Beers and natural wines have a positive food value, and their use constitutes no proximate menace to public order: spirits do constitute such a menac and their food value is indirect and mainly medicinal. These Govern ment should rigidly control in manufacture and distribution, and entrust their direction to medical and scientific experts.

al heresy, the most perilous to the nation's destiny of the three here-

The manufacture should be regu lated even more carefully than the distribution. Most of the bourbons. distribution. Areas of the boundary ryes, etc., advertised as "pure" are dangerously impure, containing much fusel oil and other poisonous by products of fermentation. these, and not pure ethyl alcohol. which usually create the alcoholic appetite that makes inebriates. Government should see that these toxic poisons be absolutely eliminated in distillation and rectification. It should also suppress the general practice of manipulating wines with alcohol and injurious chemicals, which make the product not wine but an alcoholic stimulant; and it the excellent work of the Knights of should extend its watchfulness to the patent medicines, scores of shows how well Catholic Americans which contain more alcohol than spirits and strong wines, are more how they are best met. All this poisonous than the common whiskies, and through drug store and mail order are more extensively dis- problems of construction and recontributed than either.

The distribution of pure wines and face after the War, Catholics will do beers should be in proportion to their part ungrudgingly and population and entrusted to reputa. tion. Hence, were sacramental wine made safe, the fight would not be over. It were wise to forestall it particular department" and "most inebriates, to permit no indecencies now by preventive measures, that is, and observe the hours and other

reasonable restrictions prescribed. Under such Under such conditions the liquor traffic would bring no disgrace ou those engaged in it.

A sound public opinion is a prerequisite for such a reformation, and in forming it Catholics must take a leading part. Protestantism in swaying from one extreme to another has lost the sense of proportion, of comparative moral value the distinction between use and abuse. Catholics, who know, with the philosophy of Catholic truth, that temperance and abstinence are begotten of the will, not of external compulsion; that the will should follow the findings of the intellect and be trained in home and school and church to find and follow wisely; and that the command to pluck out your own scandalizing eye of your scandalizing neighbor, should seize on every avenue of intelligence to instruct their less favored fellow citizens on the true moral basis of civic rights, and forb arances. We should teach them that alcohol if thrown out through the door of Prohibition will return in a more vicious form through the windows of illicit stills and drinking dens and drugs. We would do well to circulate such balanced studies as Father Johnston's "An Aspect of Prohibition," Crich-ton Browne's "What We Owe to Alcohol," Martin's hibition," De Focatiis' "Main Source of Alcoholism," Rev. Dr. Wasson's
"Religion and Drink," and Hon. Royal Cabell and ex Senator Bailey's addresses; which cover the religious, scientific and constituti phases of the question.

But our best propaganda will be our own example. If as Catholics we practise ourselves, and form in our children and dependents that self-control which begets temperance and abstinence in liquors as in other subjects of indulgence; and if as citizens we bring an enlightened conscience into politics and business, and thereby enact good laws and see that they are kept, such emotional extravagances as Prohibition will soon settle into sense. In the United States Constitution we are heirs to the wisest instrument of government that obtains great nation of our day. It devolves most on Catholics to preserve it in the sense and spirit of its founders. If we maintain this heritage, it will of itself preserve all our liberties

TAKING PART IN PUBLIC LIFE

the "fear of publicity," a relic left by ages of persecution, which in the past bred disinclination in many Catholies to "take part in public life." Too often, open hostility showed plainly that "no Catholics need apply," and often enough, the exigencies of the political game excluded the Catholic from his rightful participation, in discussing and bringing to a conclu-

sion, questions of public interest. But the War has brought Catholics to the front in many public concerns. our Bishops, surely, have shown that they "are well up on public questions," and on their part, the laity have responded splendidly to every call of the Government.

Even were no other proof at hand Columbus, both at home and abroad. understand the needs of the day, and quick response gives good reason for the hope that, in solving the many

The love of little children and the confidence of the poor are better than gold or lands.

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CHATS WITH YOUNG MEN

HOW LITTLE IT COSTS

How little it costs, if we give it a thought. To make happy some heart each day! Just one kind word or a tender

As we go on our daily way ; Perchance a look will suffice to clear The cloud from a neighbor's face. And the press of a hand in sympathy A sorrowful tear efface.

One walks in sunlight; another goes All weary in the shade One treads a path that is fair and smooth,

Another must pray for aid. It costs so little! I wonder why We give it so little thought; A smile-kind words-a glance-i

What magic with them is wrought!

COUNSELS OF A BUSINESS MAN I wonder if good clothing is not a useful aid to proper self-esteem.

Personally, I am a well defined slob. Nearly always I have the appearance of a man who has dressed himself in an upper berth of a Pullman car. If I were twenty-one again I should pay more attention to my personal appearance. I really believe that such things count. It is not alone what other people think of you; it is partly what you think of yourself. However, the other man's viewpoint is always important, as the best sort of self esteem results from your conscious-ness that you are deporting yourself

as decent people expect you to act.

ort of self-esteem is either

bluff or self-delusion. A self-esteem which is founded on your belief in your own sophistica-tion is not very helpful to you. It doesn't aid in the building of your character or largely safeguard morals, and as a rule it doesn't deep ly impress other people. A promin ent Western gambler once told friend of mine that he had settled in New York in order to specialize on skinning" New Yorkers. They're easy because they don't think any body would dare to cheat'em. A guy who ain't afraid is a soft mark," the

gambler said. I think that is the point I have been trying to reach: "A guy who ain't afraid is a soft mark." Next to thinking you're lucky, the most common form of undue self confidence is to think you're smarter than the average man - and that you can make all the average men believe it. bad enough to think you're smarter than other people, but it's twice as bad to think that you can make them believe it.

Self-confidence is a great thing up to the point where it causes you to try to make an impression. At that point it is well to remember that as a rule the kind of people whom you pressionable to mere words or to any empty display of self-confidence

cultivate reticence. I should always in any town, to spend his first night try to have my say when the time in watching in some church dedicame, but I should never try to "get cated to our blessed Lady. As he came, but I should never try to "get by " on talk alone. I don't believe I ever made a fool of myself by keeping silent, and I know I have made an silent, and I know I have made an ass of myself at least a thousand times by talking before I really had Mass. Sts. Laurence and Vincent anything to sav.

I am somewhat of a bluffer myself. but between you and me, never in my whole life have I been able really to make a bluff "stick." There isn't anything in bluffing, and if I were twenty-one again I should never start anything I didn't think I could

rest of the world a good deal as you treatyour friends. With your friends, you are honest and sincere, else they ship is based on understanding, and there can be no satisfactory basis for understanding if you pretend to be something different than you really

To have a code of morals and observe it; to repress your vanity; to of death. He gave back to her partreasure your speech and nourish ents his wife, St. Cunegunda, "a your convictions, but at the right time let yourself go with the earnest-ness of complete confidence in the truth of your belief; these things will make a successful salesman, a successful evangelist, and, for that matter, a success of almost any career, provided always that you have taken the pains to equip yourself with knowledge. You do not need to be a college man. Experience is the post-graduate course in all forms of useful knowledge. Life is an open useful knowledge. Life is an open that he had brought with him, context-book. Every hour of your life tent thenceforth to live on alms at is a chapter in that book.
"Accepting a position!" Did any-

one ever accept a position until he had forcibly dragged it out of the father sent in search of him, arrived paws of the person who had the posiis enough for me.

don't know anything about accepting positions, but I do know something about getting jobs—although I'd hate to be turned loose right now and told to go out and get one.

skill in a given line of work consti-tutes the only force, outside of the degrading and self-respect sapping him. From his father's charity he degrading and self respect sapping thing called "influence," that will lift one above the sordid and commonplace matching up of "help wanted" against "situation wanted." Any one who has ever measured up the difference between these two columns of the daily papers knows that the man who wants a job has about one chance in five if he is confined to the human market which revolves around the "help-wanted" advertisements and the occasional "help wanted" placards.

In job hunting or any other form of human activity, the man who is as much as 10% right will find that it pays to go ahead, no matter how many rebuffs or reverses he suffers. Of the few rules I have developed for my own conduct the chief is an amendment to a well known maxim, and reads: "First be sure you are 10% right, and then go ahead as far as you can." The man with the "10% right" and the 100% "go ahead" usually gets farther along than the man with the 100% "right" and only 10% "go ahead." Therefore, you who expire to height.

and clean linen set you up, add an inch or so to your stride and quite a lot to your self-confidence?

Who aspire to heights that by all the rules of precedent are quite beyond you, should not falter at rebuffs.

Your lofty aspiration counts almost 10%. If your will be represented by the rules of precedent are quite beyond you, should not falter at rebuffs. tion and knowledge which are accessible to you, it is certain that you will soon exceed the 10% mark; and if you will then doggedly apply 100% of effort to the accomplishment of your aim. you can scarcely fail

My experience covers about twenty years of job-getting and job-holding, during which I have grown middle aged without growing very wise. have not yet learned much. But have learned that the young man who goes after it with the greatest degree of intelligence and persistence. The man, young or old, who doesn't seek a job intelligently isn't likely to

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

SHORT SKETCH OF LIVES OF SAINTS OF THE WEEK

JULY 15 .- ST. HENRY, EMPEROR Henry, Duke of Bavaria, saw in a

vision his guardian, St. Wolfgang, pointing to the words "after six."

This moved him to prepare for death, and for six years he continued to watch and pray, when, at the end of the sixth year, he found the warning verified in his election as emperor. Thus trained in the fear of God. he ascended the throne with but one thought—to reign for His greater glory. The pagan Slavs were then despoiling the empire. Henry at-tacked them with a small force; but angels and Saints were seen leading his troops, and the heathen fled in despair. Poland and Bohemia, Moravia and Burgundy, were in turn annexed to his kingdom, Pannonia and Hungary won to the Church. With the Faith secured in Germany, Henry passed into Italy, drove out the Anti pope Gregory, brought Benedict VIII. back to Rome, and was crowned in St. Peter's by that Pontiff, in 1014. If I were twenty-one again I should It was Henry's custom, on arriving was thus praying in St. Mary Major's, the first night of his arrival in Rome, assisted as deacon and sub-deacon. Saints innumerable filled the church, and angels sang in the choir. After the Gospel, an angel was sent by Our Lady to give Henry the book to kiss. Touching him lightly on the thigh, as the angel did to Jacob, he said, "Accept this sign of God's love for sh. your chastity and justice;" and from provinces desolated by civil war, wonder if it isn't wise to treat the time the emperor always was Christians enslaved by the infidel. ests and mines of the empire, the best that his treasury could produce, were consecrated to the sanctuary Stately cathedrals, noble monaster ies, churches innumerable, enlightened and sanctified the once heathen lands. In 1022 Henry lay on his bed ents his wife, St. Cunegunda, "a virgin still, as a virgin he had received her from Christ," and sur-

rendered his own pure soul to God. JULY 17.-ST. ALEXIUS St. Alexius was the only son of parents pre-eminent among the Roman nobles for virtue, birth, and wealth. On his wedding night, by God's special inspiration, he secretly quitted Rome, and journeying to Edessa, in the far East, gave away all the gate of Our Lady's church in that city. It came to pass that the servants of St. Alexius, whom his at Edessa, and seeing him among the tion to give? You can't make me believe anything about anybody accepting a position. Most of the fellows who complain that there are no good jobs left are fellows who have been waiting for a chance to accept a position. Their experience is enough for me.

at Edessa, and seeing him among the poor at the gate of Our Lady's church, gave him an alms, not recognizing him. Whereupon the man of God, rejoicing, said, "I thank Thee, O Lord, Who hast called me and granted that I should receive for Thy name's sake an alms from my own slaves. Daign to fold in for Thy name's sake an alms from my own slaves. Deign to fulfil in me the work Thou hast begun." After seventeen years, when his sanctity was miraculously manifestd hate to be turned loose right now and told to go out and get one.

And the biggest truth I have ever

begged a mean corner of his palace as a shelter, and the leavings of his table as food. Thus he spent seven-teen years, bearing patiently the mockery and ill-usage of his own slaves, and witnessing daily the in-consolable grief of his spouse and parents. At last, when death had ended this cruel martyrdom, they learned too late, from a writing in learned too late, from a writing in his own hand, who it was that they had unknowingly sheltered. God bore testimony to His servant's sanctity by many miracles. He died early in the fifth century.

Unity of faith is good; respect for authority is good. But so, too, are zeal and intelligence and enthusiasm in propagating the faith.—The Catholic Citizen.

JULY 18.—ST. CAMILLUS OF LELLIS

The early years of Camillus gave no sign of sanctity. At the age of nineteen he took service with Turks, and after four years' hard campaigning found himself, through his violent temper, reckless habits, and inveterate passion for gambling. a discharged soldier, and straitened circumstances that he was obliged to work as a laborer on a Capuchin convent which was then building. A few words from a Capuchin friar brought about his conversion, and he resolved to become a religious. Thrice he entered the Capuchin novitiate, but each time an obstinate wound in his leg forced him to leave. He repaired to Rome for medical treatment, and there took St. Philip as his confessor, and entered the hospital of St. Giacomo, of which he became in time the superintendent. The carelessness paid chaplains and nurses towards the suffering patients now inspired him with the thought of founding a congregation to minister to their wants. With this end he was ordained priest, and in 1586 his community of the Servants of the Sick was confirmed by the Pope. Its usefulness was soon felt, not only in hospitals, but in private houses. Summoned at every hour of the day and night, the devotion of Camillus never grew cold. With a woman's tenderness he attended to the needs of his patients. He wept with them, nsoled them, and prayed with them. He knew miraculously the state of their souls; and St. Philip saw angels whispering to two Serv ants of the Sick who were consoling a dying person. One day a sick man said to the Saint, "Father, may I beg you to make up my bed? it is very hard." Camillus replied, "God forgive you brother ! You beg me! Don't you know yet that you are to command me, for I am your servant and slave." "Would to God," he would cry, "that in the hour of my death one sigh or one blessing of these poor creatures might fall upon His prayer was heard. was granted the same consolations in his last hour which he had so often procured for others. In the year 1614 he died with the full use of his faculties, after two weeks' saintly preparation, as the priest was reciting the words of the ritual, "May Jesus Christ appear to thee with a mild and joyful counten-

JULY 19 .- ST. VINCENT OF PAUL

St. Vincent was born A. D. 1576. In after-years, when adviser of the ueen and oracle of the Church in rance, he loved to recount how, in his youth, he had guarded his father's pigs. Soon after his ordination he was captured by corsairs, and carried into Barbary. his renegade master, and escaped with him to France. escaped with him to France. Ap-pointed chaplain general of the gal-leys of France, his tender charity brought hope into those prisons where hitherto despair had reigned. A mother mourned her imprisoned son. Vincent put on his chains and took his place at the oar, and gave him to his mother. His charity embraced the poor, young and old, Who became as "a leper and no man." "Turn the medal," he said, "and you then will see Jesus Christ." He went through the streets of Paris at night, seeking the children who were left behind there to die. robbers rushed upon him, thinking he carried a treasure, but when he opened his cloak, they recognized him and his burden, and fell at his feet. Not only was St. Vincent the saviour of the poor, but also of the rich, for he taught them to do works of mercy. When the work for the foundlings was in danger of failing from want of funds, he asse the ladies of the Association of Charity. He bade his most fervent daughters be present to give the spur to the others. Then he said. Compassion and charity have made you adopt these little creatures as your children. You have been their mothers according to grace, when their own mothers abandoned them. Cease to be their mothers, that you may become their judges; their life The tears of the assembly were his only answer, and the work was continued. The Society of St. Vincent, the Priests of the Mission, and the 25,000 Sisters of Charity still comfort the afflicted with the charity of Vincent de Paul. He died A. D.

THE TRUE TEST OF RELIGION

And the biggest truth I have ever discovered in connection with job-hunting and job getting is that the possession of more than average knowledge or more than average and life in the war and target on the strength of the religious orders; look rather to the degree of voluntary, sincere and diffused lay interest in religious affairs.

Look not entirely upon the numberical strength of the religious orders; look rather to the degree of voluntary, sincere and diffused lay interest in religious affairs.

Look not entirely upon the numberical strength of the religious orders; look rather to the degree of voluntary, sincere and diffused lay interest in religious affairs.

Sacred Heart Reviews orders that the truth of the religious orders; look rather to the degree of voluntary, sincere and diffused lay interest in religious affairs.

Catholic books among the people.

The building of great churches is gratifying; but the true test of the situation is the number of really Christian homes in the congregation. France led in her contributions to foreign missions—which was well; but she had few Catholic papers, and these of limited circulation. And the latter fact was decisive.

PARENTS, WHERE ARE YOUR CHILDREN?

The fact that so many parents know so little concerning the where-abouts of their children is a great source of evil in our day. It is par-ticularly in the summer months that children take advantage of the indifference and neglect of parents in this respect. It is, therefore, in place to designate, for the benefit of those who do not know how their children spend their time outside the home, some of the evils which menace the health and morals of their children.

Mixed gatherings among young people are so common these days as to require a word of warning and ation. Dance halls, cabarets, moving pictures, etc., lure thousands of young people from their homes, away from parental supervision. Love of virtue, truth and exemplary conduct. enthusiasm for high ideals are hardly developed in our commercialized threaten from these quarters as follows

"Where are your boys and girls, my dear brethren, at night, when they are not at home? Where are they in the daytime, when they are not at school or at work? What kind of company do they keep, and what places do they frequent? Do you always content yourselves with their explanation, or do you take pains to make inquiries? If you fail to do the latter, don't you think it would be good policy to make thorough-

going investigations? "Have you detected evil inclina-tions in your child? Is perhaps your son or daughter disinclined to go to Mass on Sundays? Do they become lax in the matter of going to Confes sion and receiving Holy Communion? And if this is the case, what, in your opinion, is the cause of it all? nerely indolence, or perhaps something more serious? Has the soul of the child been poisoned? Has the soul of the child become contaminated so that spiritual things have become distasteful? Where, my brethren, where does the fault lie? What books and writings has your child had to hand? In what society has your child moved? What places

has your child frequented? Would you allow your child to associate with a person affected with the bubonic plague or with smallpox? Would you permit your child to visit districts where contagious diseases prevail? Would you allow your child to eat decayed food? Would not the body of your child be contaminated in such cases? And if the child visits questionable places and associates with questionable characters, and reads salacious liter ature, is not its soul exposed to dan-'And he that loveth danger ger? say the Holy Scriptures, 'shall perish (Eccl. chap. 3, ver. 27); and we love danger when we seek it without compelling reasons.

"It is generally recognized that cheap dance halls, in which young people, particularly girls, frequent, are a prolific source of evil. What kind of men do girls meet in such places? Of what character are they? The places themselves are anything but proper and respectable The price of admission is all that is asked. People from all sections of

the city are congregated there.

"Another instrument of evil is the automobile, in that it induces girls to accept the attention of men who are little, or not at all, known to them. Impress upon your girls once and for all that they are not to accept under questionable circumstances the invitations of men. Many such an invitation is well intended, but it

is better policy to decline it. "Now, if you gather from certain indications that not everything is in proper order with your children, do not seek to force them to go to Confession and to receive Communion the best course to pursue is to give mild, yet serious, admonition. Force ful measures might lead to a bad Confession. However, be persevering in your endeavor to bring them back to the right path. Above all, see to it that they can adequately entertain themselves at home with worthy friends of both sexes. Don't object to the noise and the inconvenience. may become their judges; their life and death are in your hands. I I shall now take your votes: it is time to pronounce sentance." The study their children continued to the study that the study their children continued to the study their children continued to study their children continuously for years. They should remain the masters in their family. It is incumbent on them to hold vigil and maintain order in the home; it devolves upon

from temporal and eternal harm.
"Even at night time, when all

Pilgrimages to shrines are good; allowed to go out at will after dark, but more significant are the sales of over grown up children. Parents should not retire leaving the door open so that the children may return unobserved at any hour of the night. How a father or mother can go to bed light hearted, when they do not know where their boys or girls are keeping themselves, is difficult to understand."—Buffalo Echo.

> THE BLESSED SACRAMENT

CARDINAL VAUGHAN

Further: if we cast our eyes around, and travel back in spirit over the past centuries, we find that the whole of Christendom accepted and acted upon that doctrine. The Popes and Bishops taught it through-out the length and breadth of the world; it was preached from thousands and thousands of pulpits, and in every known tongue, and for century after century; learned profes-sors in the theological seminaries, catechists in the elementary schools missionarists in distant and barbaric lands handed down this wonderful doctrine from one generation to another. Renowned theologians explained and proved this truth, in long and learned treatises, and great doctors and saints and fathers of the Church commented upon it, and ren ings, while some even composed beautiful hymns and spiritual can-ticles in its honor. In addition to this, the various liturgies and cere-monies, the processions and festivals as well as the daily Mass and Complaces of amusement. A pastor munions, kept the memory of this recently described the dangers that green before the faithful scattered throughout the entire world. honor of so great a Gift imposing cathedrals and majestic basilicas, as well as innumerable churches and chapels and chantries, sprang up all over the land. And priceless treas-ures and invaluable gifts were lavished on the sanctuaries and taber-nacles which enclosed the Lord of

Heaven and of earth. "I have worshipped in Canterbury and York; in Winchester and Salis bury, in Lincoln and Durham; in Ely and in Wells," writes the wellknown dramatic critic. William Winter, in the New York Tribune I have stood in Tintern, when the green grass and the white daisies were waving in the summer wind, and have looked upon those gray and russet walls and upon those lovely arched casements-among the most graceful ever devised by human art—round which the sheeted ivy droops, and through which the winds

of heaven sing a perpetual requiem.
"I have seen the shadows of heaven slowly gather and softly fall over the gaunt tower, the roofless nave, the giant pillars, and the shat tered arcades of Fountain Abbey, in its sequestered and melancholy solitude, where ancient Ripon dreams in the spacious and verdant valley of the Skell. I have mused upon Wetley and Kirkstall, and Newstead, and Balton, and Melrose, and Dryburgh; and at a midnight hour I have stood in the grim and gloomy chancel of St. Columbia's Cathedral, remote in the storm-swept Hebrides, and looked upward to the cold stars, and heard the voices of the birds of night mingled with the desolate meaning of the sea. With awe, with rever-ence, with many strange and wild thoughts, I have lingered and pondered in those haunted holy places but one remembrance was always present—the remembrance that it was the Roman Catholic Church that created those forms of beauty and breathed into them the breath of a divine life, and hallowed them for ever; and thus thinking, I have felt the unspeakable pathos of her long exile from the temples that her passionate devotion prompted and her

If the Catholics raised those magnificent temples and splendid monu ments, it was only because they rea lised they were building a Home for Jesus Christ Himself, where He might abide for ever with His faithful children. "My delights are to be with the Children of men."

We can draw but one conclusion.

Either the real presence of our Blessed Lord is a tremendous fact or else Christianity, from its first inception, was utterly false, and steeped to the lips in idolatry. Than which nothing can be more

A BONE OF CONTENTION

CHRISTIANS, JEWS AND MOSLEMS

In view of the fact that Jerusalem has been captured from the infidels, it is interesting to note that it was as a religious center in possession of the Jews about 1070 years of its total known existence of almost 4000 years; of the Christians about 417 years (this is the period which has especially left its impress on the land in architectural and cultural remains;) of the Romans 255 years and of the Moslems 1147 years, not counting the 1000 years of its earlier history before its conquest by David.

children to be obedient. It is by performing your duty in this respect that you will save your children independent, and always, on account of its strategic position, it has tended to be a bone of contention between should be at home, many of you the Asiatic great powers and Egypt, parents do not know where your children are. They are on the streets of the former than of the latter.— Sacred Heart Review.

He who feasts every day feasts no

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The Catholic Record

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PARTICULAR COUNCIL OF TORONTO

The Catholic Charities Review, which is the organ of Catholic charities in the United States, recent-ly made an appeal to S. V. P. Society for information regarding its work. Although the Review has reserved a section of each issue for the special use of the Society it complains that little is done towards supplying such reports. The Review supplying such reports. The Review is disposed to respect the well-established rule of the Society against advertising, but considers that in these times this traditional reserve of the Society should to some extent be surrendered since the Church as well as the public needs the knowl-edge of what the Society is doing, the methods followed in dealing with the problems that arise and the results achieved.

Executive in obtaining from the branches information and reports that would be of interest. This no doubt is due largely to the fact that the active members of our coufers \$100 from the Ste. Jean Baptiste ences are volunteer workers, giving their brief leisure to the service of the poor and with little time or dis-position for making out reports for a central body. But it must also be admitted that a good deal of this failure is due to the absence of that spirit which would make the members of the branches realize that they are parts of a whole and should think and act in its interests as well as in those of the particular parish or branch in which their work lies.

This was particularly in evidence a short time ago on the occurrence of one of the quarterly general meetings of the Society. This particular meeting comes soon after the closing of the year's work and it is custon ary to give reports covering the year, yet the attendance showed a great lack of interest. The importance of these reports may appear There are 19 Conferences in Toronto composed of 347 nominally active members, but the real number is much lower, for many on the roll take little part in the active work.
His Grace Archbishop McNeil has
expressed the opinion that there
should be at least three or four thousand members in the city. During the year 293 families composed of 1,174 persons were granted relief, and 1,440 visits to the homes of those relieved were returned, but this is an incomplete report as several of the conferences do not appear to keep a record of the visits made. The total receipts of the year was \$8,032.75 and the expenditure for provisions, fuel, house rent, etc., was \$8,170.46. Of the receipts \$466.59 was contributed by the members at their weekly meetings. All the work of collecting the funds and distributing the relief referred to is carried on entirely by volunteer services. Of the receipts \$6,558.14 were received as offerings in the boxes at the church doors. The offerings in these boxes are largely made up of cent pieces and small

Besides the general work of visit-ing and supplying relief to the poor in their homes the Society has several Special Works. The first in order of date is the Hospital Visiting on Sundays. Six conferences send at least two members who distribute papers, magazines, prayer books, and when there is need, spectacles and articles of clothing. An allowance of \$5 a month is made to the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Church Extension Society to aid their work at the Society to aid their work at the Sanitarium at Weston. The expenditure for the year amounted to \$95.

The burial of Catholic Homeless poor is another special work. During the year there were 19 cases which occurred in the different hospitals and institutions of the city and on which the expenses of the burial was met either wholly or in part. These cases were attended to by the Bureau of Information. Employment was also secured for 428 persons and a quantity of clothing collected and distributed.

The Committee has also the direction of the Fresh Air Work at Pickering and nearly 200 were sent to Camp Ozanam during the season. to Camp Ozanam during the season. This work, originally established for boys, was extended last year by making provision for working mothers. A new and suitable building was erected and 10 mothers with 21 little children under five years received an outing. The boys between six and twelve who received a two weeks' outing numbered 164. and the expenses for maintenance amounted to \$894. In meeting this the society was generously assisted by donations from The Toronto Star, ten of the Conference and a number of benefactors.

The Particular Council and several of the conferences made adonations to varieus charitable institutions, the Sacred Heart Orphanage, the to various charitable institutions, the Sacred Heart Orphanage, the Carmelite Orphanage, St. Mary's Infants' Home, the Sisters of the Precious Blood, the Italian Kindergarten and the Sacred Heart Missionary Fund. The sum of \$550 was contributed by the Council and Conferences for the relief of sufferers from the Halifax disaster.

Be diligent, after thy powers, to do deeds of love. Think nothing too little, nothing too low, to do lovingly for the sake of God. Bear with infirmities, ungentle tempers, contradictions; visit if thou mayest, the sick;

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relieve the poor; forego thyself and thy own ways for love; and He whom in them thou lovest, to whom in them thou ministerest, will own thy love, and will pour His own love into

CATHOLIC ARMY HUTS

thee .- E. B. Pusey.

Even in our smaller field here in Toronto difficulty is found by the THE CATHOLIC RECORD, London, Ont. Dear Sirs,—The Canadian Secretary Treasurer of the Catholic Army Society of St. Joachim, Ontario.

Yours very truly, J. L. MURRAY, Sec.

TEEVENS .- At 300 James Street, Ottawa, Ont., April 15, 1918, Mr. Patrick Teevens, aged seventy-two years. May his soul rest in peace.

MERCHANT.—On May 3, 1918, suddenly at his home 140 Brookland St., Sydney, N. S., James F. Merchant, aged seventy-seven years. May his soul rest in peace.

TEACHERS WANTED

WANTED, A SECOND CLASS PROFES

TEACHER WANTED FOR S. S. S. NO. 7, Township of Glenelg, holding a second class-certificate. Salary \$800. Preference given to teacher holding certificate as an agriculturiat. Apply stating salary and experience to J. Black, Sec.-Treas., R. R. 2, Priceville, Ont. 2074-4

WANTED, S. S. NO. 12. PEEL, WELLINGTON Co., Normal trained teacher, agricultural certificate preferred. Saiary \$000. Duties to commence Sept. 3. Apply stating experience to Cornellus Callaghan, Box 53, Arthur, Ont. 2074-1

TEACHER WANTED FOR S. S. S. NO. 18,
Tawmship of Tyerderaga, County of Hastings,
holding a second class professional certificate.
Salary \$565 per year. Duties to commence 1st of
September. Apply to Michael Cerrigan, Sec.Treas. S. S. No. 18, R. M. D. No. 1, Maryaville,
Ont.

TEACHER WANTED FOR R. C. S. S. NO. 1. McKillop and Logan, with first or second class cerificate. Certificate of Agriculture preferred. Duties to commence Sept. 3, 1918. State experience. Salary 8628. Apply to Edward Horan, Sec.-Treas., R. R. 5, Seaforth, Ont. 2074-4

TEACHER WANTED FOR S. S. NO. 7, Nepean, holding a second class certificate. Duties to commence Sept. 3rd. Salary 8609 er annum. Apply J. G. Houlahan, Sec.-Treas., Bells Cors., Ont. R. R. 1. WANTED, A CATHOLIC TEACHER FOR S. S. S. No. 8, Peel, Wellington Co. One holding a second class professional certification, Number on roll 18. Apply stating experience, and salary expected to John Connelly, Sec. Treas, Alma P. O., Ont. R. R. 2, 2073-8

TEACHER WANTED FOR P. S. HAGAR. Second class professional. Salary \$600. School on main line C. P. R. near village and P. O Duties to commence after holidays. Apply J. Brown, Secy., Markstay, Ont. 2073-3

TEACHER WANTED FOR S. S. NO. 10, Arthur Tp. Salary \$600. Duties to begin after holidays. State qualifications and experi-ence to George Lang, Sec.-Treas., Kenliworth, Ont. R. R. 2.

NORMAL TRAINED TEACHER WANTED for R C, S. S, No. 4, Westmeath, Lapasse. Duties to begin Sept, 3rd, 1918. One capable of teaching French and English. Apply stating salary and experience to W. C. Gervais, Sec.-Treas., 2078-4

WANTED, A QUALIFIED TEACHER (CATH-olic preferred) for S, S. No, 2, Gurd, Farry Sound Dist, Ont. Salary \$400 per annum, A small school, James McGuiness, Sec.-Treas., Granite Hill P, O, Ont.

TEACHER WANTED FOR SCHOOL SEC-tion No. 1, Cornwall. Apply stating qualifi-cation and salary expected, Duties to commence Sept. 2, Apply to Hugh Cahey, Sec.-Trees, R. R. No. 2, Northfield Station, Ont. 2073-4

WANTED FOR EDMONTON CATHOLIC Separate School District a man qualified to fill the position of Superintendent and Sec.-Treas

WANTED, TEACHER FOR SEPARATE
School, Sec. No. 7, Sydenham, holding a second class professional certificate, Duties to commence Sept. 3rd, Apply stating salary and experience to Michael J. Duggan, Sec.-Treas.,
Annan. R. R. I., Ont.

WANTED, QUALIFIED TEACHER FOR school section No. 9 and 14 in Rochester, Essex Co., who is able to teach French and English. Stating salary, apply to Victor Gagason, Sec.-Treas, Ruscomb, Ont. 2073-3

EXPERIENCED TEACHER NORMAL TRAIN-ed, las principal of R. C. Separate School, Espanola, Salary \$650. John J. Fox, Sec. 2073-4

WANTED FOR S. S. NO. 9. DOURO, EXPER-iencediteacher holding a 2nd class Norma certificate. One with some knowledge of music preferred. Duties to commence Sept. 2, 1918 Salary 8600. Apply to Jas. Sweeney, Sec. 4reas, Peterbero, R. R. 9.

EXPERIENCED TEACHER WANTED FOR I staff of Saskatoon Separate schools, second class professional. Initial salary \$780 per annum. Duties to commence September 3rd. Apply enclosing testimonials to P. R. Hartney, Sec.-Treas., Drawer \$88 Saskatoon, Sask

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Terragona, Sherry Muscatel Sauterne, Etc.

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WANTED, A FIRST OR SECOND CLASS Normal trained professional teacher for S. S. No, 1 and 3 South Gloucester, Ont. Good locality ten miles from Ottawa city. Salary \$600 per annum. Duties to begin Sept. 3rd, Apply Rev. Geo. D. Prudhomme, P. P., Secretary, Billings Bridge, Ont. R. R. No. 1.

BOY WANTED
WANTED, BY COUNTRY PARISH PRIEST,
fourteen years of age, preferably advanced in
studies and with practical knowledge of music, as
companion and helper. Good some and best care,
Send reply and photo to Box Q. CATHOLIC RECORD,
London, Ont. 2070-2

DRUGGIST WANTED

DRUGGIST WANTED. TO TAKE HALF
interest in business. Must have \$5 000, and
be capable of managing store. O. Forban. Red
Deer, Alta.

A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK ON A farm: must be able to do plain cooking.

Apply to Mrs. Joseph Meehan, Cupar, Sask. 2074-3

PRIEST'S HOUSEKEEPER WANTED
WANTED, A PRIEST'S HOUSEKEEPER.
Must be competent, reliable and good cook,
References required from your pastor. Good
wages, Address Pastor, 211 Church St., St. Joseph, Michigan, U. S. A.

WANTED, PRIEST'S HOUSEKEEPER IMMEdiately, diocese of Kingston, must be thoroughly competent. State reference, age, and salary. Apply Box L. CATHOLIC RECORD, Ont. 2068-tf.

SUMMER TOURISTS A MERICAN HOUSE, LAKE MUSKOKA, situated on a beautiful site on Muskoka Lake, Catholic Church close by. For particulars ad-dress Mrs. M. A. Walker.

DE LA SALLE COLLEGE, AURORA. ONT.

CONDUCTED BY THE BROTHERS OF THE CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS OF ONTARIO (TRAINING COLLEGE AND NOVITIATE)

(TRAINING COLLEGE AND NOVITIATE)

Pupils are prepared to become qualified teachers and members of the Institute of the Brothers of the Christian Schools. The course of studies is that of the Figh Schools of Ontario leading to the Normal School and the Faculty of Education. It includes Music, Art, and Manual Training. For particulars apply to Rev. Brother Director, 2068-13

AGENTS WANTED

WE ARE IN 'NEED OF AN INTELLIGENT lady (Roman Catholic) in every parish in Canada and Newfoundland, to introduce our beautiful line of religious pictures, size of 16x20 inches. Sopia (Gelatine Printe) and Carbon Andrews (Gelatine Printe) and Carbon and the class of pictures are of a quality that would be placed in the most particular home, as they retain all the details and high lights of the original paintings. We sell in quantities from one dozen to one hundred at wholesale prices to prospective agent. No experience is required to handle this line as these pictures sell at sight, For particulars address, Catholic Supply Co., Publishers of Religious Pictures, 46 St. Alexander St., Montreal, Que.



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Consolidated Financial Statement of the National Council, Y.M.C.A. of Canada

(CANADA - ENGLAND - FRANCE)

The National Council of the Y.M.C.A. herewith presents a complete statement of its finances for the year 1917, covering its entire service Overseas and in Canada.

The Executive Committee of the Council arranged last November The Executive Committee of the Council arranged last November to have a complete statement for the year 1917 ready for publication before the recent Red Triangle Fund Campaign, but owing to conditions arising out of Military operations in France, this has been unavoidably delayed. It is presented now at the earliest date that existing conditions have permitted

The portion of the following statement which concerns England and France has already been submitted to the Overseas Military authorities. Audited statements of the funds handled have been submitted to the Militia Department at Ottawa and for the past two years regular accounting has been made as well to the authorities in England and in France. In addition to the regular audit in France, the canteen business is checked every month by the Military Field cashiers, to determine the amount which is paid to Military units as indicated in the Expenditures. Printed copies of the audited statements are posted up in the huts for the information of the soldiers.

The General Operation Account shows on the one hand the entire receipts of the National Council; first, from the gross sales of its Military canteens in Canada, England and France, and second, from subscriptions received during the year. Op the other hand, there is shown the entire expenditures for the year, including, first, the cost of the goods sold in the canteens and, second, the expenditures connected with the entire service which is carried on under the direction of the National Council.

The Balance represents the excess of receipts over expenditures. Of this the sum of \$118,351.43 was the balance at the National Head-quarters at Toronto, and the remainder was Overseas. This balance at the end of the calendar year represents the amount available to carry on operations until the time of the campaign in 1918. While the financial statement is drawn up on the basis of the calendar year the receipts from the campaign of one year have to serve until the campaign of the next year. The above balance at the National Headquarters was by April 30th, just before the new campaign, not only used up but changed to a deficit of \$237,930.13. This deficit was, however, offset by the balance overseas, which has to be maintained there as a working balance to carry on operations.

The item of \$240,524.86 is a special amount which had to be expended for the purchase of canteen and other supplies in Canada for shipment to France. Beginning with June, 1917, on account of the scarcity of supplies in Great Britain, much of the purchasing formerly done there had to be transferred to Canada. The long period of time required for the shipment of these supplies to France involves the continuous employment of a large sum. The amount expended for this purpose, as at December 31st, has had to be treated as an expenditure and placed in a Reserve Account against the merchandise in hand. It is, however, a possible asset and will, when realized upon, be devoted to other forms of service to the soldiers, when it is no longer required to maintain the canteen service in France.

It was possible to provide for this expenditure only because the amount asked by the National Council in 1917 was oversubscribed by more than the amount required just at the time the Canadian Purchasing had to be undertaken. But for this it would have been necessary either to borrow this large amount or greatly curtail the

It is to be remembered that the goods at the front in France, where the greater part of the stock is carried, are subject to enormeus

risks. The English Y.M.C.A. in the German offensive of Masch and April suffered losses in huts and canteen supplies of nearly Ome Million Dollars. In the more recent offensive the American Y.M.C.A. has suffered losses nearly as large, and the National Executive have deemed it a matter of prudence to be prepared to meet a similar loss if it should fall on the Canadian Y.M.C.A.

The National Council has from the first declared the policy of devoting to the service of the soldiers whatever balance remains in the Military Fund at the close of the war. This policy has been made known to and accepted by the Overseas Military authorities. The need for the Y.M.C.A. service will continue all through the period of demobilization and the plan of the National Council is to use whatever balance then exists to keep up the efficiency of the service to the soldiers during that important period.

The National Council of the Y.M.C.A., under which the Military Work is conducted, is a representative body of the various Y.M.C.A.'s throughout Canada, but it has no authority over or financial responsibility for any local branch. The funds which it handles have no connection with those of any local branch of the regular Y.M.C.A. It wishes to make clear, therefore, that the funds which are acquired in or subscribed for the Y.M.C.A. Military Work have not been and will not be used in connection with the regular work of any of these branches, but will, according to the policy already announced, be kept in the Military Work and devoted exclusively to the service of soldiers.

The service represented in the expenditures of the accompanying statement covered at the opening of the present year, 96 centres of operation in France and 76 in England, including all regular camps and units, base camps, convalescent camps, hospitals, railway treeps, cavalry, London and Paris, and forestry units from the north of Scotland to the South of France.

There were on the Overseas staff 133 Secretaries carrying honorary commissions, 50 of whom were at the expense of the Y.M.C.A. for pay and allowances and the remainder at the expense of the Government. There are also a considerable number of other ranks, non-commissioned officers and men, detailed to the Y.M.C.A. staff by the Military authorities. A number of these, who are given non-commissioned rank because of special responsibility, are at the expense of the Y.M.C.A. for the extra pay over that of their regular rank. Civilian help is also employed where required and where circumstances permit.

In Canada the soldiers are served in 38 centres, including camps, barracks, Red Triangle Clubs, hospitals, naval stations and on troop trains. This has required approximately 100 Secretaries, who work on a civilian basis and are entirely at Y.M.C.A. expense. There is also required a considerable staff of employed helpers, exclusive of the committees of ladies who render their service free.

Signed on behalf of the National Council of the Y.M.C.A.

G. H. WOOD, Chairman F. L. RATCLIFF, Chairman of Finance Committee.

CHAS. W. BISHOP, General Secretary.

			없이 뭐 하는 경기를 잃었다면 하는 것이 없는데 없는데 없는데 있는데 없는데 없는데 그런데 그런데 그런데 그런데 그런데 되었다면 되었다면 하는데 없었다면 그런데 없었다면 그런데 없었다.
	917	31st December, 19	General Operations for the Year ended
			RECEIPTS
	6,730.22 59,863.43	\$	Operating Balances brought forward from 1916:— (a) At National Headquarters
\$ 66,593.65 123,606.67			Remittances from Canada in 1916 received Overseas in 1917
2,981,797.33	594,263.21		Gross Canteen Sales: In Canada. In England In France.
	765,227.55 226,826.16 134,736.48 4,601.42		Subscriptions received in Canada: Ontario and Quebec. Western Provinces. Maritime Provinces. Interest earned.
1,131,391.61			Subscriptions received Overseas:
20,548.09	14,328.93 3,821.42 2,397.74	8	France. England. Interest earned.
5,716.62			Adjustment of Exchange between Canada, England and France
\$ 4,329,653.97			
TOTAL	FRANCE	CANADA ENGLAND	EXPENDITURES
\$2,368,486.35 20,922.68 33,386.01 31,493.41	\$1,801,912.22 13,168.72 33,386.01 14,159.95		Cost of Goods sold in Canteens. Transportation and Transport Equipment for Canteen Goods. Loss from Damaged Goods, Fire, Shell Fire and Submarines. Canteen Equipment.

	5,710.02
	4,329,653.97
EXPENDITURES	
CANADA ENGLAND FRANCE	TOTAL
Cost of Goods sold in Canteens. \$ 103,683.67 \$ 462,890.46 \$1,801,912.22 Transportation and Transport Equipment for Canteen Goods. 7,753.96 13,168.72 Loss from Damaged Goods, Fire, Shell Fire and Submarines. 2,131.25 15,202.21 14,159.95 Canteen Equipment. 2,214.45 2,340.44 8,058.12	\$2,368,486.35 20,922.68 33,386.01 31,493.41 17,613.01
Huts, Hut Equipment, Tents and Decorations. Percentage of Canteen Sales given in Cash to Military Units for Extra Rations, Comforts, etc. Free Distribution of Drinks, etc., including Service to Wounded. Free Distribution of Athletic Supplies and Prizes. Free Distribution of Stationery, Magazines, Religious and other Literature. Free Cinemas, Concerts, Lectures, Pianos, Music and Gramophones. Signal 32.80 103,418.29 121,031.11 21,7587.28 48,807.08 12,179.31 39,509.20 37,061.81 60,254.23	242,762.20 71,587.28 84,807.08 51,688.51 70,175.18 100,373.83
Automobile and Transport Equipment and Maintenance	33,815.54 18,499.95 27,428.74
help Overseas, and salaries of Secretaries in Military branches in Canada. 40,976.68 47,640.03 33,509.54 Rents, Rates, Heating and Lighting. 5,766.82 10,469.43 15,828.34 Office Equipment 3,204.27	122,126.25 32,064.59 3,204.27
General and Sundry Expenses, including Travelling, Postages, Telephones, etc. 16,913.78 7,333.03 2,731.65 Interest and Exchange. 448.85	26,978.46 448.85
Information and Records 874. 41 Educational Work 7,532.69 Hospitality League Work in London 973.33 Expenses of sending workers Overseas 5,327.60	874.41 7,532.69 973.33 5,327.60
Amount paid to the British Y.M.C.A, for work among Canadian Soldiers	71,595.00 5,400.00 240,524.86
	210,021.00
For work in Military Barracks, Hospitals, Discharge Depots, on Troop Trains, etc.:— In Ontario and Quebec. 28,535.18 In Western Provinces. 27,350.31 In Maritime Provinces. 15,753.62 For work on Transports, in Munitions Plants and Internment Camps. 14,463.25 Naval work at Halifax. 9,640.04 For work with Boys on Farm Service. 9,573.91	28,535.18 27,350.31 15,753.62 14,463.25 9,640.04 9,573.91
	\$3,795,406.39
Advertising, Printing, Organization and Collection Expenses in connection with Financial	
Campaigns. For General Work of National Council, part of which is Military Administration and the remainder National supervision of Territories, Boys' Work, Student, Industrial and Railroad Departments, funds for which were subscribed in conjunction with Military	54,243.09
Funds by agreement of regular contributors. Balance of Receipts and Expenditures carried forward to 1918, of which \$118,351.43 was at	64,155.62
National Headquarters, Toronto	415,848.87
AUDITOR'S CERTIFICATE	\$4,329,653.97

AUDITOR'S CERTIFICATE

We have audited the books, vouchers and accounts of the National Council Headquarters at Toronto, and of the Central Territorial Division, for the year ended 31st December, 1917, and have been furnished with the audited statements of the Maritime and Western Divisions of the National Council for the same period. We have also been furnished with the Annual Statement for England for 1917, duly audited, and the Annual Statement for France for 1917 with the auditor's Certified Statement for the six months to June 30th. Owing, we understand, to Military restriction on civilian travel between England and France, it was impossible for the auditor to go to France and complete the audit to 31st December, 1917. We have agreed the Canadian and Overseas statements with the above General Statement, which combines them, and, according to the books and statements furnished, the above statement in our opinion, correctly sets forth the operations of the National Council at home and overseas.

Toronto, July 3rd, 1918.

OSCAR HUDSON & COMPANY. Chartered Accountants.