IN BONDS

that would make a planetary visitor for in the future but a winter of dispause. Far be it from us to gird at content? the mercurial changes of fashion in the matter of feminine attire; but ality, opening on a morning of fair there is a subtle distinction between promise and going on to a noonday dress and clothes. It must be con- of full enjoyment, only to close in fessed that our sisters and wives gloom and disappointment? outstrip the ruder sex with the boldness with which they adapt themselves to the varying claims of the dictators who regulate the styles of the period. It is one of the tyrannies to which they cheerfully succumb. We have not observed many exceptions even among the most defiant vindicators of women's rights. In the trying times that are unquestionably coming on, while the world pays for its war-waste, who will lead the crusade against wild and wicked waste in fashions? What more bitter satire can there be than the pages of the popular papers with their pictures of heroes who die for splendid causes, and their appeals for money to preserve the nation's existence, mixed up with the frivolous, momentary fashions of human butterflies? What are people thinking of who burn wealth and endeavor into these channels of come the inspiring truths and influ showy folly? A world in khaki surely needs for its complement a womankind dressed for use and wear

But not feeling safe on this delicate ground, it remains only to reaffirm the dictum of Shakespeare's Polonius: "The apparel oft proclaims the man." May we not add the woman also? There is an unwritten law of fitness which discriminates between pretentious vulgarity and the good taste that indicates real refinement. The falsehood of extremes mars many a life, for inward and spiritual grace reveals itself even in such trivial matters as ribbons and chiffons.

THE CHANGING TIME

Of late we have been made conscious of impending change; before in all climes and ages. we were aware of it high summer was almost gone. Inaudibly and intangibly, approaching Autumn spread a haze over all things. Earth, air and sky respond to new influences. Animate and inanimate nature wears an aspect of preparation for the season of doom and decay. The birds' songs have ceased, the insects' hum has an insistent note that preludes an early lapse into silence. The reservoir of life that was not long ago full to overflowing seems to The stream of creative energy, so rages committed against priests and lately at the flood, no longer arrests our senses. The tide of being ebbs swiftly away, and will soon leave ing, the Administration's own record only withered relics to remind us of supplies the most damaging evidence the vanished splendor of the year. It is an object lesson addressed to the brooding mind. Our high spirits and exalted hopes have been checked; our idols, many of them, have clay feet; the radiant hours and anticipations which harmonized well with

MEMORIES

Now, memory recalls golden hours that have gone by and left an aching sense of loss behind. A shadowed path stretches out in front, and we have to reckon with briefer opportunities-it may be also with poignant and he remained in the good graces recollections that make the daily of the Administration so long as he task seem harder and the outlook

The halcyon days are over, for the of his outrages against priests and spirit of change has touched our growths of passionate endeavor, and we mourn the dead blossoms that lie at our feet.

In such an autumnal hour and reminiscent mood the soul needs to reassert its rights. We know that a glory has gone from the earth; that henceforth we must go softly, expecting less in the way of indulgence and learning to make much of small pleasures. For love had beautified ceased to work. Duty did not the glad assurance with which -The Echo.

we sprang forward to undertake the difficult tasks was wanting. The vivid light, the bright color, the glad music which enlivened dull routine in the golden season were no longer available. The harvest passing, the A lady a la mode is an apparition summer ended, what was to be looked

Was this happy time only an unre-

GOING ONWARDS

It is in the nature of this transitory state that we all must bear trouble, the more bravely the better. yet this is not the last word upon human fortune. Entrance is but a negative force. Life's crown belongs to those who strive on, who overcome evil conditions, who through the alchemy of noble purpose turn stubborn limitations into potential aids and material losses into moral gains. Vision and attainment-how closely they are bound together! Genius itself does but anticipate the findings of resolved beings who work in the clay of common experience. Insight and energy combine in the natures of all the master thinkers. We who are of the mass have to learn more slowly the secret of power, to welences that are being revealed now as aforetime.

For there is no stagnancy in Nature or in History. All life is movement, of Peoria, the ceremony taking place and the latent forces are greater than the obvious ones. This is the lesson He succeeded the late Archbishop of the day. As earthly growths are suspended and the ebb follows the flood, so a time of dearth and decay in human affairs precedes a new out-break of imprisoned ideas which will was chancellor of the Peoria diocese, previous to which appointment he presently embody themselves in legislation and habit. So life moves on to its consummation. The cost is the diocese, after the completion of great, but the outcome is endless his theological studies at St. Viator' passes, maturity comes; vigour declines, experience takes its place : declines, experience takes its place:
Peoria, succeeding then to the rectorlove suffers loss, a rarer beauty
ship of the Cathedral of St. Mary's. breaks upon the soul. This is no baseless fiction of fancy; it is the widely testified result of good lives

BRINGING CARRANZA TO TERMS

To exculpate the Administration from the charge of sharing respon-sibility for the outrages in Mexico, it is asserted that the United States can only take measures to safeguard the rights of American citizens in Mexico, but cannot interfere with the governpromise advanced, the conclusion is drawn that the suppression of relig have receded to unknown depths. jous liberty in Mexico and the outnuns, while deplorable, are not the

Against this form of special plead. Without endorsing the candidacy of Mr. Hughes, we submit testimony advanced by him and left unrefuted by those implicated. Mr. Hughes

has made the following statement ' John Lind was authorized by the executive to state this proposition to a minister of another government, namely: "Huerta will be put out if the opulence of the long sunny days have given place to sober reflection. should be accomplished by domestic means, if possible, but if it cannot be done by domestic means, other means adequate for the purpose will be resorte to.'

Huerta was put out and the Administration helped to drive him out. This was certainly interfering in the domestic affairs of Mexico. Villa, Huerta's opponent, was indirectly supported served the latter's purpose; his servicibility was not in the least lessened in Washington's estimation because Then Carranza basked in the sunshine of Washington's favor, and without the Administration's port he would have no hold in Mexico

It is strange that an Administration which makes and unmakes presidents in Mexico, which espouses the cause of humanity in the corners of the earth, not overlooking Armenia, cannot demand of its pro tege south of the Rio Grande that he respect religious liberty.

When the Jews were persecuted life. It had transfigured common Roosevelt administration cancelled a things, given importance to slight treaty with the Czar when the latter occasions. Now the charm has paid no heed to America's protest. ceased to work. Duty did not relax her imperious claim, but cution of priests and nuns in Mexico.

REV. ED. J. SCHUETZ KILLED IN AUTO

Peoria, Ill., Oct. 4.—Father Edward Schuetz, chancellor of Peoria Diocese, was instantly killed; Rt. Rev. Edmund M. Dunne, Bishop of the Peoria Diocese, and Rev. Father James Shannon, rector of St. Mary's Cathedral, were injured when an automobile in which the three were riding was wrecked today on the Princeville road, five miles out of

The three churchmen left the Bishop's residence at 9 o'clock for Princeville, where the Bishop was to administer confirmation. They were within three miles of Princeville when another car tore down the road towards Peoria at a terrible rate

of speed. Father Schuetz, who was driving the car, turned to one side and let the speeders pass. It was when he pted to get back on the main road that the car turned turtle.

Bishop Dunne was thrown violently from the car, but luckily escaped with a few minor scratches, while Father Shannon received a sprained ankle. Father Schuetz' neck was broken

The body of the dead priest was brought back to Peoria. Bishop Dunne, according to reports. continued on to Princeville, while Father Shannon was taken to a

Peoria hospital. Bishop Dunne was chancellor of the Chicago archdiocese before being created a Bishop. He, was born in Chicago in 1864 and made his early studies at St. Ignatius College. After a few years in St. Mary's College at St. Mary's, Kan., and in Niagara University he went to Belgium and later to Rome.

In 1909 he was consecrated Bishop Spalding, who resigned his see and death occurred only last

Father Schuetz, who was killed, was pastor at Hennepin, Ill. He was born in Streator, Ill.

Father Shannon, vicar-general of progress towards the perfect. Youth | College, held pastorships at Brimfield and Canton, Ill., subsequently being appointed pastor of St. Mark's.

30,000 MEN IN HOLY NAME RALLY

ENTIRE CITY TRAVERSED BY MARCHING MEN PROTESTING AGAINST PRO-FANITY OF THE DAY

Brooklyn witnessed an inspiring demonstration of the virility of the faith of Catholic men and their loy-alty to the Holy Name recently, when the annual Fall rally of the Holy Name Society was held. Perthey marched from their respective parish churches to central points in we have only begun to win. sixteen districts whence they proother parishes in the same district,

Estimates are that approximately men participated in the demonstration. The entire city was traversed by the marching thousands. With Papal and American flags and Name banners flying the men made a deep impression on thousands of on lookers who viewed them with admiration as they marched along, The men marched, for the most part, in silence, but some of the parish aggregations were headed by cadet bands.—Chicago New World.

IRELAND

MR. REDMOND'S WATERFORD SPEECH

In an address to his constituents at Waterford on October 6, Mr. John Redmond declared that despite the recent uprising "with all its inevitable aftermath of brutalities, stupidities, and inflamed passions Rule for Ireland is safe if Ireland remains sane. He also declared that conscription could never be forced upon Ireland, adding that he not bring himself to believe that the Government would be insane enough to challenge a conflict with Ireland the subject, for conscription for Ireland, far from helping Ireland and the war, would, in his opinion, be the most fatal thing that could happen. "It would be resisted," he said, village in Ireland. Its attempted enforcement would be a scandal which would ring round the world. It would produce no additional men." Continuing, Mr. Red-

The mere threat is paralyzing recruiting, which, mark you, is not dead, as some people say. The latest figures, indeed, show that from the date of the rising, Easter Sunday,

base political device put forward by agonizing people of war-to men who want to injure and discredit Europe.—Intermountain Catholic. Ireland's political future and revive by any and every means bad blood between the two countries in the wicked hope that when the war is over the British people may tolerate some attempt to repeal the Home Rule act. On these lines the Government may succeed in recruiting even after all that has happened. But as for conscription, in that way

lies madness, ruin and disaster. The Irish leader then declared that it was absolutely false that he or his colleagues ever devised a scheme providing for a permanent division of the ancient nation. He stated the case of Home Rule by saying that the Act was on the statute book and that the Act which suspends its operation provides that if it is not put into operation before the war ends, then it comes into operation then it automatically at the end of the war, and that nothing had altered or could alter that except a new act of Parliament. For his own part, he said, he desired a friendly and peaceful settlement with Ulster.

NON-CATHOLIC EXTOLS WORK OF CHURCH IN MEXICO

In "Benighted Mexico," by Randolph Wellford Smith, an American and a non-Catholic, considerable space is devoted to the status of the Catholic Church in Mexico. The arduous labors of its priests are ably described and a painful picture is drawn of present conditions, with the supreme power lodged in Carranza "a leader among Agnostics and the greatest enemy the Church of Mexico has ever had." With 92% of the population Catholics, Mr. Smith declares that the Church is being systematically ravaged, its churches pillaged, its convents ravished, its adherents scattered, and he adds, curiously enough, that "the Constitutionalists have killed because they believed the shedding of the blood of priests and nuns would be approved in the United States."-Catholic Citizen.

PRAYER IS OUR HOPE

Hopes of peace in the near future were blasted last week. In terms that were too plain to be misunder stood, Lloyd George, the British secretary of state for war, told the world that any overture on the part of a neutral power, be it pope or president, would be construed as distinctly unfriendly. The powers allied with England endorse the sentiment.

Lloyd George declared that "Britain has only begun to fight." He continued: "There is neither clock nor calendar in the British churches, and are especially imarmy today. Time is the least vital pressed by their antiquity, and factor. Only the result counts, not the time consumed in achieving it. It took England twenty years to defeat Napoleon and the first fifteen Holy Name Society was held. Perfect weather conditions brought out the men of every parish in Brooklyn and Queens. With banners flying they were time is required, it will be the required of those years were black with an ew country, of recent Christian civilization, they are glad to have proved by their own eyes that the foundations of this civilization is defeat. It was the required to the second and the first liteen as the required age. Inhabitants of the second and the first liteen as new country, of recent Christian civilization, they are glad to have proved by their own eyes that the following the required in the result and the first liteen as the required age. Inhabitants of the second and the first liteen as new country, of recent Christian civilization, they are glad to have proved by their own eyes that the following the required in the requ done, and I say this, recognizing that is no disposition on our side to fix the hour of ultimate victory after the first success. We have the delusion that the war is nearing an end.

Coupled with this comes the announcement from Paris France is girding herself for two for earlier victory. There is no word of possible defeat. The Russian minister of war frankly admits that Germany is far from beaten. He

shaken, but German technique stands high and Germany is still strong enough to defend herself. will still be a prolonged struggle before the partial success of the Allies is transformed into a final decisive victory, but we shall employ all our energy and forces to attain this decisive victory. Let all other aims and wishes retire into the back-

To all of this Germany has given answer through her Iron Chancellor. No note of peace sounds out from all his utterances. If the Allies are on the offensive Germany is not at bay. She may retire, but not to her own borders. Her grip is unshaken in Belgium and she holds so much of northern France that the portion retaken by the Allies' great drive is an insignificant area. Russia has far to go to retake what once she held. Within her own frontiers Germany would be impregnable assaults by millions. supply is sufficient. Her reserve may be depleted, but the ranks at the front always are refilled. No one can doubt her courage, her efficiency and her patriotism

All the peaceful Christian world can do is to pray with redoubled fervor. Kings and nations are in the hollow of God's hand. When the appointed time comes and the nations have been chastened into humility, He will not consult the cabinets of Europe. It is our duty to pray that He may hasten the hour. During

genuine military demand. It is a her tender hands we commit the shoulders in triumph, just as the war-torn roof collapsed.

GREAT ARCHBISHOP NEVER LOST TIME

The Catholic Columbian tells how the late Archbishop Spalding found time to write many books: "In his books he will live. As an author he as as original in thought as was his style exquisite. All the great subjects of the day have been touched to be beautified by his pen. He has given some verses, but the real poetry is in the blank verse of his prose periods. He is a grand exceptions tion to the dictum 'the miter is the death of literature,' for his many volumes, a little library in them-selves, show him to have had a mind as fecund as was his manner stately and elegant. Many wonder how the Bishop of a diocese with its multitud-inous labors and manifold cares could find time to do such great literary work, but time was found by never losing any. The lazy do not wonder at time's accomplishments, and yet they are the most critical of those who make hours yield their full measure. They will ignorantly hold that if the Bishop does this intellectual feat he must, of necessity, slight that obligation of duty more easily seen and with greater facility per-formed. The thinker preaches well as he writes well; he has something to say in rostrum and conversation

STRONG FAITH AND BRAVE HEARTS

IS TRIBUTE PAID TO CATHOLIC AUSTRALIAN SOLDIERS

A French journal, La Chronique Picarde, pays tribute, in a recent article, to the Catholic Australian soldiers. "A large number of the men amongst the soldiers of the Antipodes," the writer states, "are Catholics, and Catholics deeply penetrated with the spirit of Christ and of His Church. They thus testify, before the eyes of our old Catholic people the unity, the universality, and the vitality of the Catholic Church in the entire world. This is one of the unexpected effects produced by the present war. Alone of all the religions we have seen passing here, and they are numerous-Protestants of every sect, Mohammedans, Hindoos, Fetichists, with their various different rites-the Catholic religion alone is clothed with the characters of unity and universality in her dogma, her moral, and her worship, which facts strike every reflective mind. The Catholic Australians are practicing Catholics. They de-light in visiting our ancient always seem anxious to learn the date of their erection. Their architecture appears to interest them less than their age. Inhabitants of of ancient Europe, of which it was the glory and the happiness as long as she remained faithful to her ancient traditions of faith. Consequently it is with great

marks of respect that the Australians enter our old Catholic churches. proachable, but pious. They kneel on the bare pavement, pushing the kneeling chairs-usual here-on one side, and their behavior during Mass is edifying. So, too, is their prepar ation for confession, which is made with deep recollection. We have been present at two ceremonies, and both were most impressive. was an assembly of the men in the evening, at which a large number of Protestants were present as well as Catholics. The General of Brigade, expressed regret that he could not be present on this occasion, and, though a Protestant, he was represented by the Colonel and numerous officers. The Catholic Chaplain an Irish Passionist dressed the congregation from the pulpit and gave them excellent advice; he also directed the singing of the hymns. The accompanist was a soldier-organist from Sydney. On Sunday the church was well filled by the Catholic soldiers for a General ommunion. An hour afterwards they were on their way to battle. we have since heard of their bravery.

HISTORIC CHURCH BURNED

Remarkable scenes were witnessed in Granada, Spain, lately when, by an unlucky chance, the beautiful Church of Santa Maria Dolores was nearly burnt to the ground. This fine and ancient sanctuary contains the Mother of Sorrows, and, when rescue of the precious treasure was led by a priest. They rushed into the burning building just before the more recently still the death recruits were received. This demand for conscription is not a supplicate our Queen of Peace. Into

The people then formed a guard of honor for the famous statue, and escorted it to the cathedral, where the principal clergy came out to meet it. All the candles on the high altar were lighted, and Our Lady was enshrined on a temporary altar within the sanctuary, until such time as she can be restored to her own church. As the statue was borne up the cathedral, the organ pealed forth the Royal March in salutation. Already subscriptions are flowing in for the restoration of the Church of Santa Maria Dolores. -Catholic Bulletin.

THE PRICE OF CONFLICT

From notable English Catholic families, death has lately exacted a heavy toll. A recent number of the Tablet chronicles the death in action on September 13, of Mr. Kenelm Vaughan, son of Mr. Reginald Vaughan, nephew of the late Cardinal, and of Dr. John S. Vaughan, Bishop of Sebastopolis. "I do not ask to be spared," the young man had recently written Dr. Vaughan, "but only that I may do my duty. Please pray for that one intention." "If the very essence of sanctity" writes the Bishop, in comment, "be absolute conformity to God's will, in life and in death, he was surely ripe for his reward." God's Providence will make all well, but the loss to the Church and to the State of this generation, of so many young men of, position, ability and splendid Catholic faith, brings home the fearful and inevitable price of conflict. News has also been received of the death on September 11, of Brigadier-General Henry Frederick Hugh Clifford, D. S. O., and of Major Cedric Charles Dickens, grandson of the famous novelist. Born in 1867, General Clifford was educated at Woburn under Monsignor, Lord Petre, and entered the army in 1888. He won the Queen's and King's medals with five clasps in the South African campaign, and served in the present war with great distinction, receiving the D. S.O. in February, 1915, and the command of a brigade in the following June. He also received the Order of St. Stanislaus from the Emperor of Russia for distinguished conduct in the field. Major Dickens, who was but twenty-seven years of age, joined the London Regiment in 1910, and until the opening of the war, was a solicitor in a London firm. Reported wounded in Febru

ary, 1915, he subsequently attained the rank of Major. Major-General Lord Ralph Drury Kerr, K. C. B., died at his residence in Dalkeith on September 18. The third son of the seventh Marquis of Lothian, born in 1837, he followed the example of his mother and became a Catholic in 1853. He entered the army in 1857, and in 1878 married Lady Anne Fitzalan Howard, sister of the Duke of Nor-"Few men" comments the folk. manding such universal respect." people. found in the most distant centuries Society, was a founder of a Home for Working Boys in Edinburgh. and a devout member of St. David's in 1854. His last public act was to Blessed Sacrament.—America.

THE RABBI AND THE CRUCIFIX

Collier's gives circulation to this var incident: "A rabbi serving as war incident : chaplain in Flanders was one day asked by a dying French soldier to unbutton his tunic and to hold the says that where proof of martyrdom Crucifix he was wearing so that in his last moment his eyes might rest dom was suffered in the highest and upon that symbol of love unto death. With a fine humanity the Jew held up for the comfort of the dving man that which stood for the condemna tion of his own people." We wish all our Know-Nothing friends might note this paragraph!

GREAT LOSSES TO CATHOLIC LITERATURE

That Catholic literature and Catho lic scholarship have of late lost many champions who had zealously de voted their pens to the service faith and truth, a writer in the Catholic World for August reminds

The English-speaking world has been deprived of Canon Sheehan, Monsignor Benson and Dr. Ward; France has lost the Abbe Vigouroux, who for fifty years marched in the forefront of Biblical studies, and his friend and co-worker, the Abbe Lesetre: Italy has lost Father Savio, who for thirty years and Evangelist, the Right Rev. Philip was associated with the learned en- R. McDevitt, for seventeen year terprises of the Italian Jesuits, and a miraculous and venerable statue of who produced the erudite compila tion entitled "Gli Antichi Vescovi the news of the fire spread, a gallant d'Italia dalle Origini al 1300;" and Belgium laments the passing of Van undertaken by a band of young men, Gehucten, the famous neurologist roof fell in, and, snatching the statue Godefroid Kurth, the pioneer to his

CATHOLIC NOTES

Most Rev. J. Aelen, D. D., Archbishop of Madras, India, has been appointed a member of the Madras legislative council.

At Rheims, France, Cardinal Lucor administered confirmation and first Communion in huge cellars of a large chateau outside of the town, on account of the bombardment

Father Florian Hahn, Indian missionary at Riverside, Cal., who built practically sixteen poor churches with his own hands, died recently.

The Little Sisters of the Poor are about to establish a house in Hong Kong, China. The Sisters have at present two houses in China, one at Shanghai and a second at Canton, the latter opened last year.

Among its other notable Catholic activities, New York City will have from November 16, 1916, a great school of Sociology, in connection with Fordham University of the

Jesuits. joined in the national pilgrimage to Lourdes where the principal event was the presentation of the petition for peace of 700,000 children, led by the Bishop of Tarbes and Lourdes on the silver altar of the Grotto.

The New York Times magazine contains an interesting article by Fred J. Braendle, describing a rare Book of Hours owned by a gentleman in Washington who has just discovered that the volume is the original breviary used by St. Norbert, founder of the Premonstratensians in 1122.

Apropos of Roger Casement's recep tion of the ministrations of Catholic priests, it is stated says the Catholic Bulletin, that though he had pro-fessed Protestantism during the greater part of his life, it is believed that he was baptized in the Catholic faith, to which his mother, who died when he was a boy, belonged.

The Cathedral of Armagh, Ireland, has a magnificent new sanctuary lamp. It is nearly 13 feet in height, of silver, with gold plates, and required the continuous labor of ten artists for eight months to construct it. It is probably the largest and finest sanctuary lamp in the United

Kingdom. A home for the aged, the plans of which he has been developing for several years, will be erected in North Denver, Colo., by J. K. Mullen, a well-known millionaire and philanthropist of that City, who has purchased two city blocks near St. Clara Orphanage as a site for the new institution.

Archbishop Ireland attended the annual reunion of the Fifth Minnesota volunteer regiment of the Civil War at the old capitol. He was chaplain of the regiment and recalled the thrilling days of '61 and the number of hyphens discovered at roll call claiming that they ought to be as useful now as in the past in bridging a chasm between warring

His Eminence, Cardinal O'Connel dent of the Scottish Catholic Truth | broke ground on September 20, for a house of rest for the Sisters of St. Joseph of the Archdiocese of Boston. patron of many Catholic charities, The new building will be erected on a plot of ninety acres on a hill top church, Dalkeith, built by his mother in 1854. His last public act was to take part in a gild procession of the the town of Framingham, and adjoins Archbishop Williams The donor who will expend \$100,000 in this benefaction, is unwilling to have his name known

> The Rev. John J. Wynne, S. J., in charge of the American work for the canonization of Father Jogues, S. J., is complete and where the martyr purest way for the faith, proof of miracles is not necessary for canon insisted upon in Father Jogues' case there are stories of the shrine at Auriesville, N. Y., which are not to e dismissed with anything less than profound reverence.

> At a meeting of the national council of the St. Vincent De Paul society during the Catholic Charities Conference in Washington it was resolved to erect a memorial building to the late Thomas M. Mulry of New York on the grounds of Catholic University, which would be the headquarters of the St. Vincent De Paul Society, the National Conference of Catholic Charities and other Catholic charity organizations in the United States. The resolu tion was unanimously approved by the conference.

> On Thursday morning September 21, the feast of St. Matthew, Apostle superintendent for parish schools in the Archdiocese of Philadelphia, was solemnly consecrated fourth Bishop of Harrisburg. The Most Rev Edmond F. Prendergast, D. D. officiated as consecrator, with the Right Rev. John E. FitzMaurice, D. D., Bishop of Erie, and the Rev. John J McCort, D. D., Auxiliary Bishop of Philadelphia, as assistant consecra tors.

MOONDYNE JOE

THE GOLD MINE OF THE VASSE

BOOK FOURTH

THE CONVICT SHIP X. DEAD-SEA FRUIT

From the moment that Will Sheridan had recognized Draper in the captain of the Houguemont, his mind was filled with an acute fear that Alice Walmsley might suddenly come face to face with the wretch who had blighted her existence. Such a meeting might be fatal-it certainly would be grievous.

It was the sudden touch of this fear that made Sheridan walk so quickly to his room on the night of the recognition. It came like a and he deemed it best to consider his course of action calmly.

absolute power over all on board. He had observed, however, that Mr. Wyville, on one or two occasions, had assumed an authority in certain matters relating to the prisoners. This gave him comfort. In case Draper recognized Alice Walmsley on the ship, that instant, Sheridan resolved, he would make known the whole terrible story to Mr. Wyville, and avert intended evil, if possible by fear, if necessary by force.

Meanwhile, Sheridan saw Sister old friend of the innocent and muchwronged girl and requested her to keep Alice at all times off the main request.

But, Mr. Sheridan," said the nun, thinking of Alice's health, "she must come into the open air some time." 'It were better not-better not,'

answered Sheridan, in a troubled mind; "it were better that she should remain all day in the hos-

'In the hospital!' repeated the wise little nun, with a pitying smile. She evidently saw, more clearly than any one on board, the strange complications around her. The of at least four of the principal actors in the sorrowful drama were open to her eyes; she saw the relations of Alice, the miserable Harriet Draper, and her guilty hus-

But even Sister Cecilia, wise as she was, did not know that there was a fifth heart deeply concerned in the play. As she repeated Sheridan's words, her pitying smile died into lines of sorrow, seeing away how blindly he would turn Alice's steps from one danger to a deeper She recalled, too, at the word, the supreme desolation and misery of that one who now spent her days in the hospital."

'Do not fear, Mr. Sheridan," she said, as she went on her way of mercy; "Alice will be safe. She will remain in the hospital."

Taking this as an agreement with his request, Mr. Sheridan resolved that his conduct toward the captain should be absolutely reserved, until the vessel reached port. Then, what to do was beset with difficulties. That dire punishment should over-take the villain was clear; but what if his public arraignment would disturb the peace of Alice, whose slowly-healing wounds would thus be torn

Instead of coming to a decision, Sheridan resolved that on the first had such a representative.' opportunity he would lay the whole matter before Mr. Wyville, and follow

Soon after entering the tropics, the Houguemont had caught the trade winds, and sailed swiftly down the level seas. Her tall masts dwindled pigmy-like as she passed beneath the awful shadow of Teneriffe. Her skysails cut a line on the cliff a finger's breath from the sea; while above her towered into the air the twelve thousand feet of tremendous pinnacle. She coasted the great Northwestern bulge of Africa; and here for the first time since leaving England, her speed was checked, the trade winds faded and died, the sea lost its ripples, but kept its waves, that rose and fell slowly, with long monotonous rolls, like an ocean of molten glass The sails of the Houguemont slapped hung useless, the pennant clung down the mast. The convict ship was becalmed, off the coast of Africa, seven degrees above the Line.

The faces of the ship's officers grew serious when the wind died. They did not welcome a calm in such a latitude, and at that season. The only to protect her." heat was intense and continuous, scarcely loweringaby ten degrees at husky with deep emotion. Having

"I wish we were five degrees to the westward," said Sheridan to Mr. Wyville, his old marine lore recurring to him; "I hate this Gulf of Guinea. 'Why?" asked Mr. Wyville, standing in shade of a sail, while the young military officer sat beside thinking of Alice Walmsley.

Sheridan on the rail. can't dip your hand in this water, the sea. for a thousand miles South and East, without having it snapped off. I hate it for its low coast, where so many splendid ships have sailed straight to destruction. I hate it for its siroccos, whirlwinds, and above all, I hate it for its fevers. I don't all, I hate it for its levels. I don't think there's anything good about the coast of Guinea." the coast of Guinea."

That is a bad showing, certainly," "That is a bad shows a said the military officer.
"Yes; and it's quite true," constituted Sheridan. "No one can say a hospital."
"In the

good word about this coast."

within two hundred miles of us, is being solved one of the most interesting political problems in human Yonder lies a settlement history with a national story unequalled for dignity and pathos.'

Sheridan and the young soldier looked up, astonished. ooked up, astonished.
"What is it?" asked Sheridan.
"The Republic of Liberia," said

Sheridan looked at the soldier, who, at the same moment, looked at him. They both smiled broadly, con-

fessing their ignorance. "I was too busy with sandalwood "'began Sheridan.
"And I with tactics," said the

soldier. "A new country, hor acquired," said Mr. Wyville; honestly "the only country on earth not torn by force from its rightful owners. A country where slaves have peacefully founded a nation of elevated freedom; where black men have faced God in manly dignity, and

Scriptural curse; whose citizenship is an honor to the holder, and whose citizens are an honor to mankind.' "Who are the citizens?" asked the surprised officer.

Slaves from America!" Wyville with an earnestness that made them forget the heat; "men who bear on their bodies the marks of the lash, and on their minds the rust of accursed laws; men who might be pardened for hating their "How did you learn of my visit to her?" asked Mr. Wyville.

"From the governor of Millbank." might be pardoned for hating their kind. God bless them !" and, as he Cecilia, who knew that he was an spoke, he looked away in the direction of the land; the kindest and most amiable race on earth. They have carried with them from deck. He gave no reason for the great Republic of the West only that which was good-its first principles. Its unrepublican practices they have

"Will they not become corrupt?"

"When ?" "When they become rich," said the

officer innocently.
"It is to be feared," answered Mr. Wyville. "But they have one safeguard. "What is that ?"

men," said Mr. Wyville. The appearance of Captain Draper, from his stateroom, interthe conversation. The rupted young officer stopped to chat with him, while Mr. Wyville and Sheridan walked to the other side of the

There are two powers of government represented on this ship," said Sheridan, determined to bring the conversation to the point he wished to speak about; "which is in com' mand—the civil or military? The The captain of the vessel or the military officer ?"

"I do not understand."

When convicts sail from England, they are assumed to be at once in the Penal Colony. As soon as the convict ship leaves land, she becomes subject to the penal law of Western Australia.

Who administers the law on board ?" 'The representative of the Comp-

troller-General of Convicts, actual authority over the criminals in Western Australia."

Then we have a representative of

moment ago that every convict ship "Yes; unless it have the Comp-

troller himself. Then we have- Are you the

Comptroller-General ?" Yes. The office was vacant, and at the request of the Prime Minister I accepted a temporary appointment.
I am glad it was offered; for it will enable me to see our new law fairly

started." The evening had closed in as they conversed, and now the shade became somewhat tolerable. Mr. Wyville and Sheridan had drawn their deck chairs toward the wheel-

I am glad there is a power on board above that of the scoundrel who commands the ship," said Sheri-dan, sternly, after a long pause. Then he continued rapidly: Wyville, I have feared every day backward and forward, the ropes that I should have to strangle the wretch. I should have told you before; but something always vented. By some strange fatality there is on board this ship a woman whom I have loved all my life, and who has been mortally wronged by this man. I have come on this ship

Sheridan's lowered voice was said so much he remained silent.

Mr. Wyville had been looking out on the glassy and slow roll of the waves. As Sheridan spoke, his lips and mouth closed with a gradual compression, and a light almost of alarm came into his eyes. He was

'You have loved her all your life," "I hate it first for its sharks; you he repeated slowly, still looking at

"Since I was a boy-and she loved me once." Mr. Wyville was about to speak

but it seemed as if he changed his mind. Still his lips moved, but he said nothing. "Who is she, and where?" he

said after a pause, and in his usual calm voice. "She is a prisoner," answered Sheridan; and she is confined in the had kept to himself.

"In the hospital!" cried Wyville, "Not so fast, not so fast," said Mr. starting to his feet, with almost a mind. Wyville, smiling at Sheridan's cry of joy; then, seeing Sheridan's earnestness. "On this very coast, face, he controlled himself.

"That unhappy one!"
"Yes," said Sheridan, sadly, think-

Walmsley. God help you, my friend! yours is

terrible grief."
"I have feared that he would see her, or that she might see him." her, or that she might see him.

"Fear no more," said Wyville,
tenderly; "I have taken measures to

prevent such a meeting."
"You knew, then?" asked Sheridan, surprised. I knew his guilt—but not your sorrow. I knew that he and she were on this ship. It was I who brought him here; and I had before-

hand secured her confinement during "But what is this Republic, the voyage in the hospital." Sheridan was surprised at this, having so lately spoken to Sister Cecilia on the subject. But he set it down to the customary thoughtful-

ness of Mr. Wyville. I cannot speak my gratitude to continued Sheridan; "your visit to her prison awakened in her Sailor as he was, he knew that the commander of a ship usually had declared their right to wipe out the crushed. I know the whole story, tude.

Mr. Wyville deemed that Sheridan referred to his visit to Harriet Draper Walton-le-Dale. But how could Sheridan have discovered it? had certainly never communicated

with Harriet Draper.

Sheridan felt a great relief from this confidence. He asked Mr. Wyville's advice as to his conduct toward Draper during the voyage and was glad to find that it coincided with his own view; to treat him with cold neutrality until the Houguemont had landed her passengers and had ceased to be a govern

ment ship.
When Sheridan had gone to his room, Mr. Wyville remained on deck His heart was strangely alone. happy that night, though he was oppressed by the grief of his friend. For one moment he had feared that the next would crush to death something that had grown within him "Their climate is deadly to white like a new and sweeter life. recalled the scene, his heart stood still with the fear, even in fantasy.

Thank God!" he murmured, as he watched the moon rise, red and large, on the sultry horizon. " One blow has been spared!

> XI. THE FEVER

Mr. Haggett at first had found him self a lonely man on the convict ship. His position was anomalous. He was neither a minister nor a prison officer. Had he been the prison officer. former, the ship's officers and the military officers would have taken him into their mess; had he been latter the convict officials the would have been his companions. But he was only a hired drudge, non-professional. He was called simply "the Scripture-reader."

So he was thrown for companion-

ship on the two other lonely passengers, Ben Lodge and Ngarra-jil, who were glad of his company, and entirely ignorant of his position.

Mr. Haggett's nature was by means a bad one; indeed, in other circumstances it would have been an the Comptroller-General on board." admirable one. He was simply one of those persons who make up the "Pardon me, Mr. Wyville: you speak riddles to day. You said a hold that which is put into them. million, who are common vessels to He was a queer mixture of zeal and conceit. His mind had two keys, as a sparrow has only two notes, and these were earnestness and vanity. Had he been trained as a mechanic

he would have patiently mastered his trade, never improving on what he had been taught; and he would have been vain of his skill, and faith.

To give such a man a field of metaphysical labor, to put into his callow hands the absolute spiritual control of hundreds of lives in need of wise spiritual guidance, was an experiment far more injurious to poor Haggett than to the convicts. It is so always. A priest's vestments are too great for small natures, which they injure, if they do not destroy.

He became puffed up with an absurd wind of conceit, that almost amounted to real character; while the convicts, heedless before, only confirmed their opinion that Christianity was a wordy and stiff profession rather than a true saving

principle. When Mr. Wyville humiliated Haggett in Millbank, the blow appeared terrible; but in truth it only struck Haggett where he was puffed. As a man might cut a balloon with a sharp sword, Mr. Wyville's interference and authority had gashed the swelling vanity of the Scripture-

From that day, though he afterwards set out to do Sir Joshua Hobb's dirty work, Mr. Haggett had changed—he was gradually returning to his real nature, which was, as it ought to be, humble, diffident, and commonplace.

This is a good man," something within him kept saying of Mr. Wyville; "why are you his enemy?" And the answer came, and repeated itself: Because you are Sir Joshua Hobb's

These thoughts floated through and boats were sent ashore to fill Haggett's mind on his first visit to the water casks. The swift, clear Australia: and that they had an effect on his conduct was certain. Vague hints and doubts and clews, which Sir Joshua would have been eager to seize, Haggett indeed had found, but

had kept to himself.

Since the Houquemont sailed he had been especially disturbed in mind. When the incident of the fire came, and he spoke his mind to the house of the hous Mr. Wyville in the hurried words, have the fever!"

Forgive me!" it was not a sudden (es," said Sheridan, sadly, think-that so he described Alice As a dam may tremble for years, you allow no one fr especially in time of storm, and go down at last with a rush, so the last barrier of Haggett's vanity broke that day, and left the reservoir of his conceit dry and unsightly to him-

self. A man suffers deeply who has to turn an inward eye on such a scene. But an honest man, helped by humility, will do it, and survive; and at bottom Haggett was honest and humble.

He did not appear on deck for days after the fire; and when he did come out, he spent his time in strange fashion. He would hang around the passage to Sister Cecilia's quarters for hours; and when the little nun was on her way to the female convicts, the ungainly Scripture reader would start from some unexpected angle, and watch for an opportunity to offer some service. This continued for weeks, until at

last Sister Cecilia noticed the attention. She quietly bowed her head one day in thanks for some slight favor; and for the rest of the day Mr. Haggett's face was lined with good humor and gratification.

When the ship was becalmed in the tropics, the suffering of the imprisoned wretches in the steaming and crowded hold was pitious to see. They were so packed that free movement was impossible. The best thing to do was to sit each on his or her berth, and suffer in patience.

The air was stifling and oppressive. There was no draught through the barred hatches. The deck above them was blazing hot. The pitch dropped from the seams, and burned their flesh as it fell.

There was only one word spoken or thought—one yearning idea present in every mind—water, cool water to slake the parching thirst.

Two pints of water a day were black vomit," was on board; and served out to each convict—a quart before nightfall thirty prisoners were of half-putrid and blood-warm liquid. It was a woful sight to see the thirsty souls devour this allowance as soon as their hot hands seized the

Day in and day out, the terrible calm held the ship, and the consuming heat sapped the lives of the pent-up convicts. They suffered in strange patience. The hold was silent all day. They made no complaints. When the officers passed among them, and spoke to them, they smiled and sat still on their

Only once, there was a sound of discontent: when the order was given that the allowance of water be reduced to one pint.

Among the officers of the ship, there was silence also. They knew they were in a latitude where calms lasted for long periods. They flushed the decks with water constantly, to try and keep them cool, for the sake of the prisoners below.

We shall need fresh water in a week," said Captain Draper to Mr. Wyville one day; "the tanks are low already, and evaporation readily increases Mr. Wyville did not answer, except

with an inclination of the head. Words were useless. Where is the nearest land?" he

asked Sheridan that afternoon, as they paced the poop.
"The Island of Principe is about 200 miles to the South," said Sheridan. "There is good water

Sheridan. there. The thought in Mr. Wyville's mind never came to words. As Sheridan spoke, he stopped suddenly, looking away to the North, and pointing his hand with an eager face. A dark line, very faint, was moving on the

face of the glassy ocean. 'Thank heaven!" he said, "yonder

comes the breeze." faces, but so gently that still the sails hung useless, and the pennant only stirred an inch from the mast. But it was a breath-it was a drink. and her large When the night fell, the breeze strengthened, and the ship moved.

There was no sleep on board that night. The hearts of all were filled with deep relief and gratitude. The breeze held for four days, growing steadier as they sailed. On the evening of the fourth day, a man aloft cried out "Land ho!"

They had sighted Principe. From deck, the land was not seen for an later; and the Houguemont stood off and on till morning, when boats would be sent ashore for

water. At the first flush of dawn the ship was steered towards the island. A fog lay close to the water, and the eager eyes of the voyagers only saw a line wooded mountain, the base and summit of which were rolled in mist.

The Houguemont sailed into the fog-bank, and before those on board had time to realize the change, her foresails caught the sunshine, and swung to within a landlocked harbor as beautiful as a dream of paradise. The water broke against the

wooded shores all round the lovely wooded shores all round the lovely haven. The hills were covered with trees to the top, and the cocoa palms crowded their lower slopes to the very shore. At the end of the harbor stood the little town of St. Antonio. The Houguemont came to anchor,

streams were seen running into the beautiful basin of the port. While this work was going on, a

sail-boat put off from the town, and held toward the vessel. There were to the old Abbey—the fruins, you three men in it, and as they came within hail of ship, keeping to leeward, they ran up a yellow flag.

you allow no one from shore near the ship. We have the plague in St.

Without another word, the boat's course was changed, and she returned to the town. The crew of the ont needed no incentive to work. By 10 o'clock that night, the casks were filled and the ship was under sail.

A fortunate escape !" said the medical officer to Sheridan, who did not answer, but looked at the pennant. The wind had changed, and was blow ing directly from St. Antonio.

Next morning the beautiful island was out of sight. The convicts got plenty of water that day, and their hearts were glad. Toward evening, one of the warders went to the doctor's room, and said there was a prisoner very ill, who complained of nausea and pains in the head and shoulders. The doctor's face grew pale at the word; but he turned away from the warder.

Take that man on deck at once, he said, quietly, and place him in the punishment division forward." The warder went to carry out the doctor hurriedly con order. sulted a book, then left his room and

walked forward. The sick prisoner was there before The doctor examined him, quietly ordered his treatment, and retired. He joined Mr. Wyville on

the poop.
"We have the fever on board," he said in a low voice. "A man has been attacked by the worst symp-' A man has

An hour later, two more convicts complained of sickness. They were taken from the hold, and placed in the cell forward. Next day it was known throughout

The sick were taken away from the hold at first; but this separation had soon to be abandoned. There was no room for them apart. The hospital was full. Those who took the fever had to lie side by side with their

terror-stricken fellows. Like an angel of comfort, Sister Cecilia tended on the sufferers. Following her steps, and quietly obeying her word, went Mr. Haggett. In the female compartment, where garden. twelve prisoners lay with the fever, Alice Walmsley moved ceaselessly in

the work of mercy. On the third day, the chief officer of the ship said to Mr. Wyville-Captain Draper has the fever."

The doctor, shortly after, came from the captain's room, and reported that Draper had, indeed, been seized, but with symptoms of less virulence than the others. "Who will attend on Captain her embroidery, rose to leave the company, saying:

will be unconscious in another hour, and will need care." I will attend him," said Mr. Wyville, after a pause; "write your directions, doctor, and I will stay

beside him to night." TO BE CONTINUED

THE ROSARY HOUR

Twilight has descended upon the garden. Slowly night enfolds the trees and flowers in her all-embracing arms. Far above the new moon shines dimly, a faint golden crescent

through the azure of the skies.

Up and down the shaded alley, fragrant box, walks an old lady. 'Grande dame one can not doubt, from the stateliness of her carriage, the patrician In half an hour it fanned their cast of her features, and the richness of her long black silk gown, trailing softly along the gravelled path. But her face is very sweet and motherly, brown eyes are filled with tears. Her gown sweeps the dead leaves as she walks. In her fingers she holds a brown rosary,

worn with constant use. She pauses a moment, closing her eyes, while the tears, overflowing, course down her faded cheeks. Memory is busy in her loving heart. It seems but yesterday that the house was full of children. Today the home nest is empty; the birds have flown. She is alone and lonely, the poor mother. Her life is finished. Comes an instant of poignant regret of bitterness. She is no longer of

any use on earth. "Of what am I thinking?" she ex claims, half-aloud. "O my God, I have much to thank Thee for. I can at least pray for them-my dear absent children, dwelling forever in my poor old heart. Ave Maria! Ave Maria! May they be good, may they be happy, may they all lead noble and Christian lives. Most holy Virgin watch over them. My sweet daughter Jeanne-my dear sons,

George, Henri. Still the dead leaves rustle softly under the sweep of the long black gown. Still the pale, trembling lips murmur again and again, Maria! Ave Maria!" It is dark in the garden now, save for the smile of the moon dropping softly through the trees. At the same hour, in another part

of France, a group of young women on the flowery terrace of a grand chateau were awaiting the return of the hunters. "I have a surprise for you," said the hostess to her visitors. know, are one of the sights of the neighborhood. Rene de Plazac will explain the architecture; he is a "My God!" said Sheridan, who great antiquarian, as you are all they aware. He will tell us all about

"Get out as fast as you can," cried not to be too serious Raoul, who is inimitable, will mimic some of the politicians and writers of the day. I believe every one has prepared something for our amusement. pass the night at the old Inn of will the Three Pheasants, famous for its

soft beds and fine cuisine.' Her companions were delighted. From the terrace their voices sounded like a charming concourse of birds. "And the children?" questioned

one at length, a new arrival, when

the echoes had died away-"what is to be done with the children ?" "Oh, we will leave them with their There are three or four of bonnes.' them, enough to take care of the

whole lively brood. "My little Pierre is, as you know, something of an 'enfant terrible,' rejoined the first speaker "and-Lylette—somehow I do not like to eave them for the whole day and

night. Oh, Jeanne!" the others exclaimed reproachfully, while one of them cried! "You belong to another day than ours, Jeanne. You are indeed an old-fashioned mother. Surely you will not give up the excursion on account of the chil-

dren.' Jeanne did not reply. She looked

serious. "Now Jeanne, be sensible. We shall have a most enjoyable day. will be a rest for you, as well as a pleasure. And there are none of us vho appreciate more than you do the beauties of nature, the fresh air

glorious drive. "I admit all that," Jeanne respond

'Well, then, it is decided, model mother, that you can leave the babies

for a whole day." "Model mother." The words lingered in her ears—they recalled a the ship that the fever, which the sailors and convicts called "the mother, who, at this hour, in the twilight, she knew she must be saying her beads under the trees in the dear old garden. No, that mother would never have left her little ones for a day and a night in the doubtful care of nurses, gathered from here and there all of them strangers to each other and to the children to be left under

their protection. Jeanne made a desperate effort to assertherself in her rather embarrassing position. Such things require courage, and she was naturally timid -this flower from an old-fashioned

"It is true, Valerie," she

thoughtfully, yet smiling as she spoke. "I do belong to another censpoke. tury than this. I should have been born a hundred years ago. Laugh at me if you will, but I cannot leave my children for so long a time. At this there was a general outcry

some of her friends going so far as to ridicule her primitive ideas. But she remained firm and, folding company, saying :
"It will soon be dinnertime and

my little ones must need attention. They have been on the beach since their nap." "Jeanne, Jeanne! But you are

ridiculous. Surely the 'bonne' can take care of that." But Jeanne resolutely pursued her way to the house, to be greeted by Pierre and Lylette, with their nurse,

returning from the beach. "Oh, mamma!" they cried, running towards her, "we have had such

a good time!" "I am glad, dear ones," rejoined the old-fashioned mother. now, Bernadine, we will get them ready for dinner."

During the time of preparation, she was very thoughtful. She could ot banish the vision of that dear delightful garden, and the white haired woman pacing the box-wood path with her rosary in her hands. When they were ready and Bernadine had departed she softly closed the

"Now, dear ones," she said, "let us kneel down and say a decade of the Rosary, as we used to do at grandmamma's. Twilight is falling, the new moon is beginning to peep through the trees. Come, darlings. It is Rosary time. Ave Maria! Ave Maria !"

Always he had wished to be a priest. And for three years now he had been studying, praying, leading the austere life which is necessary to form the souls of those whom God has chosen to help save the souls of others. But lately he had been languid, distracted, performing his duties perfunctorily, one might say suffering from an ennui that comes to the bravest and purest at time of their preparation for the priestly career. His superiors had only words of praise for him; and he deserved them all. But this evening he sat alone in his little cell, fatigued and listless; everything looked dark.

He arose and went to the window, stretching his arms as he gazed listlessly into the courtyard where several young men in cassocks, like himself, were walking together, with books in their hands.

"I wonder," he soliloquized, "if any of them ever feel as I do now? What is the matter with me? Is it only a temptation of the Evil One—or can it be possible, after all these years, I am only just learning that I have not true vocation? Of what use these dry studies—these minute subtilties Are they necessary? The Apostles knew them not. I seem to understand nothing, am interested in nothing. I am tired—tired! Yes, it is a grand thing to offer the Holy Sacrifice, a wonderful thing. And to be able to hold thousands with the spell of fine oratory—to convert sinners-to save souls. But what everything; he loves to do it. And, long years of preparation and sacri-

AUTOMOBILES LIVERY GARAGE

R HUESTON & SONS o 483 Richmond St.
Phone 423

Open day and Night, 580 Wellington St.
Phone 441

THE ONTARIO LOAN & DEBENTURE COY Capital Paid Up, \$1,750,000, Reserve \$1,450,000 posits received, Debentures issued, Real Estate hans made, John McClary, Pres.; A, M. Smart, Mgr. Rices: Dundas St., Cor, Market Lane, London,

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

FOY, KNOX & MONAHAN Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, &c.

Hon. J. J. Foy, K.C. A. E. Knox, T. Louis Monahazz E. L. Middleton George Keough Cable Address: "Foy" Telephones { Main 794 Main 795 Offices: Continental Life Building CORNER BAY AND RICHMOND STREETS

H. L. O'ROURKE, B. A. (Also of Ontario Bar)
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY Money to Loan
Suite 5, Board of Trade Building,
231 Bighth Avenue Wes CALGARY, ALBERTA

JOHN T. LOFTUS, 712 TEMPLE BUILDING

Telephone Main 632 FRANK J. FOLEY, LL. B. BARRISTER, SOLICITOR
The Kent Building
Corner Yonge and Richmond Streets TORONTO ONT.

> DENTISTS DR. BRUCE E. EAID Room 5, Dominion Bank Chambers ichmond and Dundas Sts. Phone

Altars Pulpits Pews

Confessionals **Vestment Cases** Baptismal Fonts, Etc.

Any style, from the least expensive to the most elaborate.

School Desks Teachers' Desks **Laboratory Tables** Prices and full particulars on

London Art Woodwork Co. London, Canada

application.

St. Jerome's College Founded 1864 BERLIN, ONTARIO

Excellent Business College Department. sellent High School or Academic Departme sellent College and Philosophical Departm Address: REV. A. L. ZINGER, C.R., PH. D., PRESIDENT

Juneral Directors John Ferguson & Sons 180 KING ST.

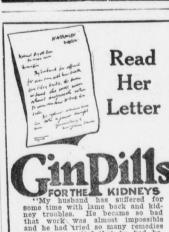
The Leading Undertakers & Embalme Open Night and Day

Telephone-House 373 Factory 543

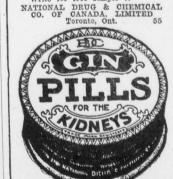
E. C. Killingsworth FUNERAL DIRECTOR

Open Day and Night

83 Richmond St. Phone 3971



and got no relief that he had become discouraged by the second of the se 50c. a box; 6 boxes for \$2.50. Write for free sample to



fice are necessary to attain that end The slow-moving, monotonous days, the selfsame tasks, again and again Rule, strict and inexorable Mortifications are nothing. I rather like them. I have no complaint to make on that score-none what-

He leaned against the window frame. The students had augmented their numbers, and from the courtyard below came the subdued hum

of young voices.
"A delicious evening," he continued, still talking to himself. "Outside these walls how many young men like myself are enjoying the bright summer weather—return ing from football, from a ride-from fishing, speeding canoes through clear and tranquil rivers, with long, clean cut strokes! Ah, what would I not give to be strolling once able principle, which should be inmore through the dear old garden, or seated there, on the stone bench, that leads the beholder through such beside my mother? What is she scenes of depravity and degradation doing at this moment? Dinner is She is moving slowly down through the arbor with the rosary in her hands. She is praying—praying for me, her George." Suddenly the young man turned from the window Suddenly the fell on his knees before the crucifix, the only ornament of that small, bare, cell-like room.

"O my Lord and Saviour!" he cried, "help me—guard me! Thou well knowest I am Thine—Thine only. It is my joy and my pride to belong to Thee. Aid me to conquer Industry declared its opposition to all this langour, this indifference. Reach forth Thy hand, O Lord, and and courageous heart. My mother and American institutions." is praying for me! Hearken to her prayers. I wish to be Thine, Lord, Thine alone."

It grows dark outside—the voices below are hushed. The moonlight State Senate, the author of an excel-pierces a slender shaft through the lent censorship bill which passed the deep, embrasured window. The Legislature but failed to secure the seminarian rises to his feet. He Governor's signature, and is preparcan see the shadowy garden—he can slip through her fingers. Maria! Ave Maria!" "Ave

The sun was setting on the bloody field where yesterday the soldiers of France were mowed to earth like grain before the sickle. Behind a disclosed. Against the film declared an old corporal was busily writing. What are you doing, Menard?" inquired his young lieutenant, paus-

ing beside him. They were from the far as is known, made no protest. same village. "Making my will, mon lieutenant."

Your will? Have you anything to ment upon a self-evident fact,"

'Very little," answered the corporal. "But what there is will go to M. le Cure and yourself, mon Lieu- The second lesson we fight again tomorrow, from Judge Cohalan's decision is of is only right when one is about to

face death. "Death ! Death !" echoed the

young man, halfaloud. mon lieutenant, the bullets be our turn. 'Vive la bataille!

Vive la France!' Vive la France!' " repeated the young soldier as he passed on. Presently he sat down on a freshly

bodies of a hundred men. "To die?" he thought. "It is a glorious thing to die for one's country. But to give up this world for ever! Honor, glory, home, friends the blue sky, the pleasant fields, the joy of life. That is what it means to What is sometimes censured

sweet and loving voice as she called him, the youngest: "My little Henri! My dear, brave boy !

When he was a child, playing after dinner with his brothers and sisters in the garden, there always came a time when the mother, approaching through the long alley, would call them gently to her side.

"Come, children, you have played long enough. It is time to say the Rosary." And, hushed and reverent, the little troop would follow her to the old stone bench beneath the

The eyes of the young soldier were wet. He rose to his feet. The words of his old comrade rang in his "I must settle my accounts." With quick, decisive steps, he through the camp, pausing

before the tent of a priest sergeant. "Father, can you hear my confession? We have a hard fight before us tomorrow.

Ready ? Yes, Father, at once.

The shadows of the plantain tree fall across the old garden. The dead leaves rustle as the long black robe sweeps the gravelled path. Under the delicate lace coiffure, waving bands of soft white hair outline the fine profile, while the tireless lips reagain and again, "Ave Maria!

Ave Maria! 'Ave Maria! Watch over them. holy Mother, my daughter, my two sons. I am a poor helpless woman. I can do nothing for them—nothing, but recite my Rosary. Ave Maria! Ave Maria!"—Adapted from the French by Mary E. Mannix in the

lowing which a man may always of it. They know well that death at stand erect in the full dignity of his any moment may invade their suing which he must bend his judg. ment, twist his conscience, and warp his manhood till he almost ceases to be a man.

The man strength of the marks and the marksmanship on both sides is so perfect that any on both sides is so per

DO WE NEED A CENSORSHIP?

On September 9, the showing of a widely advertised moving-picture was forbidden by the New York Commissioner of Licenses, the Honorable George H. Bell, on the ground that it was "not a proper production." As usual, a temporary injunction was secured, and on September 22, Supreme Court Justice Cohalan handed down his decision. It sustained Commissioner Bell on every

point. Two important lessons may be drawn from this decision. The first is the absolute need of adequate legal censorship in New York, for the theater and the moving-picture. Judge Cohalan lays down the admirsisted upon, that "no depicted film

can help society."

I think such a play offends public decency and tends to the injury not only of the young of the community, but of all persons who witness it. There is danger in an appeal

to the imagination, and when the suggestion is immoral, the more left the imagination, the more subtle the influence.

Yet on the very day on which this decision was rendered, the National Association of the Moving-Picture censorship, except that of the producer himself, on the ground, reports lead me aright. Give me a joyful the Sun, that it is "repugnant to art will this declaration remain a mere "resolution." According to the daily press, the Association defeated, for renomination to the ing "to defeat a New York Assembly hear his mother's voice as the beads man who has shown a fondness for censorship.

The situation is serious. The Association, it is said, urges decency upon the film producers: what action it may take if the recommendation is not followed, has not been hillock, pencil and paper on his knee, by Judge Cohalan to be "offensive to public decency," and whose producers the District Attorney termed "vice-mongers," the Association, so Obviously, the censorship advocated by the Association is worthless. replied the old man, lifting his gray the prosecuting attorney remarked, it forces the courts "to in the meantime "under cover of a temporary injunction, the manager

and I wish to settle my accounts. It importance to all who are interested in keeping public "amusements" within the bounds of common decency. The successful prosecution in the present instance is due to the energy and fearlessness of Commisfly thickly, and seldom miss. How sioner Bell, but his hands were many of our comrades did we not strengthened by the many private bury this morning? Tomorrow it citizens who joined him in protesting against this vile exploitation unsavory Grand Jury reports. What has been done in New York can be done, more readily perhaps, in every American city. Catholics in particumade mound which covered the lar should feel themselves bound to protest vigorously against the unholy desecration of womanhood which is with the proper city authorities. He covered his eyes with his hands. is seemed to him then that he could be seemed to him then that he could It seemed to him then that he could contending against the capitalized vice of the stage, have sought the help of the decent part of the community and have not found it. It is not a bad thing to deplore the evil that flaunts itself on the stage, but a more practical way of removing it is to aid the authorities in the prosecution of their duties. Without the support of public opinion they can do With it they may ultimately succeed in replacing the present license of the stage by decency.— America.

THE ROSARY IN THE TRENCHES

By Anthony Hardin Lynch in Rosary Magazine It is strange how quickly men grow accustomed to horrors—even the horrors of war! During the first weeks of the present great conflict a wet blanket seemed to be spread over the lightest hearts and the liveliest imaginations, not only because of the uncertainties of the immediate future, but also because of the indescribable scenes which were known to be occurring at the Now, however, after the lapse of two years, we read of the battles in which thousands of men have been ruthlessly slaughtered or maimed for life without so much as a visible trace of emotion. seem, indeed, to be on the point of forgetting that half of the civilized world is plunged in deepest mourning as the result of the most desolating war in its history, and to be intent mainly upon its final out

Even the men at the front who are suffering untold hardships whilst looking death squarely in the face, have become so inured to their stand erect in the full dignity of his manhood. But falsehood ever has a zig-zag, underground course, purant may always and the missiles haved and the missiles haved the course and the course and the course and the course are considered to the course and the course are course and the course are considered to the the course are considered t machines especially invented for

the monotony of their lives that this gambol with death is almost welcomed as a diversion.

But trench life has one aspect fraught with blessings which many short sighted men have failed to notice. To the countless thousands who lie half buried on the firing line it has brought time to think Formerly they never gave them-selves pause to consider the fundamental things of life—the things that really matter. For the most of them the grim battle for the bare means of existence was amply suffi cient to absorb their attention. Some, few, perhaps, had occasional around him: 'Comrades, say with has been all-powerful. She it is moments left over for a hurried mea "Hail Mary," and when this was who has poured balm into their reading of the daily papers, or even for sport; but, on the whole, only a very small minority of the men of 'We fly to thy protection, O holy Europe had time-or thought they had time-to ponder the truths of

religion and the things of God.
But now thousands of soldiers in the trenches are writing home that, as far as they are personally concerned, trench life has proved a real blessing. In the many letters from in whose honor he always said the the front that are being published in the Continental papers one finds continually recurring this note of gratitude-for a moment's time to think Silence, they say, is the native air of the strong. The silence of trench life has become the native air of the children of God. Many a man who forgotten God in the busy streets and the noisy wine-shops has found God in the long, dull hours spent in the trenches. Perhaps a momentary vision of God's relation to man has been flashed upon himas happened to Paul amid the apple groves of the Damascus Road-when the hand grenade exploded just above his head. Certain it is that these men who within the last months have had intercourse with none but their fellow warriors have found great consolation in keeping company with God and His saints. They have found the Prince of Peace far more companionable than the lords of war. They have come to realize that religion can be even more engrossing than plans of battle or methods of assault.

No wonder, then, that a notable revival of religion has taken place in the trenches. Men have found God where they least expected to find Him. In the cannon's roar they have seen a symbol of His might; in the long silent hours of the night-watch they have heard His words—the words that have been ringing down the centuries—"Come unto Me all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and that's it! That's my field rosary I will give you rest." Or, again, And what was it? Because he di 'My son"-for there is such a thing after all as the Fatherhood of God, which makes us all brothers-"My son, give Me thy heart."

Now, any Catholic who sets out consciously to find Christ will inevitably find His Mother. It was so during our Blessed Saviour's life here on earth. He went down to Nazareth and was subject to Mary and Joseph. Surely He was never out of Our Lady's sight, except when for three days she lost Him in Jerusalem. We can imagine what agonies then tor-tured her mother's heart. Perhaps it was because of Our Lord's realization of what His bodily absence had meant to her that after her blessed death He took her bodily into heaven, that she might there feast her eyes upon His ineffable beauty for all eternity?

And just because there is this close bond of union and companionship, so to say, between Our Lord and His Blessed Mother, we find that they It is an inhuman, cruel piety that articles among the soldiers, many of would part the Mother from her Son. The Catholic instinct cries out have found Christ have also found

recite the beads. One who was present writes that the procession ment with him inclosed in a golden pyx, and that on such occasions the soldiers, upon being informed of it, would seek permission immediately to precede or follow him reciting the

A soldier serving in Champagne writes to his loving wife at home: "On several occasions I have had an opportunity to present to the lips of left. Truly, a soldier going into the field cannot be given anything better than a rosary. I am gled to he home have received a pair from the division chaplain, Father J—of Mainz."

Another soldier in a letter to his to a friend in Cardiff: possible religious service, and honor the Blessed Virgin whenever and

A young soldier of twenty-six years,

man who is reckless enough to lift war has also its good side. And I in the same spot. But it would confident expectation of seeing his head above ground is instantly can confirm it. Here many a one picked off. So deadly, however, is learns again to say his beads, which cataclysm God's voice is making living wire of her blessed beads he had in his hands for the last time itself heard above the mad and on the day of his First Communion. angry clamor of passion in the It is precisely the Rosary which has hearts of men. God alone knows become our inseparable companion. how many of the soldiers who dur-Five decades each day is the rule: ing the past two years have died but when I go on watch I often say good Christian deaths on the field of all of the fifteen mysteries." Another soldier in the hospital at Trier wrote to his pastor: "That my wounds are not dangerous I ascribe "That my to the fact that our Blessed Lady kept watch over me. When I was wounded several of my companions

were also more or less seriously hurt. One of them who had received a fatal wound in his abdomen said to those finished, as death had not yet come, 'We fly to thy protection, O holy Mother of God.' Holding his rosary in his hands, asking to be buried with it, and securing from his comrades a promise to say the beads at least once for the repose of his soul, beads, be a good intercessor for him with her S

The well-known writer, H. Koch.

tells in his inimitable Cologne dia lect the following anecdote: On parting a soldier's mother pressed his hand a rosary, saying, while the tears trickled down her cheeks Here, dear Fritz, take this blessed rosary with you to the field and say it as often as you can. Then you'll have luck, and the protection of the Blessed Mother." Fritz fulfilled the wish of his mother and whenever he could said the pious prayer of the rosary. One day in an assault—how it came about he never knew—he lost his beads. That was hard, very hard for him since they had been his mother's parting gift. It seemed to him as if his best weapon had been taken out of his hands-the weapon which in the greatest danger had never failed to protect him. A few weeks later, sorely wounded, he was taken to the hospital in Trier. Being conscious, despite the serious nature of his injuries, he asked the little nun who nursed him: "Where is my rosary?" The good nun began to go through all his pockets —but no rosary could she find. Finally, from the very last pocket she drew out something which she carried to the bedside of the young hero, asking: "Can this possibly be your rosary?" A smile of joy lit up the face of the boy as he held out his uninjured left hand, crying: not have anything else, Fritz had made a rosary for himself out of bits of wood and a piece of cord, using one small piece of wood for "Hail Mary" and two for each Father." To complete it, he each "Our Father." had whittled a little cross out of The good nun, wood. affected by this evidence of loyal devotion to Our Lady of the Rosary, told the whole incident to the Mother Superior. On the very same day she brought Fritz the most beautiful pair of heads she could find. The field-rosary the Mother Superior sent to Fritz's mother. together with a little note telling her of the bravery, goodness and patience of her soldier boy. And this rosary is the dearest treasure of

to the great difficulty experienced by the Sisters in distributing religious the valiant sons of France have against such a divorce. Genuine the little German and make their piety is broad enough to embrace both Son and Mother; and therefore thing to find them carrying rosaries the soldiers in the trenches who made of pebbles, or beans, or berries,

the mother, who keeps it on her

dressing table inclosed in a glass

or in some cases, when none of her. And finding Mary, they have these are to be had, of string, the found her beads! "Our Fathers" and "Hail Marys" It is a well-established fact that the Bavarian soldiers as they go marching to the front, frequently the example of such devotion to our Blessed Lady has moved the fatherly heart of Pope Benedict XV. to permit eemed more like a pilgrimage than the soldiers, during the continuance an army on the way to battle. He of the war, to gain the Rosary goes on to state that sometimes the indulgence without having their chaplain carried the Blessed Sacrabeads blessed. He has also perbeads blessed. He has also permitted them to share in all the indulgences granted to members of the Confraternity even though they have never been enrolled in it.

The example of the Catholic soldiers on all fronts has had a blessed influence upon Protestants. The Glasgow Observer relates the following: "A non Catholic soldier went into a repository and asked for 'one of those bead necklaces.' What than a rosary. I am glad to be able to tell you that every one of my

parents, after describing a scene on the battlefield, says: "Here one learns to pray. This war is a blessmen that one meets wear them love and honor one's God. I have they are not all Catholics. Nor do made a solemn promise that if I ever | those who are not Catholics wear them reach home again I will attend every merely as curios or ornaments; on the contrary, it is clear upon inquiry that they attach some religious value

In the spiritual life it is not an

batt e would but for the war have gone on in a life of indifference to if God is the God of battles, as the Scripture says. And surely He has battled and wrestled with many a stubborn soul whilst men all around were doing each other to death in the name of king and country. And His Mother's sweet influence, bruised hearts; she it is who has given them courage to lift their eyes to those of her Divine Son with the

living wire of her blessed beads Mary has invigorated the faith of countless lukewarm Catholics; through them, she has restored to life spiritual countless others whose souls were dead even whilst they thought themselves to live. The example of the valiant mer

not absolute rebellion against Him. to say their beads before their com rades, who are not ashamed to confess that Mary's arm is stout arm upon which to lean, who do not feel that devotion to Mary's beads is good for women only should be a powerful incentive to all of us to be unswerving in our loyalty to the Queen of the Rosary.

> Philosophy reconciles us to th misfortunes of others.





HO WOULD EVER have expected to see you here? I thought you left Canada some years ago. My, Bill! You look just as natural as ever. Let

look just as natural as ever. Let me see now, it must be thirty years since I saw you before. That was the time that your father and my father were attending a meeting in Toronto, and were staying at the Walker House. Gee! Those were the happy days. I will never forget. My! How you laughed at me when I fell sliding on the clean floor of the Office of the Hotel. My Dad thought that so? I was there myself last week. My Gosh! they have got the House fixed up beautifully, and the Meals are just as good as ever. In fact, I think they are a little better. It does an old timer of that Hotel a lot of good to see the way in which they look after women and children when they go in there. Mr. Wright the Proprietor, is on the job all the time, moving around to see that everybody is attended to. Nothing escapes his eye. No doubt there will be lots of other Hotels in Toronto, and many of them pretty good ones, Billy, but there is only one ones, Billy, but there is only one WALKER HOUSE for mine. Well, TORONTO'S FAMOUS HOTEL

Good-Bye Old Chap! All right, that's a Go! Walker House next Tuesday. Mind your Step, you are getting old now, Bill. Good-Bye!

TORONTO'S FAMOUS HOTEL

The WALKER HOUSE

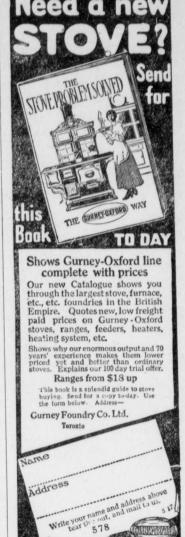
Geo. Wright & Co. Propriet





S it the proper thing to ask a woman to tinker with a range? There is no reason why she should have to juggle things about the oven to keep them from burning; no reason why she should have to "coax up" a slow oven; nor why she should struggle with cranky grates. And yet how many women have to





LAUGHLIN Automatic - Non-Leakable

SELF STARTING PEN 10 Days' Free Trial

ou don't have to fuss and shake a aughlin to start the ink—It's a Self It's a Seif Filler.

You don't have to monkey with awkward or unsightly locks, extensions, or so-called Safety devices—

nons, or so-cattled states, or so-cattled files, or so-cattled states, or so-cattled sta against leaking, it sears to tight—Automatically.
You can't lose your cap from a Laughlin—it secures itself Auto-

You can't lose your cap from a Laughlin—it secures itself Automatically. You can't break your cap or holder on a Laughlin—They are non-breakable. Holder and cap of scientific reinforced construction throughout—see illustration. You don't have to wait until a Laughlin is ready. It is ready to write when you are; the air-tight leak-proof construction keeps pen and feed "primed" insuring a free uniform flow of inkinstantly—even though not previously used for a year.
It performs these functions with no more hindrance or interruption to your thoughts or writing inspiration than your breathing.
These results—or your money back.
These features are peculiar only to this patented construction.

\$2.50 By insured mail Prepaid to any address Just enclose \$2.50 with this coupon

- Fill out and mail today -Laughlin Mfg. Co. 292 Wayne St. DETROIT, MICH. Gentlemen—Here is \$2.50. Send me the pen described in this adver-tisement. If pen is not satisfactory you refund the money.

CAN BE SAVED AND CURED OF DRINK

Good News to Mothers, Wives, Sisters

To have seen one you love, going down this road to ruin, and to have heard him try to laugh and joke away your fears, while you watched the drink habit fasten on him; is to have known heard nim try to laugh and joke away your fears, while you watched the drink habit fasten on him; is to have known suffering and to have borne a sorrow to which physical pain is nothing. And when at last he comes to that turn in the road that, sooner or later must come, and wakes to the fact that he is a slave to the drink you think everything will come right. He will fight the habit and you will help him escape it; but he can not do it. Drink has undermined his constitution, inflamed his stomach and nerves until the craving must be satisfied. And after you have hoped and then despaired more times than you can count you realize that he must be helped. The diseased condition of the stomach and nerves must be cured by something that will soothe the inflamed stomach and quiet the shaking nerves, removing all taste for liquor.

My marvellous remedy—Samaria Prescription—has done this for hundreds of cases in Canada. It can be given with or without the patient's knowledge as it is tasteless and odorless and quiekly disolves in liquid or food. Read what it did for Mrs. G. of Vancouver:

"I was so anxious to get my husband cured that I went up to Harrison's Drug Store and got your Remedy there. I had no trouble giving it without his knowledge. I greatly thank you for all the peace and happiness that it has brought already into my home. The cost was nothing according to what he would spend in drinking. The curse of drink was putting me into my grave, but now I feel happy. May the Lord be with you and help you in curing the evil. I don't want my name published."

FREE—SEND NO MONEY

I will send free trial package and

FREE-SEND NO MONEY I will send free trial package and booklet giving full particulars, testi-monials, etc., to any sufferer or friend who wishes to help. Write today. Plain sealed package. Correspondence sacredly confidential.

R. HERD. Samaria Remedy Co. 1421 Muiual Street Toronto, Canada

The Catholic Record

Price of Subscription—\$1.50 per annum. United States & Europe—\$2.00 ablisher and Proprietor, Thomas Coffey, LL. D. Editors Rev. James T. Foley, B, A. Thomas Coffey, LL. D.

Associate Editors { Rev. F. J. O'Sullivan. H. F. Mackintosh. Advertisements for teachers, situations wantad.

te. 50 cents each insertion. Remittance to company the order.

Approved and recommended by Archbishops alconic and Sbaretti, late Apostolic Delegates to sanda, the Archbishops of Toronto. Kingston, ttawa and St. Boniface, the Bishops of London, tamiton, Peterborough, and Ogdensburg, N. Y., and the clergy throughout the Dominion.

The following agents are authorized to receive

RECORD:
General agents: Messrs. P. J. Neven, Vincent
S. Cox, M. J. Hagarty, and Miss Sara Hanley,
Resident agents: George B. Hewetson, Minneapolis, Minn.; Mrs. W. E. Smith, Halifax;
Miss Bride Saunders, Sydney; Miss L. Heringer,
Winnipes; Silas Johnson, 21t Rochester st.,
Ottawa; Miss Rose McKeaney, 149 D'Aiguillon,
street, Quebec, Mrs. George E. Smith, 2383 St.
Urbain street, Montreal and M. J. Mervin,

90 cents.
hanging residence will please give
w address.
N. B., single copies may be
Mrs. M. A. McGuire, 249 Main
I. Dwyer and The O'Neill Co.
ingle socies. In Montreal single copies may be purcha from J. Milloy, 241 St. Catherine street, west.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1916

Mr. P. J. Neven, who acted as our agent for many years and who enlisted in the Army Medical Corps in this city nearly two months ago, left last week under orders for Halifax preparatory to his departure for duty overseas. His many friends throughout Canada and Newfoundland will be glad to wish him Godspeed and a safe return.

A WORD FOR QUEBEC

Recently a Protestant clergyman in Toronto struck a note in speaking of Quebec that is refreshing and encouraging.

The Rev. Byron H. Stauffer spent his vacation this summer in Quebec and he is reported in the Globe to have stated in a public lecture that his experience led him to the conclusion that "some lies" have been told about French - Canadians. "And," he added, "I have decided to spend the rest of my days in encouraging Christian forbearance in Canada.' This is all the more creditable to the Toronto cleryman inasmuch as he frankly recognizes that "these views may not be popular in Toronto." No; "Christian forbearance" when carried so far as to include Catholics runs counter to a well-defined prejudice which may or may not be more marked in Toronto than elsewhere in Ontario. That prejudice is kept alive by certain mountebanks of the pulpit and the press, pandered to and often fanned into a flame by unscrupulous politicians. In so far as this prejudice includes Quebec it does so not because Quebec is French but because Quebec is Catholic. In fact a good many victims of this prejudice do not believe that French Canadians speak French at all but some sort of jargon or patois, when as a matter of fact class for class, individual for individual, they speak and write French quite as well as, probably better than we do English, This would be amusing if it were not a pathetic evidence of the ignorant prejudice to which we refer and which Mr. Stauffer deplores. Inconceived notions about French

Canadians. Ontario that the French-Canadians overrunning east and north Ontario, Mr. Stauffer declared when race suicide is practised to such an English sections of the Province the English-speaking people have no real complaint to make.

in Toronto and other parts of Ontario and England in alliance with any than in many other places I know. If the French-Canadian obeys God's law and raises families what com plaint have you to make if his people spill over the boundaries of his native Province ?'

It is good to hear a Protestant minister speak about Protestant Ontario's own sins. We have grown tion and compensation." to expect something about South America and other far off places.

"When the larger issues are at stake is the bilingual controversy worth while ?"

dice, precisely because it is prejudice, of its very nature makes it difficult to consider solely the merits of a gests a Coalition Cabinet.

Quebec is groundless, is based on lies as he has the frankness and courage to admit. Forthwith he asks: "Is while?" It does him credit, it shows something of money spent by them, have been Education and the Separate School A bouquet of fresh flowers stood in more that should be very interesting

and instructive. It shows that much refrain from the opinion that as the question has been discussed Germans, especially official Germans, of Ontario-including the Rev. Mr. Stauffer-whose prejudices have tries." been stirred but who do not know just what are the merits of the bilingual controversy.

Hs speaks of the complaints in Canadian obeys God's law and raises very probable. families what complaint have you to make if his people spill over the boundaries of his native province?"

This emphatically is not the question in issue at all, though it is just about the conception of it that may be expected where racial and religious prejudice obtains.

The question is: "Has the French. Canadian, as he claims, the same rights with regard to his language in the schools of Ontario as he has in Quebec ?

That question the courts will decide. It may involve another; if he has, the childless women of Toronto and elsewhere have no grievance; but the English speaking fathers and mothers of east and north Ontario, who find French-Canadian schools altogether unsatisfactory for their children, may not be able to take such detached and impersonal view of the matter. It is complaint is not that French-Canadians come in; but that they can make such use of the schools as fellow-Canadians out.

It will not promote Christian forbearance to cry peace, peace where there is no peace. Peace and goodwill and Christian forbearance will be best served not by shirking disagreeable questions but by meeting them with courage and good-will and settling them on their merits village of Hamilton there were found regardless of the prejudice prevailing on either side.

WILL SPAIN JOIN THE ALLIES

From time to time our readers will have noticed that certain press agencies represent Spain as pro-German in the great conflict going on at her doors. And the impression was given that but for the Liberals Spain would be fighting on the side of the Central Powers. In an article in the New York Times, " A Veteran Diplomat" calls attention to some facts that are just now of great

Referring to the persistent report that the aristocracy and the higher ranks of the clergy were heart and soul with Germany he recalls the pertinent and significant fact that one of the strongest denunciations of German frightfulness in Belgium is contained in a striking manifesto addressed to the Belgian people and bearing the signatures of about a $thousand of the \cite{s} reatest nobles and the$ highest dignitaries of the Church in the dominions of His Most Catholic Majesty the King of Spain.

The leader of the Conservatives, former premier Antonio Maura, in a speech at Beranga, urged the vital deed, the reaction which personal necessity for abandoning the policy intercourse with them produced in of isolation resulting from neutrality. the worthy clergyman indicates that "Isolation," he said, "is impossible even scholarly and travelled gentle- for a country that geographically, MEETING OF THE BISHOPS OF home. Then we must see he little men may have to revise their pre- politically and economically is brought into contact with other countries in both hemispheres." "Speaking of the complaints in "Spain would be foolish," he added, "to refuse intimate association with these western nations, because she naturally belongs to the same group, extent as it is in Toronto and other and because it is much easier to harmonize the interests of Spain with those of England and France mplaint to make.

'There are more childless women than to defend them against France front. At present there are forty- seven years old on her next birth-

other nation." Powers of the Entente that any behalf will receive suitable recogni-

so much enthusiasm and approval by ate service overseas. decided on its merits. And preju- form a cabinet. The universal every diocese is undermanned, and that he and his wife studied and dispolicies enunciated by Maura sug- tinuance of the war other than those

"Perhaps the most eloquent proof Mr. Staulier discovers that prevailing Ontarian prejudice against writer, "is to be found in the dismay, ago assumed the duties of Secretary bearing upon Catholicity; he was the battlefield. despair of the German propagandists mittee of Ontario, and expressed indifference of American Catholics to that their labors and manoeuvres, the excellent work done by him dur- was announced. while?" It does him credit, it shows and, above all, the enormous sums ing the year on behalf of Catholic entirely wasted. Indeed, one cannot System of Ontario.

there is a large number of the people are particularly poor judges of popular sentiment in foreign coun- lic country home, innocent, artless

It may be from or through German sources that our misleading information with regard to spain has reached us. In any case it is pleasant to Ontario that the French-Canadians know that popular Spanish sentiment are overrunning east and north makes Spain's adhesion to the cause Ontario and he asks: "If the French- of the Allies not only possible but

ATTENTION MISSIONARIES TO SOUTH AMERICA-AND QUEBEC!

An American subscriber sends us a clipping from the Gospel Messenger (Episcopalian) which might make good Sunday-reading for those Episcopalians who disrupted the Mission Board of their church over the question of joining other Protestant sects in sending missionaries to the Catholics of South America.

"There has recently been completed a religious survey of Madison county, which furnishes some startling figures about rural religion.

county has a population of 43,000, of whom there are (officially reported) 4,600 Roman Catholics. Our own church has 7 parishes and with 802 communicants and a total number of souls of about 1,400. This leaves 37,000 who would he classed as Protestants.

"Of these 9,000 (in round numbers) for them a vital question. Their reported that they had no religious preferences whatever, and were absolutely unattached to any church and uninterested in any religious organization. That is, 21% of the to drive their English · speaking population in a county in the very nter of the Empire State are practi cal pagans. The figures in reality even larger, for those who gave religious preferences many have a connection merely nominal.

'According to Dr. Parsons of Cazenovia there is one valley in Madison county which for twenty years did not number a single attached Christian believer. Not far from the people living without regard to the marriage relation and so ignorant of the Christian religion that after a this Christ was' of whom he had been speaking. In one of the schools last April a class was asked why Easter was kept and the only answer forthcoming was that it was Grant's

There is something strangely place, then another we hear of religious indifference, religious ignorance. Of course there must be a great many Madison counties to make up the unchurched millions so cheerfully abandoned by Protestant missionaries anxious and zealous to evangelize Catholic countries. In a certain part of northern Ontario "living without regard to the marriage relation ' was so common that a lawyer actually alleged the fact of ignorance of the law and the prevailing custom as extenuating circumstances that should temper the severity of the Court's sentence for an indictable offence in this connection.

Catholics as well as others must deplore these sad conditions; but a knowledge of their existence should delight to hear as well as bear false and pharisaical witness against Cath. olics and Catholic countries.

ONTARIO

Ontario held their regular semiannual meeting in the Archbishop's House, Toronto, on Tuesday, October Among the subjects that engaged an added relish to their repasts?

question of supplying more chap- dinner little Mary entertained us. lains for the Canadian forces at the She informed us that she would be one Catholic chaplains attached to day, that she was going to go to The former premier, however, insufficient number some are obliged she was preparing to make her asserts that "Spain must receive to return home broken in health First Communion. We drew from some further assurances from the from the fact that they have been on her the whole story of Bethlehem

already arranged for.

THAT PICTURE

We met her at the convent school. She was the product of a good Cathonatural. Though a little shy and backward at first, she soon adjusted herself to her new surroundings Her brightness of intellect and good rudimentary training made it comparatively easy for her to take a foremost place in her class, while she delighted in the facilities that were offered her to satisfy the devotional cravings of her heart. Three years quickly sped past, and now, blooming into young womanhood, she seemed on graduation night among the white - robed maidens the fairest of the throng.

Years afterwards, happening to be

in her neighborhood, we decided to pay her a visit. She had married a young farmer of the same parish and was now mistress of a home of her own. It was an unpretentious frame building but there was a bright, cozy, homelike air about it. A freshlypainted picket fence separated the well kept lawn from the public road On either side of the gravel walk that led up to the veranda steps was a row of white and pink asters. Our rap on the door was answered by a bright, curly-haired little girl, who informed us that Mama had gone to the field to take a lunch to the men and had left her in charge of her little brother and the baby that was in the cradle. She invited us to take a chair in the parlor until her mother would return. Unlike that particular room in so many farm houses, there was nothing in the atmosphere suggestive of a morgue. It was well ventilated and there was plenty of light. The furniture was not of that type that is intended only to be an ornament—and is not always that. It was fairly rich and serviceable. The paper on the walls was of a light, delicate tint, that gave an added cheerfulness. Here and there funeral recently, one man, in all seriousness, asked the preacher who partouted pictures of members of the family and several photo copies of distinctively Catholic paintings of the old masters. On the piano rack was an open copy of Leonard's Mass in B. flat. The reason for this, we learned later, was that the subject emiliar about all this. First it is one of our sketch was filling the gap for a few Sundays during the absence of the regular organist of the parish church. In a word, that room reflected the good judgment, the culture, the refinement and above all the faith and piety of her who fashioned it.

The little one came running in to announce that Mama was coming. Doffing her sunshade, without any preliminaries or excuses she extended to us a cheery welcome. Certainly no apologies were necessary, for in her well-fitting gingham dress we doubt if she looked any more attractive the night of her graduation. After some enquiries about old friends, she turned to what interested her most-her home. She took us out to show us her chickens and geese of which she was justly proud We abate the unholy zeal of those who were informed in confidence that the revenue from this source alone defrayed a great part of the household expense and enabled her to procure many little luxuries for the garden which was her own exclu-The Archbishops and Bishops of sive charge, and which furnished vegetables in season for the table. Why should not the men have lettuce and radishes and even cucumbers and green onions to give

their serious attention was the While our hostess was preparing the Canadian Armies, but of this school after the holidays, and that ly an urgent request was received wife brought in her husband to Maura's speech was received with for five more chaplains for immedi- introduce him. We found him quite alert and self-possessed. In the the fury, and I might almost say, the of The Catholic Educational Com- expressing his indignation at the in Spain, who have suddenly found their high sense of appreciation for the Mexican atrocities when dinner has borne in the defence of Verdun Before the conflict broke out the that the pass is very narrow and the

It was indeed an appetizing meal. ing citation from an army order:

clean: Even the hired man, whose hair was elaborately brushed and combed, seemed to have caught the contagion of cleanliness and neatness. The food was wholesome and ing for wounded under fire, and his well-cooked, and served to the accompaniment of cheerful conversation and good-humoured badinage. In response to a remark that we understood from Father ---- that he was about to make some needed improvements in the church, we found our host and hostess both enthusiastic. The latter informed us that she had already in her spare moments made several articles for the bazaar that would be held the next

that possesses such a wife! "But," we hear some of the young nen say, "all convent girls are not of that type." "And are we to be disqualified," chimes in an indignant chorus of the fair sex, "because we have never attended a convent?" These objections suggest a very important subject, with which we will deal in a subsequent issue.

winter to raise funds for the purpose.

Happy, we thought to ourselves,

would be the priest that had a parish

of such families, and happy the farmer

THE GLEANER.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

columns within the scope of their lucubrations may like to know something more of the three French struggles and sufferings of the Army proceed to lay before them such services will be made known. particulars as we have in this

the firing line, he became dissatisfied with the comparatively dull routine of the hospitals and requested to be asand sanitary service, granted the request, and the Bishop was appointed chaplain in an ambulance section of one of the infantry divisions. Since that time he has exercised his sacred functions in the most perilous section of the Verdun defences, that east of the River Meuse, where the Germans have concentrated their heaviest artillery in the vain attempt, as it has proved, to destroy the fortified hills of the much beleaguered are dressing wounds while the

THE SECOND of the three Bishops referred to is Mgr. Ruch, Coadjutor of Nancy, a diocese celebrated, even in France, for the patriotic traditions of its clergy. One of its Bishops was Mgr. Forbin-Janson, well known in Canadian and United States annals as a sojourner here, virtually an exile, for a protracted period in the early forties of the last century. Another was the great Cardinal Lavigerie, who, after resigning the See, became Bishop of Carthage and Primate of Africa, and in that capacity, not only dealt the death blow to Slavery, but helped to pacify the French protectorate of Tunis, and to inaugurate the new era of freedom and enlightenment

on the hitherto "Dark Continent." Mgr. Ruch, who, should he survive the present War, will likely become the next Bishop of Nancy, was born in the town of Stanislas, in Lorraine, in 1873, and is therefore active service since the war began. and Nazareth, which she had in his forty-fourth year. In August sacrifices she may make on their Reports from the front indicate an learned from her mother. We were 1914, he offered his services to the appalling need of priests and recent- quite deep in Theology when the military authorities and was of the Kaiser, were preparing for a gazetted as chaplain at the front, a position which he relinquished to return to Nancy at a critical period Seized of the seriousness of the course of our conversation we to aid in sustaining the courage of de Castelnan. The Bishop's words realizing that he could no longer situation the Bishops decided to gleaned that he was in love with his the population and to uphold the on that occasion had a telling effect count on a majority in the Cortes, make every effort to release more of work and quite au courant of the hands of his Ordinary under most advised the King to call on Maura to their Diocesan Clergy, although latest scientific methods of farming; trying circumstances. He is now approval of all parties of the foreign to hold no Missions during the concussed these matters together and Verdun, and for his services there that she was of great assistance to during the present year has received him in outlining his plans. He was from the Government the star of the The Bishops reviewed the work of well informed, too, on current events Legion of Honor, and the Croix de of Senor Maura's success," says the Mr. Michael O'Brien, who one year and especially interested in their Guerre, both conferred upon him on

can be best described by the follow-

tion. Since the beginning of the campaign, and notably in the course of the recent fighting, his visits to the first line of trenches, his search calm courage have won for him the respectful affection of all. soldier and a priest of Nancy, he is among the troops of the the army corps, the living representation of the faith of the Apostles and of the patriotism of Lorraine.

THE YOUNGEST of the three Bishops under consideration we are unable to distinguish by name. He remains for the present incognito. But from an appreciative notice in the New York Herald we are able to relate the following particulars in regard to him. The circumstances of his entry upon active service and the part he has borne throughout the tense struggle lend peculiar interest to his person. He alone of the three prelates mentioned, has actually had the rifle and bayonet in his hand. When the war broke out he was a missionary bishop in one of the French colonies, but, being a reservist, he at once, upon issue of the mobilization order, returned to France and presented himself, like the humblest of civilians, to his military superiors. He has since risen in rank and been decorated with the Croix de READERS OF the CATHOLIC RECORD | Guerre, or War Cross. The superiorwho are accustomed to include these general of the missionary congregation of which he is a member insisted that in his case anonymity be pre served, and the military authorities Bishops who have shared in the have concurred in the suggestion. When peace once more dawns upon a in its heroic defence of Verdun. We distracted world, his name and his

IN EXPLANATION of the maintenance of anonymity in regard to this of admissions that are worthy of MGR. DE Lobet. Bishop of Gap, was youthful Bishop — for he is but attention. It is stated that in the first months of the War thirty-two-and other clerics in the attached to the sixteenth section of French army, the Superior of his the French Hospital Service, with order thus replied to the representaheadquarters at Perpignan. In this tions of a Paris journal which asked by service to the national cause and reply may be considered also as the with the heroism and self-sacrifice her hour of trial, left the plow in the daily and hourly being enacted on furrow and took their place in the ranks as soldiers or chaplains:

"You ask me for some details regarding this bishop who was the signed to work at the front. The official first of the foreign missionaries to having special charge of the hospital arrive in answer to the call of the country in danger. Do you believe that it would serve any good purpose to mention the names of these good workers? Hundreds from among the missionaries of my congregation and thousands from the members of other associations devoted to the apostolate in distant countries are doing what this young bishop has done: they are obeying, they are struggling and they are praying. They gather up the wounded where danger is greatest on the fields, where blood is flowing and they jectiles fall around them. B t in doing this they do not that they should be singled out for distinction from among their civilian brothers. They simply are good Frenchmen like all the French diers. Leave them to their task, without seeming to flatter a vanity which they do not possess."

> like the three younger prelates men-Mgr. Turinaz, nearing his eightieth Bishops of France. Early in the war he mobilized his clergy for the purwas at his instance that his coadjutor, Mgr. Ruch, transferred his sphere of military service to Verdun. Mgr. Turinaz, in conjunction with the Prefect, and the Mayor of the city, rendered important service in keeping up the morale of its citizens during the bombardment of Nancy. And he it was who made a vigorous and The official report leaves much to be patriotic protest against the shelling explained.—Globe Oct. 13. of the unfortified parts of the city, at the very moment that the German hosts, under the immediate command which, however, was frustrated by the brilliant generalship of General upon the citizens in inspiring them to

Much has been said and written about the Catholic revival in France -a revival which as the War goes on seems more and more assured. It finds increasing exemplification in the character and influence of offi-THE PART which this soldier bishop | cers in high command in the Army. of Catholic soldiers, but the nation in of Catholic soldiers, but the nation in of Catholic soldiers, but the nation in are cleared of the Roumanians, and

was tastily arranged and spotlessly rank, in a modest position, gives where to look for fidelity of service clean: Even the hired man, whose proof of untiring activity and devo-Foch who, as director of the operations on the Somme has been much in the public eye, France has found her very ideal of a soldier.

> THE GENERAL, who is sixty-five years of age, was but a colonel in 1914. The fact that he has a brother in the Society of Jesus, and is himself a devoted son of the Church, killed his chances then of promotion under Masonic government. The distinction he achieved at the Battle of the Marne, where he was placed in command of the centre division, and by the skill and rapidity of his movements and his inborn tenacity turned back the invading German host, changed all this and made him one of the outstanding figures of the War. The Paris correspondent of the London Times, writing of Gen eral Foch some time ago, said: 'Although born with the brain of a mathematician, the General's ideas upon war are by no means purely scientific. He refuses indeed to regard war, and more especially modern war, as an exact science . . He is a philosopher as well as a fighter; he is one of the rare philosophers who have proved

ON THE BATTLE LINE

the accuracy of their ideas in the fire

of battle."

DID SOME ONE BLUNDER

The official report to Ottawa of the attack north of the Somme on Sunday last, during which four Canadian battalions were badly mauled, and at least one was cut to pieces, so that, in the tragic words of the report, from that ground of conflict and death few returned," makes a number enemy at this point occupied particularly strong entrenchments, some of which were so placed upon a reverse slope that close direct observation day was impossible. For the capacity he rendered important for information on the subject. This greater portion heavy wire entangle ments were known to exist, and it was afterwards found that although endeared himself to the many sick vindication of the many thousands our artillery had successfully cut and wounded soldiers who came of French priests and missionaries many lanes through the wire a within his jurisdiction. But, fired who, at the call of their country in formidable obstacle to infantry assaults still remained." It is stated elsewhere that "the left was less fortunate. Although pushed with equal gallantry, heavy wire was encountered, and in the obscurity the men could not perceive the gaps. They had to move parallel to the enemy trench, seeking an entrance, and were exposed to a bitter machine Still another reference gun fire. says that an Alberta battalion was held up by wire entanglements while the machine guns of the poured a withering hail of bullets into its ranks.

If these statements are not exaggerated the Canadians had their Magersfontein, Loos and Neuve Chapelle all in one on They were sent up against wire defences that had not been subjected to the thorough artillery preparation which is necessary before an assault is launched. The explanation that "close direct observation" of the German defences by day was impossible does not appear to be sufficient. Britain's aeroplane scouting service has become marvellously proficient, and the presence of uncut wire in large quantities could have been detected at once by aerial ob-servation. The defeat—for defeat it was despite the THOUGH NOT in military service the men who died while they sought a way through the enemy's wire entanglements-was avoidable, and tioned, the titular Bishop of Nancy, must have been due to the assumption by some highly-placed officer year, ranks high among the patriot that sufficient preparations for an assault had been made when, as a matter of fact, the artillery had not been used as it should have been. pose of aiding his country, and it Hundreds of dead and wounded is a heavy price to pay for disregard of the most elementary precautions. The lack of munitions may have warranted the risking of men's lives against uncut wire in the early stages of the war, but that excuse can no longer be put forward. The Canadian people will be deeply interested in learning more about the action north of Courcelette last Sunday

THE ROUMANIAN CRISIS

"At Predeal the enemy has been repulsed and has retreated to Timos. This statement, contained in the Bucharest official report, shows that Roumania has won a breathing space that may enable her to concentrate a force sufficiently large to hold the Tomos or Predeal Pass until Russian troops can come to her aid. Tuat the temporary check to his vanguard redoubled efforts in resisting the will cause the German leader to abandon his project of crossing the Transylvanian Alps and devastating the plains of Roumania is not at all His best and quickest probable. route to Bucharest lies southward along the railway from the summit of Predeal, and the guns necessary to force a way through the pass are doubtless even now being brought up and put in position. Photographs of the railway station at Predeal show the centre of the table. Everything himself, despite the eminence of his arms was not long in finding that may prove a difficult task. The

employment of Bavarians on this quite impossible to say as yet. Ex- reflect on these facts, it will be evifront indicates that hard fighting is who have plenty of Eavarians, mountain-climbing to do at home, to his former position; indeed are almost invariably sent to the many, if not most of them, have ont when a piece of work like the forcing of the Predeal Pass is in Coalition Ministry, has had, like all

The public appeal of the King of Roumania to the Allies asking that add to, but diminished, the hold of they aid in preventing the Germans from doing to his country what they did to Belgium and Servia will lead the Russians to strain every nerve to reinforce the Roumanian army. The Slav troops thrown into the Dobrudia from Bessarabia saved the situation there and forced von Mackensen to give up his project of crossing the Danube and attacking Roumania from the south. If the Roumanians can hold the Transylvanian Passes a few days longer the Russians will be able to come up in sufficient force to block them The sudden cessation of the Russian forward movement in powers. southern Galicia and in the wooded Carpathians undoubtedly means the withdrawal of a considerable part of Brusiloff's troops for operations in Roumania. They will be heard from and Mr. Walter Long who had the in a few days on that front.

ITALY HELPING

Meanwhile Italy is doing everything possible to compel reinforcethe Austrian army on the Isonzo, thus weakening her offensive power in Transylvania. Since the renewal of the Italian offensive on the Carso plateau on Tuesday it is believed that the Austrian losses in killed and wounded have been at least 15,000, while over 9,000 prisoners have been taken, including 400 reported yesterday.

THE BULGARIAN FRONT

The Bulgars hold in force the railway on the Struma front both north and south of the point at Prosenik where the British have cut the Irish settlement. During the negoti-A general advance as a means of aiding Roumania by diverting Bulgarian troops to the front is almost certain to take place private, but as within a few days. King Constantine has been disposed of. He may not be more friendly than he was, but he is impotent now to harm the Allies. Constantine's latest pro- by the Die-Hards, led on this occanouncement was made a day or two ago to a number of leading Greeks and others who asked him to join the Lloyd George is reported to have Allies. He declared that in fifteen days Roumania would no longer exist, and that after she had been disposed now the irresistible German army would be turned loose on her. couple of weeks will show whether Constantine is a prophet or a scaremonger.-Globe, Oct. 14.

T. P. O'CONNOR'S LETTER

AN IRISH SESSION

TO GO WITH CLEAN HANDS INTO A PEACE CONFERENCE ENGLAND MUST FREE IRELAND

Special Cable to the CATHOLIC RECORD (Copyright 1916 Central News)

London, Oct. 14th.—This is going to be largely an Irish session of Parliament. John Redmond will begin his offensive at the earliest possible moment. The whole ghastly incredible story of mismanage of the British government in Ireland which first created a futile rebellion and then turned the country from almost universal hostility to some sympathy for the executed leaders. be told for the first time, and when it is told there will be an end to the futile, dishonest cry for conscription in Ireland.

Indeed, outside the newspaper the old Tory Party. offices and die-hard circles that cry has no reality.

John Redmond, in the meantime, begins the session in a very different position from which he found himelf at the end of the last session. His speech at Waterford marked the beginning of a complete turn of the tide and Irish members returning to London report a gradual, but neverauthority of the Irish Party and its However, anti - Ministerial feelings run high as ever. The remarkable outstanding contrast between the attitude of English opinion towards Ireland in the present epoch of the war is that Ireland is beginning to be understood and instead of crass ignorance and blind hate, understanding and sympathy are expressed in most

although there is certainly strong anti-Irish feeling, especially where laborers have come to English works, thinking men in high political positions realize that Ireland cannot he expected to fight for liberty and the principle of nationality in Eurwhen denied recognition herself. Just how far, and when this feeling will assert itself in definite proposals, is difficult to say. All Ireand is now too hostile to everything English to allow any Irish leader to the Lloyd George lines are dead, but

Cept Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd dent that the man who has such a George, no man' of the old or the job has more important decisions to young generation has added anything rather receded than advanced. big changes in political life, many unexpected by products. It did not many party leaders on their old friends. Instead of gaining strength the work. If he be in a department by combination, some of the parties med to have lost both cohesion and spirit. There are, especially the Tory ranks, many good old parti-sans who think that the old Toryism is dying, and if the war goes on will

soon be dead altogether. This is perhaps partly the reason why Mr. Bonar Law is known to be less powerful with some of his own party than he was before the war. It is not that the war has not given him an opportunity of displaying very remarkable Parliamentary generosity and partly from calculation, has given his Tory lieutenant ample opportunities for distinguish-House in the absence of Mr. Asquith and a conciliatory temper; he has, in short never failed in such situations to say the right thing. But on the again into collision with the dieations, as is known, there was a meeting of the Tory Party at the Carlton Club; the proceedings were the case, people heard usually plenty of what went on inside. It is known that the only speeches which excited sion by Lord Hugh Cecil. The leaders talked sense, but then as Every biting attack on the policy of of if Greece were to join the Allies Mr. Bonar Law and his friends was received with rounds of cheers; to the speeches of Mr. Bonar Law and Mr. Balfour there was nothing better and even that was not always respect-

> this? Some people cattribute it to have only heard of India when something deeper than the mere had to discuss the breakdown in the difference of opinion on the Irish question; it was regarded as a revolt of the squires. With that of the responsibility. class of Tory Mr. Bonar Law was necessarily never very popular; he was not of their social class nor re-ligious opinion. He is the son of a Commons during the time he holds Presbyterian clergyman; he has been a business man. The typical Foreign Secretary. Tory is, of course, the squire; the man of acres and of ancient descent, tary, Viscount Grey became almost and the devout member of the so much that he made a marriage for member who never opens his lips. money, and the first thing he did Even when he had to come there for Buckinghamshire and to set up in a division lobby as if it were a Rogers, the poet, from the tabernacle of Moses to the Christian a command of its ear; no Church, Salisbury family represent better than any other this large section of

in England makes people look with some interest to Lord Robert Cecil, against Germany. But during many and there are several who regard years he made no progress in the him as predestined to succeed, some House of Commons, for the reason time or other, his father as the that he became unknown and leader of the old country Party. He has done extremely well as a Minister since the Coalition. He has hand, had made Viscount Grey been broad, pleasant, is energetic theless certain restoration of the and capable, and nobody has a word developed his great abilities, and no to say against his administration.
Unlike his brother Lord Hugh, he him in that position except Mr. has no great gift of eloquence; but also unlike his brother, he is a great man of the world; he can put his case with simplicity and force, and has all the dexterity of a man bar, in taking full advantage of the orders and rules of the House of Commons. It need scarcely be said This new attitude means that belongs by generations and indeed

Mr. Austin Chamberlain has not been seen much in the House of Commons since the Coalition. Secretary of State for India, he has a very big and a very difficult job, and debates of the House of Commons. he can find little time for work outside it. The Secretaryship for India. although it is perhaps next to the Foreign Office the most difficult and the most momentous office in the even look in that direction. Other Government of the British Empire. negotiations and settlements along has never been helpful to the advancement of a British politician. there is no knowing what may take Yet if one reflect on the single fact place in the midst of the present that the Indian Secretary has the cataclysm and the sentiment is main responsibility for the governgrowing in England that before ment of three hundred millions of ence with clean hands, she must to widely different and sometimes have reconciled by liberation her conflicting creeds and races—that it is a country of a great deal of unrest, What personalities will come out with the coming of the new genera-of the welter and the eclipse and tion which is knocking at the door

take every day than almost any other member of a Ministry.

But here comes in the peculiarity of life in the British House of Commons. To succeed there, one must always be in evidence in the House. It is not the importance of the work in itself that he does which counts; it is rather the manner and form of which comes often before the House and thus has to be constantly on his feet, he in the first place becomes much better speaker than those who have less practice. For after many years experience of speech making, I m certain that there are few arts of life which are more improved by constant practice than speaking in a legislative chamber. Richard Cobden, the great Free Trade Leader, felt this so much that for some years after he entered the House he made it a rule to speak almost every training and his marvellous gifts become a better speaker every day that a par liamentary session lasted. When Mr. Lloyd George first entered the chief responsibility for carrying the Conscription Bill through the House of Commons he had no great liking for the place; he of Commons. Again and again thought he would be always a fail-Mr. Bonar Law has been entrusted ure there, for he was a platform with the temporary leadership of the prophet, as he thought then, not a man who could pick his way in the and Mr. Lloyd George. Again and atmosphere of intrigue and compro-again he has also had the duty of closing a critical debate for the Min-rules; and for some sessions he did It is on occasions such as not speak frequently. Probably he these that Mr. Bonar Law appears at might have become one of those his best. He has a great command members who remain silent until of simple and appropriate language; they lose the nerve to speak I of simple and appropriate language; they lose the nerve to speak I he can turn a delicate situation with have seen many brilliant Parliaa dexterous phrase: he has a good mentary careers end on that rockif it had not been that the old uncle who has been more than a father to him did not write to him every other hand, he has come over day, and every day gently suggested that he was disappointed at not seeing his name more frequently in the debates. It was not till a Bill came before the House, the details of which Mr. Lloyd George knew trom his experience as a young apprentice in a solicitor's office, that he began to speak frequently; and that was the beginning of his great-

ness as a Parliamentary speaker. The India Office rarely for debate in the House of Commons Indeed nothing can demonstrate more conspicuously how little the so-called Imperial Parliament of the commented, sense is not always British Empire is so ridiculously inspiring at a public meeting. Indian Empire. It is only in the hot afternoons of July that the Indian Budget is ever heard of, and then very few members are present-only those ex-officials who have served a than a coldly attentive listening; term in India, and who usually are ineffective in their new surround ings. This session we have not What was the inner meaning of had even the July afternoon; we Mesopotamian force, for which the Indian Government had to bear part

Thus, then, the man who is appointed Secretary for India practithis office. The same is true of the During the many years he was Foreign Secreas unknown to the general body of Anglican Church. Disraeli felt this the House of Commons as the silent buy himself an estate in a division he rushed through the small way as a squire; and of course spot"—as I once heard a Radical when he was taken as a child by Sam Rogers, the poet, from the taber-men in the House who had so great he was baptised in the proved so unanswerable, so potent, Anglican faith. Mr. Balfour and the on the great occasions when he did House of Commons with him on the This central fact of political life fateful afternoon when he practi-

leader of the House, he would have Asquith, whose command of appropriate language is uncanny. Similarly, Mr. Lloyd George, as deputy leader of the House and as the centre of great legislative storms, who practised several years at the has gradually attained the ascenlimelight, and though the Foreign centuries to the old squirarchal Office and the Indian Office are such great departments, they have proved again, as so often before, that they are a living tomb for the Parliamen mastery of the opinion and the

This brief survey of the present position and the future prospects of future of most of them in obscurity Probably Mr. Asquith will have had enough after the war, if his Premier. ship survive to that period. ditions of social and political life in are certain to face an entirely new earthquake of this war time? It is of the old despotic system—if one gifts, that make or mar the fortunes of hostility on the part of Roumanian

of all politicians. When the con-tingencies are all discussed and all exhausted, there enters that final factor in the life of such a gambler as every politician is bound to be and that decisive factor is the great

ROUMANIA HAS FEW CATHOLICS

80,000 IN REALM

With the entrance of Roumania into the war it is not without interest to survey briefly the situation of Catholicism in the kingdom on the Danube. Almost all the population of the country, which amounts to about five and a half millions, belong to the national Orthodox Church Catholics number no more than 70,000 or 80,000, and are organized into two Catholic sees, an archbishopric at Bukarest and a bishop ric at Jassy. The present Metro-politan is Mgr. Netzhammer, a Swiss Benedictine, who was born at Freiburg-im-Breisgau. The ancient Cath olic Church in the country disappeared when the people, acting under the influence of the Bulgars, out themselves under the Church in the ninth century. A small remnant of faithful remaine and these, in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, received acqui sitions by immigration. During the Middle Ages most of the spiritual work of this little flock was done by members of religious orders. In the nineteenth century Rome reorganized its government by separating Roumania from the see of Nicopolis in 1883, when Ignatius Paoli appointed first Archbishop of Buka-rest, and by re-establishing the exempt diocese of Jassy as suffragan to the metropolitan see. The priests in the archdiocese number at present about half a hundred, and there are some forty-five churches, twentythree of which are parish churches. So far the government seem to have opposed the opening of a diocesan seminary, but this opposition has not extended to the establishment of Catholic parochial schools. In Bukarest alone the Brothers of the Christian Schools have three, and others kept by members of other religious congregations. French Catholicism is well represented amongst this Latin nation by the Passionist Fathers, the Sisters of Charity, the Ladies of Sion, and the Oblate Sisters of the Assumption. The Sisters of Charity have a hospital in the capital. The Ladies of Sion have fine schools at Bukarest, Jassy and Galatz, which number among their pupils many girls belonging to National Church. Schools have also been opened by the Oblate Sisters of the Assumption, and the tact of the nuns in dealing with the religion of their non-Catholic girls is widely acknowledged, whilst the characteris tic work carried out by the Sisters of Charity has rendered them as popular in Roumania as elsewhere, When all is said, however, the

Catholic community in Roumania is a small one. But, small as it is, it is satisfactory to be able to add that, genérally speaking, it receives fair and even benevolent treatment at the hands of the government. This is doubtless due in no small measure to the fact that the late King Carol was a Catholic, as is also the present ruler, King Ferdinand. So far those good relations have been opened and naintained without recourse to any formal convention between State and the Vatican authorities They are therefore dependent on the ersonal good will and sense of justice of the powers that be. Why no Concordat has been concluded between Roumania and the Holy See is not quite clear. It may not have been considered necessary; it does not seem to be due to any strong feeling against such an agreement on the part of Roumanian statesmen. Many, indeed, have gone so far as to express themselves in favor of the conclusion of such an agreement. and of the establishment matic relations with the Vatican. is at least certain that the negoti tions between Serbia and Holy See, which resulted in the conclusion of a Concordat at the time of the outbreak of the war, were followed with no small interest by men prominent in conduct of Roumanian affairs. That Concordat was largely due to the necessity under which Serbia found herself, as a result of the Balkan War of 1912, of giving a legal position to the Catholic communities in dency he now exercises in randomentary politics. Similarly, Mr. Bonar Lew has had his chance and Bonar Lew has had his chance and Bonar Lew has had his chance and be has thrown herself, Roumania she has thrown herself under a similar that he is not an attached member of the Anglican Church, and of course have been in the Parliamentary may find herself, Roumania have been in the Parliamentary may find herself under a similar Should the fortune of necessity. war enable her to realize her national aspirations by bringing within her rule the large body of Catholic Uniates of her race in Transylvania, As tarian who wants to reach to the she may find it, if not absolutely necessary, at least convenient and politic, to consider the question of entering into direct diplomatic relations with Rome for the regulation the leading personalities of the House of Commons leaves the tenance by a Concordat. Indeed, a tenance by a Concordat. Indeed, a correspondent has been French assured by a high diplomatic personage who had a considerable part in bringing about Roumanian other Ministers will also have had vention that a Concordat would folenough by that time. But after all, nobody can speculate on the future of any of them with confidence, for Catholics, like Prince Vladimir Ghika England can go into a peace confer- people, that these millions belong no man can tell what the new con- are described as friendly to French influence, whilst the Archbishop is England will be after the war. We well known for the jealous care with which he guards the integrity of the disposal. England as an entire new world, and faith of his people. But with a it is conditions, more than their own friendly Court and at least an absence

reason to believe that the prospects their railroads were built, and conof the future are already encouraging, and would be assured if the million and a half of Roumanian Catholic Uniates in Transylvania passionately studied. And those should, by the fortune of war, be nations that lagged behind in their should, by the fortune of war, be re-united with their brethren east of the Carpathians.-New World

THE CHURCH'S SOCIAL PROGRAM

It is just twenty five years since Pope Leo XIII. seat out to the Christian world his famous Encyclical etter on the condition of the work ing-man in contemporary society. This document, which was far away the most important issued during the entire century, has won for the great pontiff a loving remembrance in the heart and mind of the working man. It has earned for him the enviable title, "the Pope of the Working-men." It has more to introduce into society true views, honest views, with regard to labor and capital, than any other pro-

nouncement of man for centuries And the reason of it all is this: Pope Leo XIII., spoke not his own words, but the words of the Divine Friend of the poor, who lived and toiled in Nazareth nineteen hundred trend. years ago. The Pope's Encyclical was nothing more than a re-statenent in modern language of the teachings of the Gospel. The and monopolies on the one hand. "Rerum novarum," as the Pope's and of laboring men into unions on the other, results in clashes and outteaching of Catholic theologians from the beginning.

letter in order to compose the activity. situation, and this could only be lone by stating matters truthfully, justice wherever they were to be have emanated from the most deepdyed Socialist. No wonder that the Socialists tried to make out that Pope Leo XIII. was the high-priest into the social inequalities of the times and an iron determination to hold them up to universal reproba-

The Pope's letter is constructive a God whose free creatures we are. Since labor was imposed upon man paradise as a medicinal remedy, things which he has won honestly in the sweat of his brow. The laws of God are laws of justice, giving to cut out of the heart of man, the interest it promotes. passion for possession, the concupiscence of the eve, must grow apace. Therefore, it is only through religion that society can really be saved. Only God can make men love one another and respect one another

to procure a copy of the Pope's most thorough in their training, in unsurpassed letter on the social the exact sciences, in the fitting the condition of the working-man. The mutual rights and obligations of career. employer and employees have never been stated in clearer, more units takable terms. It is a real social Magna Charta. It is a tangible live,' rather than merely 'how to learn that it takes \$100 a week to make a living.' I think it is all keep my mission going. I am glad make a living.' I think it is all proof of the persistent interest of the make a living. I think it is all church, not only in the spiritual but important that the youth should when I see that amount contributed in the temporal welfare of society. It is a guarantee of the continuance of the Master's spirit of commiseration moral law—should feel and recognize diminished and the catastrophs tion for the multitude in the Church. -The Rosary Magazine.

ARCHBISHOP GLENNON

DECLARES THERE MUST BE SOME LIMITATIONS TO THE GROWING POWER OF THE STATE

The Most Rev. John J. Glennon D. D., Archbishop of St. Louis, sounded a needed warning on a recent Sunday when he declared in the course of a sermon in his Cathe dral that there must be limitations to the growing power of the State Archbishop Glennon declared that "the tendency of today all over the world is for the State to grow more and more; while the individual is becoming less and less. It was the pride and purpose of the last century to promote and foster a healthy individualism-to speak of individual rights, of his duties-to yield to the State just what was necessary for its existence. Property should be protected-the rights of the individual protected—a maximum of personal liberty, and a minimum of legal limitation.

"There are many now who think this gospel of individualism is a fail It has led to disorganizationnational weakness-state inefficiency It has given occasion to the exploita tion of one individual or a group of individuals by another individual or a group thereof. The State lacking abroad; and in its weakness became an inviting prey to State with centralized power and resources at its

The present disastrous war in Europe has done much to accentuate these things. Some nations were

trolled by the government, their men were trained to be soldiers, the science both of war and peace organization, in the directive power the State, soon found out that they were doomed; unless, they, too, would come together, unless their a preacher of the gospel is—to preach governments would absorb, take the gospel."—New World. would come together, unless their over, utilize the resources at their disposal, compel men to enlist and people to sacrifice their substance, and yield up their property, and fur-

ther, still, their lives.
"Until today we find that among the belligerent nations the individual who can fight is compelled to do so: the one who cannot, must work the fighting man; and the whole nation must go out at the bidding of its rulers to fight for an idea repel a people who have an idea, or a method that they do not like.

"With us it has not gone so far We have not reached the conscription point yet; nor compulsory mili tary service; nor the government tary service; nor the government ownership of railroads or telegraph bedight or foods supplies or land, or industry; but we are moving in that direction Recent legislation is a move in evidence, and much of the legislation of the last few years has a similar

"Nor am I criticising this tendency The truth is, the times have changed The grouping of capital into trusts breaks. Where are they to go for protection-for the adjudication of The Pope looked the situation their claims? The State must intersquarely in the face. He did not vene; and intervention means play off the laborer against his always the assertion of a new author employer, or vice versa. He wrote ity—the opening of a new field of

"But there must be limitations to the growing power of the State. honestly and candidly, pointing out abuses where they existed, prescribed democracy may become the worst, ing remedies where these were and most pestiferous of tyrannies. foster seeds of righteousness and through it all the form and name of a Republic. And first of all, a secufind in the Pope's letter descriptions for, nor claim jurisdiction over the gruesome fidelity to the truth might religion. It may not coerce conreligion also must be free.

of Socialism. If the Sovereign Pontiff had anything in common with the Socialist, it was only a sharp insight knowledge necessary unto good citizenship. But, it is not obligated to train and produce for the community lawyers, doctors, preachers or scientists at the cost of the taxpayers.

The Catholic school, created at throughout. It goes on the assumption that there is still reigning above by the voluntary subscriptions, undertakes to teach its pupils a knowledge of God, and a willing obedience to His laws-a knowledge of our counman has a right to possess those try-a profound, loyal and immediate support of our government. It would build up the individual conscience, the moral law, the duties and rights each man that which is his right. of citizenship. As such it has a As soon, then, as the divine law is right to the protection of the State interfered with social complications that it so whole-heartedly defends must result. As soon as religion is for the community whose best

Some say a school in this very practical age is just a place where boys and girls may learn how to make a living. Well, my friends, even according to this very criterion, the Catholic schools It would be well for every Catholic examinations ever show), are the the exact sciences, in the fitting the youth for a business or profess

"But even if this were not so, I been stated in clearer, more unmistake it as far more important for a his responsibility to God, his Father arriving when I must close sarily fails, because his life and work are without meaning, sanction or support. The lure of gold may lure him on; and he who follows may be successful, but only as a slave." Providence Visi or.

WHAT ONE MAN FOUND OUT

An estimable gentleman, a clergyman, who went abroad with the Ford Peace (?) Expedition, returned America a sadder but much wiser The Reverend Dr. Aked declares that he learned what he knew before, only better, that "the business of a preacher of the gospel is-to preach the gospel." It would be well if others were to

profit by Dr. Aked's words of wisdom. Lor The world may be prodigiously impressed by the gymnasium and Inhlunch-room brand of religion to Afri which some of our non-Catholic brethren have been giving themselves | A fri for a decade or so past; impressed J.A. with it as an example of material C. D.

statesmen, there should seem to be organized, disciplined, prepared, achievement and businesslike efficiency, but the world will not, because of it, be brought nearer to Christianity.

Unless we are greatly mistaken, a reaction is setting in. All signs point to it, not the least among which is the recovered conviction of the man in the street that, to quote Dr. Aked once more, "the business of

THE SCEPTIC

The sceptic sneers away his very And binds in many folds a bandage

tight his eyes, lest a beam of light Might by some chance creep through;

Of fame and lucre which is his might

From his weak grasp. Alas, when every night

and then the dole

With God's own presence, that a fool should toll

The jangling bells of discord, and awake In trusting minds a sad inquietude:

Should wreck a simple faith and ruthless break

A life of happiness. Base servitude To earthly fame! He would dethrone To gain from fortune but a scornful

MICHAEL J. SHEA. in Notre Dame Scholastic

"FIVE MINUTES BEFORE MASS'

"In most instances," says the Catholic Citizen, "there is absolutely

no excuse for coming late to church People are not hurried or pressed by other affairs on Sunday. If they utes after the services have begun it is wholly because of an unreasonable found. It is for this reason that we lar State may not seek to legislate fear of spending too much time in the house of God. Else, of social conditions which in their soul. It may not create, nor teach studious care which people take of leaving the house only with suffi science. Under a free government cient margin of time to reach the "In the field of education the much precaution lest they be too State may supervise, assist, promote early? They are not gingerly about and protect. It may demand that coming some minutes before the its coming citizens shall receive the play begins at places of amusebefore the ments. They waste ten times the time thus 'lost' otherwise during the day. But is the time that a Christian spends in church just befo e the services begin really 'lost?' The expected answer is: by the expense, not of the taxpayers, but no means. A sterling Catholic has expressed the opinion that five minutes' reflection and self-communion before the priest comes to the altar is productive of the best spiritual results. A practice of reaching the church five minutes before the services have begun and of spending the time in strictly religious reflectionpowerfully assisted by the associations of the place-has always prepared an excellent disposition for sisting at the sacred ceremony that follows."

> You must use a bit to make a safe horse, a safe man, and a safe artist, -" Keystones of Thought,"

FATHER FRASER'S CHINESE

Taichowfu, China, Dec. 11, 1915. Dear Readers of CATHOLIC RECORD

have a conscience, and follow its in the RECORD, but when it is less I Without these, the boy chapels, discharge my catechists and may make a living for a while; but he will not make it long. He neces-dollars coming in weekly. I beseech you to make one more supreme effort during 1916 to keep this mission on its feet. You will be surprised to learn what a great deal I am doing with \$100 a week-keeping myself and curate, 30 catechists, 7 chapels, and free schools, 8 churches in different cities with caretakers supporting two big catechumenates of men, women and children during their preparation for baptism and building a church every year. Yours gratefully in Jesus and Mary

00

00

00

00

| onor of Our Lady 2 iend, Fitzroy Harbor 5 Vhite, Charlottetown 1 iend, New Waterford 1 McGregor, Appleton 2 | iously acknowledged | \$7,948 |
|---|----------------------|---------|
| riend, Chepstow 1 riend, Summerstown 1 station | end, Judique | |
| riend, Chepstow 1 riend, Summerstown 1 station | hanksgiver | 1 |
| Station 1 tto Reader 5 O'Leary, London 2 onor of Our Lady 2 iend, Fitzroy Harbor 5 Vhite, Charlottetown 1 end, New Waterford 1 McGregor, Appleton 2 | riend, Chepstow | 1 |
| to Reader | riend, Summerstown | |
| . O'Leary, London 2 onor of Our Lady 5 iend, Fitzroy Harbor 5 //hite, Charlottetown 1 hend, New Waterford 1 McGregor, Appleton 2 | Station | 1 |
| onor of Our Lady 2 lend, Fitzroy Harbor 5 //hite, Charlottetown 1 lend, New Waterford 1 McGregor, Appleton 2 | etto Reader | 5 |
| iend, Fitzroy Harbor 5 White, Charlottetown 1 dend, New Waterford 1 McGregor, Appleton 2 | . O'Leary, London | 2 |
| White, Charlottetown 1 end, New Waterford 1 McGregor, Appleton 2 | onor of Our Lady | 2 |
| end, New Waterford 1 McGregor, Appleton 2 | iend, Fitzroy Harbor | 5 |
| McGregor, Appleton 2 | hite, Charlottetown | 1 |
| | end, New Waterford | 1 |
| wyer, St. John's 5 | McGregor, Appleton | 2 |
| | wyer, St. John's | 5 |

Merchants' Bank of Canada ESTABLISHED 1864

Paid-up Capital Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits 7,250,984 **GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS** 206 Branches and Agencies in Canada

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

in a case of

Rheumatism or Neuritis

promotes a genial, comforting warmth that per-

meates the affected joint.

Its stimulating

effect quickens the

circulation of the

blood, relieves the

congestion and sub-

In all cases of pain-causing

disorders of the blood,

such as Rheumatism, Sci-

atica, Neuritis, etc., THER-

MOGENE brings immediate

and unfailing comfort and

dues the pain.

BY REV. N. M. REDMONI NINETEENTH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST

THE DANGERS THAT SURROUND US But they made light of it, and went their s, one to his farm, another to his merchan-(Matt. xxii, 5.)

Our text seems aptly expressive of the conduct of the lovers of the world regarding the life to come. The alarming point, however, for consideration, is the sad fact that they are a large majority of every generation. Hence the danger is apparent to which we are necessarily exposed. Though humiliating, we are forced to admit that it is the fashion of our nature to accept as it mode of conduct what the majority endorses by word and act, especially when it harmonizes with our corrupt tendency. Our predicament, therefore, is similar to that of a person caught in a rapid, mighty tide or torrent. We must struggle as long as we remain in the world or perish eternally. The tens of thousands of the world's votaries that crowd its cities and highways teach us by word and act to make light of the life to come, and to give all our attention to the present. The comparatively few that follow the teachings of the gospel appeal to us by word and work, for Christ's sake and for our own eternal welfare, to make the hereafter the great business of our life. It is needless to say whom we should esteem as our true friends. One of the three capital enemies of God and our soul, against which we had to solemnly vow before we could enter the ranks of Christians, is the world. Even were we not bound by such a solemn engagement, the peremptory declaration of Christ and His apostles should suffice to make us understand that it is impossible to espouse the cause of the world and its votaries without being enemies of Christ and His doctrine. He tells us that "the world hates Him;" that "it neither sees, nor knows, nor can receive the Spirit of truth;" that "its works are evil;" that "we must not be con-formed to the world;" that "the friendship of the world is the enemy whoever, therefore, will be of God; whoever, theretoes, with the afternoon of God. And again: "If any man loveth the world, the love of the Father is not in him; for all that is in the world, the lust of the flesh, the lust of the eyes, and the pride of life, is not of the Father, but is of used to shake their heads and shut the world." How terrible are these their lips when others spoke of him. texts when we consider that By the time he was forty he was lost. the lives of the great bulk of mankind are by them condemned, when they tell us that the love of the world and the love of stood by him. When he died a few God are in no way consistent; and formally condoled with his widow, yet, alas, whilst the latter is of abso-

With a nature that is always an invalid and prone to evil, we are constantly in the midst of those who are dangerously ill with the distemper of worldliness. Are we not, therefore, our whole life long, in danger of catching the distemper? We are sick, and the atmosphere in which we live is rank with the disease to which our nature inclines. Viewing our case from another point, do we not stand in very great danger of loving that which it is death for us to love, when almost all that we hear and see is calculated to lead us in that direction? "From the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh," say the Scriptures. The hearts, therefore, and they are legion that are love-sick with the world—furnish unlimited matter in time and out of time for conversation according to their passion.

These conversations are eloquent, because they are the outpourings of passion. Hence they are singularly successful in inclining us to think and feel concerning them; and othis the more, since the weakness of our nature furnishes a responsive element. The extent of the danger to which we are exposed will strike the Christian with greater force when the recollects, that had he no other sin than to love the possession of any-thing in this world more than the friendship of God, his life would be a failure. Only the occasion can prove his preference. Alas! how often occasions set forth bad examples, such as our text presents for consideration. How many in the past have bartered; how many in the State in larger quantities than the present are willing, at a when the saloons were running all moment's notice, to renounce the day and much of the night." friendship of God for the merest trifle! Such examples, with which we are daily surrounded, bear down upon us with far more force than even the eloquence of speech. It is, as we have already considered, the wont of the great body of mankind to live according to the spirit and maxims of the world. Is it not the case that only the few, the very few, live according to the spirit and maxims of the religion of Christ?

lute necessity for salvation, the former is the constant companion of

a large majority of mankind.

dear to us than the practice of our far in the insanity of our weakness religion. The occasion is the test, as to throw out of the garden of our and this presents itself as often as religious duty demands us to leave accumulating for thousands of years our farm or our merchandise and give duty our attention and service. If, when the demand comes, we "make light of it and go our ways," "We have today, then, an intelligent culture that is well protected by one to his farm, another to his merchandise," it is clear that the love of things earthly has our heart. This sin suffices to bring on our eternal ruin. To put it mildly a grave sus.

speak to vacant pews. The premise of his suspicion is greatly strengthened when, frequently during the week, he can see around him, those who on Sundays almost continually excuse themselves from attending church on the plea of inconvenience or distance, and when he perceives that those of the town, whose pews but too often proclaim their absence, are most attentive to every detail of their worldly business. Besides, he difficult to appreciate it as it deserves. is not forgetful of the fact that those of whom he has reason to complain wonderful bits of work in the whole can find time to run about to hear stumpers, fanatics and even ridi-culers of religion. It is painful to think that such defection should be found in the ranks of true Christians notwithstanding their solemn baptismal engagement, and the knowledge that eternal ruin must be the result of their conduct. They side with that world which the gospel reprobates: with that world for which Jesus Christ did not pray, and which reciprocally prays not to Him; which, in fine, makes light of the future life and is all for the present. Great God, how foolish man is to throw his soul away in such a stupid fashion! His all is his soul, and your inspired word would have him fully understand this when it asks him: "What shall it profit a man if he shall gain the whole man, if he shall gain the whole world, and lose his own soul?"

TEMPERANCE

WHY PEOPLE VOTE DRY

"Yes, I am a crank," says a writer in a contemporary, "and I am proud of it, for if any man has a right to be a 'temperance crank' it is I. I was but a little boy when I learned the cause of my mother's tears. When father and mother were married, my father's family thought he was marrying 'beneath his social status.' He was rich and mother was poor. But long before father's death mother was the bread-winner of the

I learned to lie awake those dreadful nights waiting, as I knew mother was sleepless in her own room, for father's return. At first it was from the club. At last it was from the public house. He had been well-born, well-educated, was a graduate of one of our best colleges, and before he was thirty he had a large law practice and was spoken of for an important judgeship By the time he was thirty-five his friends abandoned him, and only his dis-tressed and tearful wife, my mother, Why should I not hate the public house?"—Everybody's Monthly.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE

Here is a campaign method in favor of total abstinence against which no one will object:

Three beers a day for a year (\$54. would bring into the home : one barrel of flour; 5 pounds of sugar; 20 pounds of cornstarch; 10 pounds of macaroni; 10 quarts of beans; 4 twelve-pound hams; 1 bushel of sweet potatoes; 3 bushels of Irish potatoes; 10 pounds of rice; 10 pounds of coffee; 20 pounds of crackers; 100 bars of soap; 5 quarts of cranberries; 10 bunches of celery; 10 pounds of prunes; 3 dozen oranges; 20 good beefsteaks. But this is not all; there would be in one pocket of all; there would be in one pocket of the workingman's trousers a five-dollar bill marked, "A new dress for mother," and in another pocket a five-dollar bill marked, "To buy those for the children."

The far-reaching liberty with regard to far-rea

THE FACTS IN THE CASE Says the Catholic Sentinel, of Portland, Oregon, (a"dry" State:) great deal is said about the vast sums of money that now go out of the State of California for liquors under the dry law arrangements. But a man of some experience in these matters tells us that under the saloon regime five or six of the more prosperous saloons in Portland would send more money each month to Peoria and Louisville than the whole city now sends to California in a similar period. The grocers who now get cash for their goods know whether the or-

THE REFORMATION SMOTHERED THE AESTHETIC

Gerhardt Hauptmann, (Prot.) in his "Sunken Bell"

"I, as a Protestant, have had often to regret that we purchased our freedom of conscience, our individual liberty, at entirely too high a price. In order to make room for a small Where do we stand? Our name is worth nothing if our spirit and maxims be those of the world—if our farm or our merchandise is more mean little plant of personal life, we destroyed a whole garden of fancy, and hewed down a virgin forest of aesthetic ideas. We went even so souls the fruitful soil that had been

ruin. To put it mildly, a grave suspicion that some in his parish are thus soul-bound, cannot well be absent from the priest's mind when

FIVE MINUTE SERMON he is not unfrequently compelled to need gardeners who will cause the present sterilizing process of the oil to stop, and will enrich the surface by working up into it the rich layers beneath. In my work-room there is ever before me the photograph of Sebaldus' Tomb (model Metropolitan Museum, New York). This rich German symbol rose from the invisible in the most luxuriant develop mental period of German art. As a product of that art, it is very field of artistic accomplishment.
The soul of all the great medieval period encircles this silver coffin, wrapping it up into a noble unity, and enthrones on the very summit of death, Life, as a growing child. Such a work could only have come to its perfection in the protected spaces of the old Mother Church."

MEXICAN QUESTION IS RELIGIOUS, SAYS MGR. KELLEY

"The vexed question in Mexico is not the agrarian but the religious question," said Mgr. Kelley before the Catholic Federation. "Religion and religious freedom are the causes of the whole fight. It is a fight against the Catholic Church, such as was waged in Portugal, Italy and South America, but I believe it found a climax in Mexico.

Discussing President Wilson's appointments to the Mexican Commission the speaker said he understood that one of its members is a Protest ant minister.

"The Villistas and the Zapatistas are not opposed to religion except that they do not want the priests to work much among the people, to have the distribution of charities, or to have Catholic institutions, such as schools. These things became obnoxious to them, and the result of this was that the freedom of religious practice became curtailed.

'Now to prove to you that the Mexican question is not a land ques-tion I will say there are millions and millions of acres of land which the Government is willing to sell to the people at a couple of pesos an acre if the people only care to take up its "The real question-which is the

religious one-cannot be settled without the United States stepping Mexico cannot live without us.

The speaker told of priests being put in jail and forbidden to hear confessions. This oppression, he said, was at the hands of the Socialists in power in Yucatan.

'The government of Yucatan is therefore about the same form of government as that of Russia, except that at least Russia has a Duma where matters are taken up and dis cussed."-The Monitor.

WHERE SANCTITY IS SANCTIFIED

Protestants lack spiritual liberty By the refusal to permit them to practice early Christian devotions. full development of their spiritual life is denied them. This is the contention of the famous German con vert, Dr. Albert von Ruville, professor of history at the University of Halle-Wittenberg. In the story of his conversion as it is told in "Back to Holy Church," he writes:

Still higher motives might be added have altogether no religious duties unless they lay some on themselves abstinence by conviction.—America. or unless the law of the State inter-Towards the positive venes. side, however, liberty is considerably limited. A Protestant cannot visit the church daily or whenever he likes, because it is locked out of church time. He cannot attend a daily service in church. He can hardly go to Communion according to his desire, but only on stated and infrequent occasions. He cannot receive the true body of the Lord. It is made difficult for him to go to auricular confession; and true absolution, as instituted, is not offered to him. . . . He must not ask holy persons, not even the Apostles or the Holy Virgin, for their intercession. He must not make a vow or institute orders which are founded on such vows, be the purpose ever so noble. . . . Altogether he must do nothing which is considered specific-

ally Catholic." — "Back to Holy Church," pp. 129-30. Longmans, Green and Co., 1912. Implicit in the revolt of other Protestants against Protestantism, has been the desire to re-obtain the spiritually developing practices of Catholicism. Maturin and Benson entered the Catholic Church because they found devotional freedom there. The Reverend R. J. Campbell, in his present strenuous insistence that Christians may pray for their dead, is attempting to reinstitute a Catholic custom. And the Reverend J. M. Lloyd Thomas, former Anglican minister, and now leader in the Free Catholic Movement, recently and quite hopefully asserted from the pulpit of Trinity church in Glasgow:

"There is not a usage, not a liturgy, not a symbol, not a sacrament, not

tian enthusiastically fond of divine and should abhor this constant forbidden in the Protestant church." matters, who wants to come as near as possible to his Lord and Redeemer, and serve Him according to the powerful longing of his heart, should feel as if he were in a strait-jacket,

THERMOGENE is a light,

dry, fleecy wadding medi-

cinally treated. Apply it

to the skin just as it comes

from the box. It can be kept

in place by a piece of tape or any kind of bandage.

—is British made and has won the gratitude of thousands of sufferers. Its merits have gained for it the recognition of the British Red Cross Society, the Royal Navy, Military

Invented by Vandenbroech, the famous Belgias chemist. British made by the Thermogene Co Limited, Haywards Heath, England.

Price 50 cents from your Druggist or from

Harold F. Ritchie & Co. Limited

Authorities and many hospitals.

(Back to Holy Church, p. 130.)-New

The highest duty that ever comes to a man is not to do a deed of prowess or win a material victory, but to endure, suffer and die The brave find a home in every truth and freedom.-John Boyle



HALLAM'S FUR STYLE BOOK

ps—Animal Bait, Fish
3, Tackle, and complete
of sportsmen's supplies,
try low prices. 32 Page
John Hallam
Limited
TORONTO



Give and

An urgent call for help again goes forth from the Motherland's mighty lifesaving agency — the British Red Cross. The Empire is called upon to give greatly, give lovingly, give quickly, that the sick, wounded and suffering on all the battle fronts may not languish and perish in their hours of deepest need.

Here is a great work in which all can share. The Joint War Committee of the British Red Cross Society and Order of St. John is the only institution which carries voluntary aid to the sick and wounded of the British forces on land and sea in every region of the war Thousands of lives of our bravest and best are saved through this splendid work. YOUR gift may save a life. Isn't it worth doing? It is. GIVE!

Make "Our Day" Your Red Cross Gift Day Give on October 19th

Ontario's princely gift in 1915 of \$1,514,000 rang, a clarion mercy call, throughout the Empire. The clarion mercy call, throughout the Empire. The British Red Cross were grateful beyond measure, and their appeal through Lord Lansdowne, President, now comes to us as to friends who sympathize and help. The need is greater to-day than a year ago—it is ever growing. Will Ontario do less than she did last year? No! GIVE—give a day's pay, give all you can, GIVE

Premier Hearst Has Seen the Work

"My visit to England and France has aroused deeper appreciation than ever of the splendid work of the Red Cross. It deserves every support, and I trust the people of Ontario will respond with their usual generosity to the British Red Cross Appeal for October 19th."

HON. W. H. HEARST, Prime Minister of Ontario.

He gives twice who gives quickly. Your help is needed NOW!

The Motherland's only direct appeal to us for help in this great war is her great Red Cross mercy work.

Ontario's response must and will be quick and generous.

Give through the Treasurer of your Local Committee or, send your subscription to the Clerk of your municipality—or, make it payable to Hon. T. W. McGarry, Treasurer British Red Cross Fund for Ontario, Parlia-

Don't Let Your Stricken Defenders Call in Vain, but

Give and heal!

The Red Cross looks after the transportation of sick and wounded—it equips thousands of hospitals, rest and convalescent homes, it supplies countless requisites for hospital work, clothing and other comforts. Over 2,000 Red Cross Motor Ambulances are at work on the various fronts, while "rest stations," hospital trains, steamers and launches, food for prisoners, books, special work for the blind, etc., etc., are a few, only, of Red Cross activities.

The Sick and Wounded Call For Your Help Give on October 19th

Your gift will go entirely to the British Red Cross, where, again, through much voluntary work, the working expenses are cut down to only 214% of the total revenue. Thus, if you give \$10, actually \$9.771/2 goes to the healing and saving of some stricken hero. The expenses of the Ontario Committee, advertising printing, etc., are being met entirely by the Provincial

Mr. N. W. Rowell, K.C., Brings a Red Cross Message

"I bring a message of cheer to those who have relatives at the front and who fear they may be wounded. I believe every-thing human skill can do, that human care and sympathy can provide, is being done and provided each day and each night throughout the year by the Army Medical Corps and the Red Cross. It is a perfect marvel of efficiency."

MR. N. W. ROWELL, K.C., Leader of the Opposition.



CHATS WITH YOUNG MEN

THE TEN DEMANDMENTS

Some of our biggest business ideas come out of Chicago. A big business man there has drawn up a of rules which he calls the Ten Demandments and posted them over his establishment. Here they are: Rule I.—Don't lie—it wastes my time and yours. I'm sure to catch you in the end and that's the wrong

Rule II.-Watch your work, not the clock. A long day's work makes long day short, and a short day's

work makes my face long.
Rule III.—Give me more than I expect and I'll give you more than you expect. I can afford to increase your pay if you increase my profits. IV.-You owe so much to yourself that you can't afford to owe anybody else. Keep out of debt or

keep out of my shops. Rule V.—Dishonesty is never an accident. Good men, like good women, can't see temptation when they meet it.

VI.—Mind your own business and in time you'll have a business of

Rule VII.-Don't do anything here which hurts your self-respect. The employe who is willing to steal for me is capable of stealing from me.

Rule VIII.—It's none of my business what you do at night. But if dissipation affects what you do the next day, and you do half as much as I demand, you'll last half as long as you hoped

Rule IX.—Don't tell me what I'd like to hear but what I ought to hear. I don't want a valet to my vanity, but I need one for my dollars.

Rule X .- Don't kick if I kick-if you're worth while correcting, you're worth while keeping. I don't waste time cutting specks out of rotten apples.—The Monitor.

WHY HE COULDN'T GAMBLE

"Would there be any harm in going with my friends and betting a dollar on the horse they pick out?" A weekly paper tells a story about a young woman who asked this ques-tion, and about the man who answered it. His answer is worth remembering:

"Well," Mac said slowly "I can only speak for myself. I couldn't afford to bet even a dollar on the races, for two reasons, and the first one is that it would break my mother's heart."

woman in the next room nodded, with eves that were suddenly Mac's mother had died six years before. But Beth's father still listened expectantly.

'The second reason is selfish, or at least, practical," Mac's voice went on. 'Since I've been working up my own business I've had search lights turned on me when I didn't know it. The very men who have trusted me with their money began by sending agents round to the office to find out about me. They'd ask the fellows knew me best, 'Does Bentley drink?' and the boys had to say. 'Drinks a little, doesn't he—a glass now and then?' 'No, not a That's been worth thousands in cold cash to me, Beth, don't you And it might be, 'Does he gamble ? gamble?' 'No, doesn't gamble.'
'Never?' 'Oh, well, maybe a dollar or so on the races.' See? I might as well have risked a hundred, as far as the effects goes. I don't know how it is with Hamilton or his wife, or you, but for myself, I can't afford

The next minute came the sound of the door closing after Mac and of Beth's step as she went up-stairs.

Then the war in the next room

Then the war in the state of the war in the next room which had been thrown out of the war in the next room war in the next room which had been thrown out of the war in the next room which had been thrown out of the war in the next room which had been thrown out of the business she believed she had nodded with a satisfied smile. "Mac's all right," he murmured. "I'd trust him with anything—even my daughter."—Sacred Heart Review. "I'm glad

YOUNG MEN AND MONEY If there is anything more pathetic than the man who never had a home or friends, or money, it is the man who had a home and did not appreci-

human life that men must work and cries vegetables through the streets. sacrifice and save; practice thrift for years; accumulate a competence, and for one reason or another lose it all, and begin over again worse by far, except for the experience.

Men who were once citizens of affluence will be found in the bread line, sleeping in the parks at night, living on relatives, in the poorhouse, selling shoestrings on Broadway, when by better management they might have been in comfortable circumstances.

There are two principal reasons why men lose what they have

First, by being an "easy mark," lending to friends and relatives and unable to say "no" to a request for help or an alluring proposition. Second, the desire to make money fast—not by gambling, but by trying to get a large income from a small principal. The stories of men who have acquired considerable money, and in the desire to make it grow fast have lost it all would fill a book, and no caution is more opportune than this: Hold fast to what you

A few basic and common-sense rules will, if persistently followed, save those who heed them many a pang of regret.

pang of regret.

First: Do not lend to your friends.

Friendship loans are bad; it is a delicate matter to ask for your

Second: Never endorse a note for pony, and who rides to school every anybody. More losses and business disasters have come through lending perhaps any single cause. If you want to help a friend and have the deceive yourself that it is loan. If you can't keep your friends without lending them money better lose them; friends are easier made than

Third: Put your money in a good bank and leave it there. Experience has proven that the average man can do no better than bank his money, for in making private investments risk attends and loss often follows. There are thousands of good banks, and one is no doubt in your town, and bank books are mighty good invest-

Fourth: If you accumulate enough to warrant private investment be satisfied with 5% and never beyond 6%

Experience has again proven the country over that first mortgages on improved property at not more than 50% of a fair market value is the most satisfactory form of investment and yields the highest returns compatible with safety. Savings banks specialize in mortgage loans, and you can follow their lead

with safety.
Sixth: Before making any investment ask your banker if it is legal for him and would he make it; and if not legal question it carefully, and if he turns it down refuse it.

Seventh: Never buy land you have not seen. Millions have been lost in buying lots on the instalment plan, particularly in large cities. The promoter will make the profit not you.

These rules are simple, safe, and easily followed. You won't go wrong if you heed them. They come out of bitter experience, and why should you pay the same price for knowledge other men have paid?-Catholic

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

A GENTLEMAN

I knew him for a gentleman By signs that never fail: His coat was rough and rather worn, His cheeks were thin and pale-A lad who had his way to make,

With little time for play— I knew him for a gentleman By certain signs to-day. He met his mother on the street; Off came his little cap.

My door was shut, he waited there Until I heard his rap. He took the bundle from my hand, And when I dropped my pen,

He sprang to pick it up for me. This gentleman of ten. He does not push and crowd along, His voice is gently pitched; He does not fling his books about As if he were bewitched.

He stands aside to let you pass, He always shuts the door, He runs on errands willingly, To forge and mill and store. He thinks of you before himself,

He serves you if he can, For in whatever company
The manners makes the man. At ten or forty 'tis the same.

The manner tells the tale, And I discern the gentleman

By signs that never fail.

A TRUE GENTLEMAN "I beg your pardon," said Harry Elman to a man in passing. "I was rude; I hope I did not hurt you." bump.

his hat again, Harry turned to join attention as if her health left nothhis playmates What did you raise your hat to that old fellow for?" asked Karl.
"Don't you know him? He's old

who had a home and did not appreciate it, friends and couldn't keep them, money and lost it.

The world is full of derelicts, and every town has its "has beens" who once "were"—had and could not keep. It is a sad commentary on man will be less polite to a man because he wears a shabby coat and

> -The Catholic News. THE GIRL THAT IS RESPECTED AND ADMIRED

Every girl is made happy by knowing that she is respected and admired, but she will be neither respected nor admired unless she sets up the right kind of a standard and lives up to it. The girl of gentle deportment can travel alone at any time, in any place and under any circumstances, free from unwelcome attentions. Good manners are not the possessions of the wealthy, as many young persons seem to think. Many a simple old soul who goes out to hard work daily, if she would keep body and soul together, is a model of refined speech and deportment. Quiet manners give any girl or woman a certain dignity and the girl or woman who deports herself in the right way—who first of all respects herself—is always the recip-ient of whole-souled consideration and courtesy.-The Monitor.

THE SWEETEST LITTLE BOY

faced lads, John and Herbert. Oh, who, father ?" Oh, who, lather? But you must guess," said father. Well," said John, "it is the very

day."
"No," said Mr. Travers, "this one's name to promissory notes than little boy is not rich, and has no pony and never rides to school."
"We'l," said Herbert, " if it is not

money to spare better make a gift that richkid in the brown house, I do outright and forget it than try to not know who it can be, so I won't even guess.' Then I will have to tell you,

said Mr. Travers. "There was a flock of sheep crossing through the town to-day, and they must have come a long way they were so tired, dusty and thirsty. The driver let them rest at the pumping station, and how those sheep did drink. But one poor old sheep was too tired to reach the water, and just laid down on the hot, dusty street. Then I saw the sweetest little boy in town, for, ragged, dirty and tousled, this little fellow rushed from a crowd of companions who were watching the sheep and, filling his tattered straw hat with water, made aim to get more than 6. Danger lies trip after trip to the tired old sheep, until the poor suffering animal was able to rise and go on with the rest. Now, I wonder if there is a finer little boy in this town? If there is, I would certainly like to know him, and hope that if the chance to do a kind act ever comes to my dear boys that they will be as thoughtful as this boy I saw to-day. He surely knows what a blessed thing it is to help, when needed. — Intermountain Catholic.

THE VIRTUE OF "PEP"

When one thinks of a saint, he often thinks of a pale, sanctimonious creature, utterly without nerve face of the physical crises of life. Truth to tell, saints have more courage than ordinary people, for only God matters to them; it is their biographers who make them seem

Take St. Teresa as an example of courage :

Once she, as Mother Superior of the Reformed Carmelites, was taking her nuns to Seville in Spain. On their way they found themselves in the midst of an ugly brawl between some soldiers and peasantry. The nuns had never seen such a brutal scene before and they trembled with fear-all but Mother Teresa. That stalwart, beautiful woman advanced toward the fighters and said:

'My brethren, reflect that God present here. He will judge between you.'

Catholics all, the fighters retreated at the words of this holy woman, lowered their weapons, and went

She was, in fact, a woman strong above others. The year of her death she was already ill when she left for Burgos: the season was severe and the weather frightful. After running great risks from the state of the roads she arrived with her nuns at the banks of the Arlanzon. This river was so swollen that the bridge they must cross could no longer be But Teresa believed that the Lord wished her to finish her mission so she refused to turn back. Smiling, she said to her nuns :

'Let me go first, and if I am drowned, I beg you to about face, and She rode on in her wagon. As the

stream threatened to engulf her, she complained to Jesus Christ: How much longer wilt Thou sow

difficulties in the path of Thy An inward voice answered her:

'It is thus that I treat my friends." "Ah, Lord," she replied. "That is surely the reason Thou hast so few.' She reached Burgos very ill. The been sent on. With her bed drawn Not a bit," said the man, "boys up close to a little barred window, she received everyone with whom "I'm glad to hear it," and lifting she had to deal, and with as much

> ing to be desired. When we ask for the virtues of the saints, let us not forget that one of them is fortitude, or in common speech, "pep."—New World.

PROFANITY

Profanity is not an accomplishpollute their speech.

It is said of General Grant that questioning: "Her own hours when he was in the field one of his would they, too, be imputed? What, staff officers approached him to in all her life, had she done with quote a volley of half drunken and them? Had she not been a mere wholly profane language used by a stroller, a half-bored pilgrim bound for no intended goal, tired with doing purpose by remarking: "Are there any ladies around?" "No," said too many tedious hours?" Grant, "but there are gentlemen." Needless to say the story was like It is not permitted him to be a dawd-MacBeth's amen — it stuck in the ler on life's highway; rose-crowned throat of the would be entertainer.

more musical than the bray of an ass. It never considers that it is a for his brethren; conscious that he trespasser on the sidewalk.

When an officer (as sometimes all too soon, "the night cometh

THAT HELPED HER

"Fruit-a-tives Again Proves Its **Extraordinary Powers**

ROCHON, QUE., March 2nd, 1915. "I have received the most wonderful benefit from taking "Fruit-a-tives". I suffered for years from Rheumatism and change of life, and I took every remedy obtainable without results. I tried "Fruit-a-tives" and it was the only medicine that really did me good. Now I am entirely well-the Rheumatism has disappeared, and the terrible pains in my body are all gone. I hope that others, who suffer from such distressing diseases, will try "Fruit-atives". MADAME ISAIE ROCHON. 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c,

people owe it to their own respecta oility, not to say education or decency, to let the stage know that it is a long cry from originality to vulgarity. A driveling idiot can be profane, but true wit is the thought

At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-

a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

of genius In a Catholic, profanity is detestable. The tongue that touches the Holy Eucharist should never be as an adder's fang tipped with poison. The ear that is filled with the happy promise of Christ's words should no entertain a violation of Christ's name. The heart that is the very tabernacle of Christ's graces should not laugh when the devils are delighted.

The question here presents itself, what should we do when we hear the name of our Lord profaned? One of the readiest and most eloquent rebukes possible is for a man to quietly and reverently take off his hat in veneration and so he will punish the defamer and make ready atonement for the insult given our Divine Master. — Brooklyn Tablet.

"TIPPERARY"

There's a hospital in London-St. Dunstan's, Regent's park-where soldiers blinded in battle are being cared for and taught trades suitable to their terrible affliction, so that after the war they may be self-supporting members of society. There are pitiable sights to be seen there. Richard Harding Davis visited the place, and in last Sunday's New York Times gives us an affecting picture of an Irish soldier-a blind Munster Fusilier-singing out the unconquerable lightness and eternal sunshine of his Irish heart. Mr. Davis writes:

A private of the Munsters was weaving a net, and, as though he were quite alone, singing in a fine baritone, "Tipperary." If you want to hear real close harmony, you must listen to southern darkies; and if you want to get the sweetness and melancholy out of an Irish chant, an had heard "Tipperary" before several times, and that it was a march. But I found I had not heard it before. and that it was not a march, but a lament and a love song. The soldier did not know we were listening, and while his angers wove the meshes of the net his voice rose in tones of the most moving sweetness. He did not know that he was facing a window, he did not know that he was staring straight out upon the city of London. But we knew and when in his rare baritone and rare brogue he whispered rather than sang the lines :

Good-bye Piccadilly-Farewell, Leicester Square. It's a long, long way to Tipperary -all of his unseen audience hastily

THEY PASS AWAY AND ARE RECKONED "

In one of John Ayscough's novels ment, although ignorance has so often grinned at it that some reck- lish country house called "The less thinkers believe that they do Moat." In the midst of the garden not measure to their full heighth surrounding it there stands an anuntil they have learned how to cient sun dial upon which is carved this terse legend: Agentleman is never profane; for imputantur "—They pass away and he will not disregard the rights of are reckoned." Contemplating the others by abusing their ears and aged, moss covered bit of stone the shocking their sensibilities.

A Christian is a custodian of time. and waiting to welcome with lute Profanity has become a public nuisance. It crowds the streets. It never strikes itself with the thought pass by. For him, rather, are the burden of the day and the heat; the never strikes itself with the thought that the bark of a mad dog is far spending and being spent; the giving

"Guess who is the sweetest little boy in this town," asked Mr. Travers, as he came to the supper table, with a smiling greeting for his two happythe good order of society, a fine should be a promise of a discharge from public service.

The work that gains us a livelihood — we must perleisure, of which we often forget we form that in any case—but "But you must guess," said father.
"Well," said John, "it is the very rich little boy, who has the pretty rich little boy rich little boy, who has the pretty rich little boy rich little

CAPITAL TRUST CORPORATION Authorized Capital, \$2,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: President: M. J. O'Brien, Renfrew.

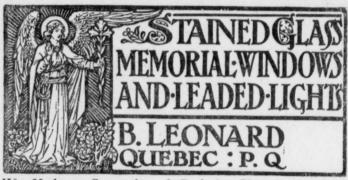
Vice-Presidents: Hon. S. N. Parent, Ottawa; Denis Murphy, Ottawa;
R. P. Gough, Toronto; A. E. Corrigan, Ottawa.

Edward Cass, Winnipeg.
T. P. Phelan, Toronto.
J. J. Lyons, Ottawa.
Gordon Grant, C.E., Ottawa.
Hon. C. P. Beaubien, K.C., Montreal.
Michael Connolly, Montreal.
W. J. Poupore, ex-M. P., Montreal.
Lieut.-Col. D. R. Street, Ottawa. Managing Director: B. G. Connolly.

Assistant Manager: E. T. B. Pennefather.

OFFICES: 10 METCALFE ST., OTTAWA, ONT.

NO MAN CAN FORSEE ACCIDENTS, which may occur to any one of us. If you appoint the Capital Trust Corporation the executor of your will, you provide for the efficient administration of your estate and guard against a change of executors through death, accident or sickness. Our Booklet entitled "The Will That Really Provides," is instructive write for a conv.



We Make a Specialty of Catholic Church Windows



The Danger Zone

Those whose diet is deficient in bodybuilding powers are living in the danger zone and fall to the first attacks of chills, colds and influenza.

Unless you nourish the body the body will fail as surely as an army cut off from its base of supply.

Boyril

just makes all the difference between your being nourished and your not being nourished by your food.

Bovril is the food the body-building powers of which have been proved by independent scientific investigation to be from 10 to 20 times the amount

It must be Bovril









It Doesn't Pay

To buy inferior articles for home use, no matter how small the article is.

With Matches, as with everything else, it pays to buy the best.

Eddy's "Silent Parlor"

Matches

Will save your time and temper, for they are good strikers, Safe, Sure, and

Always ask for EDDY'S

To Quickly Relieve Soreness and Inflammation

Rub in a few drops of Absorbine, Jr. Rub in a few drops of Absorbine, Jr. It is surprising how promptly it penetrates and acts—how clean and pleasant it is to use and how economical, because only a few drops are required to do the

work.
In addition to being a dependable liniment, Absorbine, Jr., is a safe, powerful, trustworthy antiseptic and germicide, which doubles its efficiency and its

when applied to cuts, bruises, and sores, it kills the germs, makes the wound aseptically clean, and promotes rapid, healthy healing. It allays pain and inflammation promptly. Swollen glands, painful vericose veins, wens, and bursal enlargements yield readily to the application of Absorbine, Jr. Absorbine, Jr., is sold by leading druggists at \$1.00 and \$2.00 a bottle or sent direct postpaid.

Liberal trial bottle postpaid for 10c. in stamps. W. F. Young, P. D. F., 299 Lymans Bldg., Montreal, Can.

BELLS, PEALS, CHIMES



ROYAL YEAST

Has been Canada's favorite yeast for over a quarter of a century. Bread baked with Royal Yeast will keep fresh and moist longer than that made with any other, so that a full week's supply can easily be made at one baking, and the last will be just as good as the first. MADE IN CANADA

E.W.GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED WINNIPEO TORONTO, ONT. MONTREAL

Monitor.

ST. FRANCIS AND **EPISCOPALIANS**

(The Protestant Episcopalians are to erect a chapel, dedicated to St. Francis of Assisi, at the University of Wisconsin. The following article, written by Rev. M. C. Stone, chaplain to the Protestant Episcopalian students at the University, appeared in the Milwaukee Church Times for September.)

About seven hundred years ago, a young man named Francis knelt before the cross of a little ruined chapel outside Assisi, and there found the inspiration and vision the fruit of which was one of the greatest spiritual revivals Europe has ever known; the inauguration and spread of the Franciscan movement.

The vision was so intense that it emed as if the figure on the cross lic federation convention. lived and that our Lord spoke to him. And the words which gave the spirit-ual ideal to his whole life were: of the Sermon on the Mount, strengthened by the grace of the Sacrament, St. Francis and his little band began

that movement which spread in all directions, reaching out to the poor and outcast as well as to the rich. never failed to win for him a hear-

No saint is better known and more unexpected sources one hears St. Francis' praises sung. I remember at Yale hearing my professor in history say, with all the force of an important announcement: "I should impressed at the time.

So it is that I feel that in choosing the name of St. Francis for the chapel of the University we have done wisely. It brings to the stu-dents' attention a fact of which sight is often lost; there have been saints since the apostles' time. Those St. Francis is, and considerably more about him than is known of some of the apostles. They all admire himin fact the students themselves chose his name for their chapel, and such a name ought to be an inspiration to them. But neither have we a high good people find it difficult to answer. a name ought to be an inspiration to the many that will center there. The Rev. George Craig craftily insinuates an unworthy Stewart said in an address before the students, at the first meeting in connection with the present campaign, that we ought to take as our motto the words which came to St. Francis the time of his conversion "Build My Church," words which should be to us what they were to him-an inspiration and a call to the work before us. That suggestion we accepted, and it now goes forth blazoned on our banners. - The

THE IMPORTANCE OF TEACHING THE CATECHISM

One of the first acts of the last to write an important encyclical on a matter that at first sight we might think beneath his notice. Pope Pius X. was for many years a parish priest and he knew the needs of the people. His letter was not on grave, social or political questions, but on the teaching of catechism.

He said that many are eager to engage in works that win applause, but do not care to confine themselves to the less showy work of instructing the young in religion. Why is it, asked the Holy Father, that so many fall away from their faith? It is due to ignorance, crass ignorance of the mysteries of relig-There is some chance for those who have been taught their religion returning at some crisis in life, but there is little or no hope for those ignorant of their religion returning to God and the Church.

flowed and blood hath touched blood." Pius X. said there is no work nearer the heart of our Divine and like compensation accorded

Sacred Heart of Jesus. The priest can do little unless parents co-oper ate and send the children regularly to instructions and impress upon them the importance of studying and attending regularly. The teachers who co-operate with the priest can prepare themselves to do this great duty well and thus be doing a most meritorious work efor the glory God and the salvation of souls.-The

WILL BEAR WATCHING

It is surely the height of impu dence for one who is familiar with the campaign of slander that has been carried on by anti-Catholic papers and "lecturers" to question tion for thoughtful Christians the propriety of Cardinal O'Connell's ponder, writes Rev. Charles E. Jefferspeech at the opening of the Cathodinal answered most forcibly the accusations of disloyalty leveled against Catholics by the "Guardians" and the thrilling; how we take up and throw aside successively the book, the magazine Build My Church." Living the life of Liberty" and their several imita tors throughout the country. It left in the newspaper, to "skim the nothing to be desired as a complete headlines, look over the jottings,

refutation of calumny.

But now we are asked by editors who have not themselves descended to repeat these calumnies, but who going afar to evangelize the heathen, spreading from town to town and from city to city. And everywhere it went, it won. For the simple (Christikhers and Christikhers and Chris it went, it won. For the simple Methodist, Baptist or Presbyterian Christlikeness of St. Francis, together convention opening with a disclaimer with his perfect loyalty to the Church, of disloyalty?" Unhappily, we have had to record unfounded accusations made against the Catholic Church by sectarian conventions. The Cardin loved in Christendom. From quite al's disclaimer was meant for them as well as for the lower class of calumniators.

Yes, if calumnies had not been uttered against the Church it would which fails to stir the mind. The be unnecessary for anyone to underexcepting only Christ Himself." I remember how strongly we all were impressed at the time.

were to form the bad habit of aspersing their neighbors' loyalty there might be need for Methodist, Baptist and Presbyterian assemblies to the methods of the variety theater is tremendous. Religion, men tell us, must be made interesting unless the material that the material the material their loyalty. But Catholics are not engaged in the business of maligna regard for the truth and for the good name of their neighbors. It would be well if as much could be said for those who are inclined to who have studied history know who find fault with Cardina! O'Connell's les teach the art of story telling? utterances.

We have little respect for calumniators. They are, as a rule, malicious and conscious evil doers. A thief is respectable compared to against false accusations. He may pose as a friend—but we distrust his

A NOTED CATHOLIC

MAY RECEIVE WASHINGTON POST

Washington, D. C., Oct. 31, 1916. It is rumored in diplomatic circles that a new Ambassador is to be appointed to represent the Austro-Hungarian monarchy in Washington, in the person of Count Albert Apponyi of Budapest. The appointment would bring to the United Supreme Pontiff of the Church was States one of the most able statesmen of Europe, an orator of universal fame, and a Catholic gentleman of the highest type.

Count Apponyi, who has long since passed his sixtieth birthday, was the son of Count George Apponyi, leader, in his day, of the Conservative party in Hungary. The present count was educated by the Jesuits in Kalksburg, Lower Austria. In his younger days he was joined to his father's—the Conservative party, which he left in the late '70s for the opposition, and when, in 1905, that party raised objection to the action of the Crown, in making Hungarian the official language of the army, he joined himself to the socalled '48, or Independent party, the leader of which was Francis, son States. Under the premiership of Alexander Wekerle, Count Apponyi The Holy Father quoted the prophet Osee, who says: "There is no truth and there is no mercy and there is no knowledge of God in the there is no knowledge of God in the fessors and teachers of religious land. Cursing and lying and killing and theft and adultery have over-direction many of the higher schools

him, throughout the large cities of the country. Much of his reputation as a brilliant orator was acquired at the Peace Congress at

The Hague, to which he was sent as official representative of his country.

No phase of Count Apponyi's life affords greater interest to Catholics than his deep religious nature. It is said that scarcely a morning fails to find him receiving Holy Communion.

Throughout all his political life, no matter of moment was decided upon, until after he had sought the advice

Will the next step be to return to the classification of the Commandments, which most Protestants abandoned at the time of the soand prayers of his confessor.

When he was well on in years, Count Apponyi married an Austrian countess, a Catholic lady of brilliant parts, and their family life is an exemplary one. It is a familiar sight in the capital city of Hungary to see the noble pair, accompanied by their two children, attending public Mass in the Coronation Church, on the hill of Buda.—New World.

PULPIT VULGARITY

HOW FAR SHALL PREACHERS GO IN ORDER TO CATCH EAR OF CROWD

To what extent the Church should vulgarize its speech and sensationalize its methods to catch the ears and the eyes of the masses is a quesson in The Christian Work. He notes the modern craving for the spectacustory, the storiettes, and seek refuge headlines, look over the jottings, glance through the squibs." We are bored by long editorials. We do not enjoy long plays, and rush to vaude ville and to moving pictures which "give us the sense of rush, and at the same time employ no part of us but our eyes." Dr. Jefferson con-

To a generation so constituted the service is of course somewhat tedious. There is not enough bang and sparkle to it. The anthems are too long, and the prayers lack interest. The preacher is too dignified and he uses only language which good society counts proper. The result is a certain tameness pressure upon the Church to adopt the methods of the variety theater is

Since many people are vulgar in engaged in the business of maligning those of other faiths. They have ople use slang, why not translate the New Testament into slang? Since most people are fond of racey stories, why should not theological seminar-Since the masses of men and women enjoy a drama, why should not a preacher develop his powers as an actor?

These are questions which many multitude, make use of every device which the children of the world have pose as a friend—but we distribute the friendship and his sincerity. He is more than likely a hypocrite who ministers who work their subjects will bear close watching.—True Voice. into fantastic forms, and adopt the methods of the hustling promoters and convert their sermons into theatrical exhibitions, for the sake of making an impression on hearts too indifferent or hard to be reached in any other way. . have had for many years a yellow press, with screaming head-lines and atrocious pictures, and there are many men of intelligence who defend it, and men of character who lend to it the luster of their names. It is not surprising, therefore, that yellow evangelism should have its stout defenders, and that multitudes should feel that anything which makes a stir and draws a throng is justifiable One of the questions for thoughtful men to ponder is. How far should the Church vulgarize its speech and secularize its methods in order to catch the ear of the crowd ?-Liter ary Digest.

SHORTENING THE COMMANDMENTS

"Back to Paul," and "Back to Holy Church" have been expressions of growing frequency on the lips of those outside the Church. Another instance, though one of minor importance, is now engaging the attention of a commission that is to recommend certain changes to the Protestant Episcopal Church at its convention to be held in St. Louis next month. The suggestions are concerned mainly with the ritual, but there is one that has to do with the Ten Commandments. The new form which the commission plans to have the convention adopt is an abbreviation of the form found at present in the catechism of the Pro-testant Episcopal Church and one that approximates, in its brevity, to work nearer the heart of our Divine Lord than that of instructing the young in religion. So says Pope Benedict XV., and so each parish priest always insists on the great importance and necessity of this work.

As an orator, Count Apponyi has few, if any, equals in Europe. He is not only familiar with seven languages, but has mastered the finer points of each of them, and employs with the Catholic Church. A glance at the two places in Holy Scripture, where the Commandments are recorded, Exodus xx: 1-1.7 and Deuteronomy v: 6-21, shows that the new form, while retaining the Scriptural wordpoints of each of them, and employs v: 6-21, shows that the new form the rare diction and delicate shades while retaining the Scriptural word. His apostles to teach the word of God, it is not beneath us. This is largely the work of the priest and of those associated with him, to instruct the young in the mysteries of religion. To do this efficiently is a great work and most pleasing to God and the and most pleasing to God and the sought to arrange a lecture tour for the actual precepts, positive and

negative. The abbreviated form has so much of history that they can distinct advantages, especially for defend it." Cardinal Newman's pedagogical purposes, for it throws into bold relief the essentials of the to day. precepts, and prevents the confusion likely to arise in youthful minds. In adopting the Catholic practice, the convention will give another testimony to the Church's practical wisdom.

abandoned at the time of the so-called Reformation? The Luther-ans clung to the old Augustinian division, in spite of the fact that it was used by Catholics, for it had the sanction of centuries of Christian practice, but the other sects almost without exception, in this as in other things, broke away from the tradi-tional "Roman" practice and took up with the less correct and discarded classification of Philo. Certainly long centuries of honored possession ought to weigh strongly in favor of the classification of St. Augustine. Perhaps, however, this is too much to hope for. But it would seem that the Church's teaching that the First and Second Commandments of the Philonic classification are but two aspects, the negative and the posi tive, of one and the same precept, should commend itself to the consideration of logical thinkers, especially nowadays when it is no longer believed, commonly, at least, that Catholics worship images.

There is a very particular reason for desiring that Protestants should revert to the practice of their Catho lic ancestors, because by doing so they would give to the Ninth Commandment, in the Catholic classification, the prominence it needs. Hitherto most of the sects have relegated "Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's wife" to a secondary posi tion, as a part of their Tenth Commandment and it is now proposed to further obscure it in the catechism of the Protestant Episcopal Church by allowing it no other mention than is implied in "Thou shalt not covet anything that is thy neighbor's." This is to be deplored. If there ever was a time when unruly desires, whose illicit and immoral end is the divorce court, called for explicit prohibition, that time is the present. More, not less, insistence on the sinfulness of adultery in the heart is demanded by the trend of twentieth-century morals. America.

TO THE POINT

Cardinal Newman wrote in 1851: 'What I desire in Catholics is the gift of bringing out what their religion is. You must not hide your talent in a napkin, or your light under a bushe!" And again he said: 'I want a laity not arrogant, not rash in speech, not disputatious but men who know their religion, who enter into it, who know just where stand, who know they hold, and what they do not, who know their creed so well that they can give an account of it, who know

KILLEEN.-At Darcyville, Ont., Mrs. Michael Killeen, aged seventy-four years. May her soul rest in peace.

COMPETENT COOK WANTED. MUST HAVE references. Apply Mrs. Coffey, 504 Wellington St., London, Ont,

EXPERIENCED COOK WANTED, GOOD wages to competent person, must have references. Apply Box T., CATHOLIC RECORD 1976-tf

WANTED A DOCTOR, A DENTIST AND A Lawyer, to locate in a thriving town of central Ontario. Address Box B., CATHOLIC RECORD, London, Ont.

COMPETENT COOK, GENERAL, WAGES \$30 per month. Four in family, State age, references required. Apply Box 12, Thorold, Ont.

NEW ARTIFICIAL FLOWER CO.

NEW ARTIFICIAL FLOWER CO.

WE HAVE STARTED IN BUSINESS TO manufacture a better article than those now engaged in the flower business by using better material and better workstandings by the state of t

ORDER YOUR ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS NOW ORDER YOUR ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS NOW

NOW IS THE TIME TO ORDER YOUR
Artificial Flowers before the Xmas rush. Our
staff of thirty skilled flower makers are always
busy. Carnations. 15, 20, 30 ets. a doz.; June
Roses, 40 ets. a doz.; American Beauty Roses,
40 ets. a doz.; American Beauty Roses,
15, 10, 16 ets.; Poinsettias 50 ets. a doz. Special
prices to the trade. Send your orders to us.
Brantford Artificial Flower Co., Brantford, Ont.
P. S. All charges paid by us.

ALL CHARGES PAID

Do your work cool and comfortable, and a new pin" and always be clean, for the dress washes beautifully Slipped on and buttoned up in a minute and



To-day Send \$1 to-day for the best value obtainable any-where in house dresses. Catalogue shows other style house dresses in gingham and crepe; also wonderful

Write to-day



PARKER SERVICE Known Everywhere Available Everywhere

Just because there is not a "Parker" Agency near you is no reason why you should do without "Parker Service."

The excellence of our work is so well known that it need only be mentioned here.

But the convenience of our service by mail to distant customers is not. Articles of any sort can be sent us either by parcels post or express, and returned in the same manner. We pay the carriage charges one way. Every precaution is taken to ensure their safety in transit.

So many things can be "rescued" by cleaning or dye-ing that the value of this service will be apparent to everyone. When you think of cleaning or dyeing, think of PARKER'S.

Send for a FREE copy of our useful and interesting book on cleaning and dyeing.

Be sure to address your parcel clearly to receiving dept. G. PARKER'S DYE WORKS, LIMITED TORONTO 791 YONGE ST. -

SEARN\$10 AWEEK AT HOME point and meaning DIED

COOK WANTED

WANTED

WANTED MATRON'S ASSISTANTS. APPLY TO MRS-K. Mereto, St. Michael's College, Toronto-1983-tf

M B. A. Branch No. 4, Lond Meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursday of every month at e ght o'clock at their Rooms, 't, Pete's Parish Hall, Richmond Street, Frank Smith, President,

This House Dress \$ 1



Send Order with \$1

VANDERHOOF & CO. LIMITED WINDSOR, - ONTARIO



FREE JOHN HALLAM Limited



FOR FALL **House Cleaning**

FROM YOUR DEALER, 25c. to \$3 Channell Chemical Co., Ltd.

Mission Goods

A very distinct Specialty with us

WRITE FOR TERMS AND PRICES

W. E BLAKE & SON, Limited 128 OHURCH STREET TORONTO, CANADA



The Catholic Record's SPECIAL Combination Offer



FATHER LASANCE'S

My Prayer Book

With a Rolled Gold

Chain Rosary AND Rolled Gold Scapular

Medal ALL FOR \$3



Use This Form in Ordering

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

London, Canada
I wish to take advantage of your Special
Combination Offer and enclose \$3, for which
please send me, prepaid, Father Lasance's
"My Prayer Book" and Rolled Gold R. sary,
with Stone (please state th Stone (please standard the Rolled Gold Scapular Medal.

NAME ADDRESS

Very Complete FIRE-PROOF STEEL CABINET

> to hold your Censors Charcoal, Floats, Wicks, etc. PRICE \$20 MISSION

SUPPLIES A SPECIALTY

J. J M. LANDY 405 YONGE ST. TORONTO

First

Announcement

We have in preparat on a new book under the suggestive title:

The **Facts About** Luther"

which will be ready for the market about October 1st, 1916. The work is written by the Rt. Rev. Mons. P. F. O'Hare, LL.D, who is well known as a writer and lecturer on Lutheranism. The object of the vo'ume is to present the life of Luther its different phases as outlined in the contents.

HE forthcoming celebration to commemorate the 4th centenary of Luther's "revolt" which occurs October, 1917, tend to invest the volume with a special timeliness. But, apart from this consideration, the need has long been felt for a reliable work in English on tuther based on the b-st authorities and writt-n more particularity with a view to the "man on the street". Monsignor 0 Hare admirably fills this want, and the book will be published at so nominal a price that those whom the subject interests may readily procure additional copies for distribution. We also beg to call your attention to the fact that this work will be an excellent addition to the mission table.

The book will have approximately 352 pages and will sell at 25c, per c py. To the clergy and religious a generous discount will be allowed, provided the order is placed before Oct. 1st, 1916.

CONTENTS

1. Luther, his friends and opponents. 2. Luther before his defect on. 3. Luther and Indulgences.

4. Luther and Justification. 5. Luther on the Church and the Pope. 6. Luther and the Bible.

7. Luther a fomentor of rebellion

8. Luther, Free-will & Liberty of Conscience 9. Luther as a Religious Reformer. Order Now. 25c. Postpaid

The Catholic Record LONDON, CANADA

Open a current or cheque account with the Home Bank and pay

open a current or eneque account by cheque. This is a more businesslike method than paying with cash out of hand Your returned cheques are receipts for the amounts paid.

F.3 OFFICE 394 Richmond St. F. M. REYNOLDS Manager

OFFICES IN MIDDLESEX COUNTY

KOMOKA

MELBOURNE

THORNDALE LAWRENCE DELAWARE

STATION