

The Catholic Record

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any of the place of publication. And though the Bishop of London indicates none of his rights in this or any other matter, he gives us a scope so free and untrammelled that we are made to feel that one thing only would entail the exercise of his unquestioned authority; and that one thing is not the expression of opinion divergent from his own, but the publication of matter or views unworthy of the Catholic name we bear.

heroic personality so fittingly represents martyred Belgium in the august senate of the Universal Church. Editor of THE CATHOLIC RECORD: In order to complete your recent editorial concerning the general dispensation from the law of fasting and abstinence on the eight holy days of obligation, it should be noted that where one of these holidays is not solemnly observed, the dispensation ceases.

general: "Ordinaries of all places are granted the ample faculty of dispensing their subjects from the law of fasting and abstinence, whenever a fast day or a day of abstinence falls on a feast, which, although not of obligation, is celebrated devoutly by a sufficient number of people" (3 May, 1912). By virtue of this decree it would appear that a bishop could dispense from fasting and abstinence on St. Patrick's Day, in those parishes where it is kept by a holiday—that is where a large number of people attend Mass on that day.

to the Papal Court. Is Serbia, too, a slave to the Roman Pontiff? France is supposed to be busy with preparations preliminary to a renewal of relations with the Vatican. Is France that refuses to recognize a God the bonded slave of Rome? Belgium has, of course, her minister at the Holy See. If Dr. Clifford is right the Belgians are reactionaries and an enchainment people.

the inspiration which it will have given to others more happily circumstanced, to emulate Mr. Sonntag in his zeal for the propagation of the Kingdom of God on earth. That it has certainly already done so in India itself is evident from the increased prominence given to mission work in the India Catholic press.

books and manuscripts which can never be replaced, have forfeited all claim to superiority in culture and civilization. Rather have they put themselves outside the pale of both.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1915

A LITTLE "LOCAL" TALK WITH SENSIBLE READERS

Two or three weeks ago an account of a religious profession appeared in our columns. Everyone knows that it is not always possible to regulate the affairs of one's own household to one's entire satisfaction. Let us say that the account aforesaid slipped in inadvertently. The fact, however, of its publication did not escape the observant eyes of our highly esteemed religious readers.

FEASTS AND FASTS

In noting (Jan. 2) the dispensation from fast and abstinence on Feast days we merely gave the substance of the Motu Proprio of Pius X., July 2nd, 1911.

Section V reads thus: "If, however, with any one of the Feasts which we wish preserved there should coincide a day of abstinence or fasting, we dispense in both, and we grant the same dispensation also for feasts of Patrons abolished by this law of ours, should it happen that they be celebrated solemnly and with a large attendance of people."

Though elsewhere in the decree the Holy Father refers to legitimate discontinuance or suppression of any of those feasts, it will be noted that Section V does not expressly restrict the dispensation to such feasts as are observed as holy days of obligation; but does expressly extend the privilege to Patronal feasts abolished as holy days of obligation. Hence it might appear that whether observed as feasts of obligation or not they would enjoy the privilege.

The practical question was raised by a priest-subscriber. It is just such a question as one would think likely to arise immediately on the publication of the decree and is referred to the Holy See for authoritative decision. Unless we overlooked it, however, the Ecclesiastical Review, excellent and accurate as it is, has not noted any such decision.

FEASTING AND FASTING ON ST. PATRICK'S DAY

While Dr. O'Gorman's letter in the preceding article briefly indicates how this matter stands, he was good enough to accede to our request for a fuller treatment of the question with citation of authorities; and so prompt that his article reached us in time for this issue of the RECORD. Many will read it with great interest. For those who are interested only in the practical conclusion we might state that while for many years bishops might dispense for a weighty reason, the decrees of 1911 and 1912 make it clear that the usual celebration of St. Patrick's Day is unquestionably a sufficient reason for dispensation.

ENGLAND AND THE VATICAN

The appointment by the British Government of an Ambassador to the Vatican has aroused the bigoted ire of the anti-Catholic maniac, Protest from certain quarters was to be expected. Like some evil-smelling animal, the ignorant partizan awaits such opportunities to creep forth from his lair and scatter broadcast his venomous filth. The action of the Protestant Alliance, therefore, causes but little surprise. Nor is the denunciation of the Northern Church Council against a "mission which cannot but give grave offence to a vast majority of Englishmen" deserving of any more notice.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

IN RECOGNITION of what Belgium has done for France by stemming the German tide of invasion at the opening of the War, the women of France, through the Comtesse de Saint-Laurent, have in the name of 40,000 members of the Ligue des Femmes Francaises, of which the Comtesse is President-General, sent an address to the Queen of the Belgians, together with a medal bearing the impress of the Sacred Heart and of Mary Immaculate. May it not be that through the War and the sacrifices it has entailed upon both France and Belgium, the former may as a nation renew once more her active fealty to the Faith that has inscribed the most glorious passages of her history.

ON THE BATTLE LINE

ON THE EASTERN front the great struggle develops unexpected, almost unhopd for, resourcefulness and strength on the part of Russia. Grand Duke Nicholas is embarking on another bold stroke. Leaving the Germans in their trenches before Warsaw, he has sent a force through North Poland in the direction of Thorn, in Prussia, and this force has so far been driving all before it.

ON THE WESTERN FRONT

THE MORNING Post correspondent at Petrograd says that the Germans, since the roads hardened, have succeeded in bringing up 11-inch mortars to the battle line in front of the River Aisne, and are furiously bombarding the Russian positions. He believes this means an almost immediate general assault. The supreme effort of Von Hindenburg, therefore, may now be in progress.—Globe, Jan. 15.

ON THE WESTERN FRONT

(Special Cable Dispatch to the Globe) GERMAN SUCCESS London, Jan. 15.—The violent German attack conducted under the direction of the Kaiser and the German General Staff by General Von Kluk is easily the most striking news from the western theatre.

ON THE WESTERN FRONT

Strong reinforcements drawn from the right and left flanks of the German centre army combined with the intervention of the flood stage of the River Aisne, which imperilled the lines of communication of the French, preventing them from bringing up added forces to meet the increased superior strength of the invaders, made possible the German success, say British students of the progress of the revival of the Aisne battle.

ON THE WESTERN FRONT

It will take weeks for the French to repair the loss of the bridges, even if they are able to hold the Germans to the north bank of the stream.

ON THE WESTERN FRONT

Berlin, Jan. 15.—To-day's reports from army headquarters reveal the fact that fighting on the east of Soissons, part of which was witnessed by the Kaiser, has resulted in a much

ON THE WESTERN FRONT

GERMANY CERTAINLY has excelled in Music, and she possesses some great names in the realm of Art, which are not, however, of this generation. As Professor Sayce truly remarks, a people who have ruthlessly and senselessly destroyed the art treasures of Belgium and France, who have deliberately turned their guns upon the most sacred of buildings, and laid in ashes the architectural glories of by-gone generations; and have wantonly put to the flames

ON THE WESTERN FRONT

IT MAY BE said that in the department of History at least German pre-eminence is unassailable. This is only qualifiedly true. In laboriously counting syllables and words and piling up volumes of indices the German has perhaps made a solitary place for himself, but despite the industry of Ranke, and Pastor, and of numerous others they have no name in this generation to outshine Gaidner and Gaquet in England, or Martin, Ampère and Duchesne in France. The work of the Bollandists is mainly Belgian.

ON THE WESTERN FRONT

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ON THE WESTERN FRONT

Than Catholic education no cause is dearer to the heart of the CATHOLIC RECORD; but a list of names is not inspiring; nor is it desirable to publish a glowing account of the good work of any one institution when so many others are doing work equally good.

ON THE WESTERN FRONT

Another question on which we sought information was this: With regard to Patronal Feasts is there any extension of the dispensation for St. Patrick's Day to Irishmen outside of Ireland? This together with the previous question is answered in the subjoined letter from a scholarly young priest and appreciative reader of the RECORD. It is not without its interesting bearing on this exceptional case that the Rev. Dr. Meehan was indebted for his information as to the Holy See's decision to a French theological review while Dr. O'Gorman read it in a German periodical.

ON THE WESTERN FRONT

Such an apostolate, pursued without intermission for several years, and always with the approbation of his diocesan authorities and under the special blessing of the Holy See, must have rendered quite incalculable service to the cause which its conductor has so much at heart. And although the War will have greatly impeded its progress—perhaps, for the time being, have put an end to it altogether—its effect will remain in

ON THE WESTERN FRONT

While Dr. Clifford's motive is so transparent his reasoning is not quite so self-evident. Germany, Russia, and Turkey, three countries which are not Catholic, are represented at the Vatican. Are we to take it that the doctor believes these three countries are chained to the Papal tiara? Serbia has concluded a concordat with the Pope, and is about to send a minister

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FIVE MINUTE SERMON

THIRD SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY

MIXED MARRIAGES

"Be not wise in your own conceits." (Rom. xii, 16)

Many young people have a very high opinion of themselves. They imagine they know more than their elders. They are wise in their own conceits. Especially is this true when they are about to choose a companion for life. They will not listen to the advice of parents or pastor, but thoughtlessly look outside the Church for the one to whom they wish to entrust their life's happiness.

Having called your attention on another occasion to the evil of divorce, I wish to speak briefly to you to day on another evil which causes more and misery second only to that caused outside the Church by divorce. I refer to the evil of mixed marriages. The Church, to show her disapprobation of mixed marriages, will not permit them to be solemnized in the house of God, nor with any religious ceremonies.

But why does the Church object? Why cannot a Catholic marry a non-Catholic with a dispensation? Is not the Church unreasonable in placing obstacles in the way? No, she is not unreasonable. Her objection is in perfect agreement with reason. She objects, because mixed marriages are opposed to the very ends for which God instituted marriage. God instituted marriage that the man and wife might mutually assist each other in knowing, loving and serving Him, that they might be companions on the road to heaven and that they might teach their children the way to heaven. In mixed marriages both these ends are frustrated. I speak of mixed marriages as a rule. There are some exceptions.

The parties constituting a mixed marriage cannot be companions on the road to heaven, since they are trying to go there by separate roads. They cannot assist each other in the knowledge and service of God, since what one says God teaches, the other says is a mockery or idolatry. They can have no family prayer with its elevating influence. In fact everything pertaining to religion, even the name of God, must be prohibited, "for peace sake." In the household, everything has its time and place except the one thing necessary; every topic, whether of gain or enjoyment has its interest and is talked over with pleasure and profit, but if mention is made of religion an animated discussion arises or a coldness ensues that has no elevating effect. Even when both are of the same religion, difference of natural disposition may lead to cause much unhappiness and misery. How much more so when of different religions. They disagree upon that which above all they should agree upon. If man and wife are one, they should be one in religion, one in everything. A disunited family makes a desolate home. Unity and harmony should characterize the life of the family. This is impossible when they differ in religion, when one is a Catholic. Before marriage all is sunshine; not a cloud appears to darken the sky; no fear is felt for the future. Promises are easily made and may be as easily broken. In nine cases out of ten they are broken. You know that when the Church grants a dispensation for a Catholic to marry a Protestant, both parties must promise: 1st, that the Catholic will have full liberty to practise the teachings of the Catholic religion; 2nd, that all the children shall be baptized in the Catholic faith; 3rd, that the Catholic will endeavor to convert the non-Catholic. How long are these promises kept? How often are they kept for even one year? Seldom. Very, very seldom. Many think when they hear priests preaching on the evils of mixed marriages that much of what is said is exaggerated. But I can assure you that during the time I have been a priest I have seen such sacred promises broken, such woe, such misery, such heart-achings and breakings resulting from mixed marriages that I am firmly convinced that half of their evils have not been told and that it would be infinitely better for any and every Catholic young woman never to marry than to marry a man who is not a Catholic. It is difficult for non-Catholics to understand this. But it will not be so difficult to understand when they remember that to the Catholic who has been well trained in his religion there is nothing dearer to his heart: that it is his aid in need, his consolation in affliction, his strength in temptations and persecutions and that he will work for it, he'll talk for it, he'll fight and if need be, he'll die for it.

If his religion is so dear to him, if he does so much for it, he will not expose himself to the danger of losing it. "He who loves mother or father more than Me," says Our Saviour, "is not worthy of Me." The good Catholic who really loves his religion as he ought, loves it better than any man or woman, than anything upon earth, and he will not run the risk of losing it for anybody or anything upon earth, as the person does who enters into a mixed marriage. He or she is not the only one exposed. The second end for which God instituted marriage is to bring up children to know and love God. Thousands of children are lost to the faith in the United States as the result of mixed marriages. Of the eighty millions of our population, only twelve or fourteen millions are practical Catholics; whereas at least thirty or forty millions ought to be Catholics. This last is caused large-

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ly by mixed marriages. Perhaps you doubt this. Every priest can tell you that the results of mixed marriages are disastrous. But you flatter yourselves that it will not be the same in your case. So did every one of the countless thousands, who, notwithstanding the warnings of friendly voices, struck the rock that shipwrecked themselves and numbers of others. You young men and young women, if you are associating with non-Catholics withdraw before it is too late, before you are sorry. Fathers and mothers, for God's sake, for your own sake, for the sake of your children, for the sake of your own immortal souls and the souls of hundreds of others do not, do not, I repeat, allow your children to mingle with non-Catholics. Stop the evil in its source before it goes too far. Better—far better for your happiness in this world as well as in the next never to marry than to marry a non-Catholic and have unhappiness here and hereafter.

TEMPERANCE

NOT TO BE CASHED AT A SALOON

The Escanaba Mfg. Co. issues pay checks to employees which have plainly printed on the face of the check these words: "Not to be cashed at a saloon." The strength of the check lies in the printed words on the back, which are as follows: "This order will not be paid or honored by the drawer or by the bank upon which it is drawn if it be or becomes endorsed by, or the property of any person, firm or corporation engaged in the business of selling spirituous or intoxicating liquors, either at wholesale or retail, or if it be or becomes endorsed by, or the property of any person, firm or corporation in connection with any place where such liquors are sold, and the person in whose favor it is drawn, and every person into whose hands this shall come, accepts it subject to these conditions, and in full payment of the amount named on its face, and of the claim against the drawer for which it is given. The undersigned each agrees to the foregoing."

The Escanaba Mfg. Co. says: "From the economical and what is more important, the moral standpoint, results have been all that we could wish. Indeed the results have been beyond our anticipation."

LIQUOR AND MINING

At the last election two important mining states, viz., Arizona and Colorado, went "dry." This was no great ground for surprise, the incompatibility of whiskey with efficient work in mining having long been recognized. Indeed, mine operators in Arizona, Colorado and Montana have lately been emphatic in deploring the evil tendency of the saloon upon the economics of the industry, especially in increasing liability to personal accidents and decreasing working efficiency. The direct waste of resources, the absence of thrift and the high cost of policing are further results to the community that may be traced to alcohol in a more or less degree, chiefly more.

John V. N. Dorr, a distinguished mining and metallurgical engineer, has furnished, in a letter to the Evening Post, some concrete evidence as to how this question is now regarded in Colorado, quoting from a communication received from a large machinery house in Denver as follows: "It was indeed remarkable to find how strong the various coal mining

companies were in favor of prohibition after having had a year of it under the federal authorities, who enforced the laws and made the coal-mining camps absolutely dry. It was reported a couple of weeks ago that the Colorado Fuel & Iron company had announced to its employees that it was in favor of having the state go dry, and we have talked to a great many operators who called at our office, and one and all, they have agreed that the men were doing about 15 per cent. work per dollar of wages paid to them and that their families were in much better condition than when liquor was sold. On election day and the day before it the coal companies had a great march of their men on the streets talking prohibition, and I don't think I ever heard a better argument down the line in favor of it, simply on account of the better work that surrounded them. This evidence is exactly in line with the experience in the manufacturing cities of Massachusetts, nearly all of which for several years have been "dry," under the local option law of that state. It has been found there that by reduction of alcoholic drinking the efficiency of the labor is higher, that there is less work for the police and magistrates to do and that the local merchants suffer fewer bad debts.

The national prohibition movement was started largely on moral and sentimental grounds. Lately it has been advancing on economic grounds. The combination of the moral and economic will make it irresistible. The cause has been further promoted by the decrees of a military measure of prohibition in Russia, where vodka has been a national curse. If the new rule be continued indefinitely in Russia, the economic benefit to that country may be sufficient to pay its share of the colossal cost of the war.—Engineering and Mining Journal.

THE MODERATE MAN NEVER SAFE

I am one of those who have once been bitten by the plan of moderate indulgence. I had not been a physician. I might have been converted by the plausible palaver. But side by side with it there came, fortunately, the knowledge which I could not, dare not ignore—that the moderate man is never safe, neither in the counsel he gives to others nor in the practice he follows for himself. Furthermore, I observed as a physiological fact that the attraction of alcohol for itself is cumulative; that as long as it is present in small quantities, the longing for it, the sense of requirement for it, is present, and that as the amount of it insidiously increases so does the desire.—Sir B. Richardson.

AN ADVENTURE IN FLORENCE

An English nobleman, who was in delicate health, was advised by his physician to pass the winter in Rome. Being unacquainted with any of the foreign languages, he took into his service an Italian waiter who spoke English well. This man had been at one of the largest hotels in that great metropolis. The nobleman reached Florence toward the end of October, 1829, and was enchanted with the beauty of that city, which, as my young readers will remember, is situated at the foot of the Apennines.

Lord F— accordingly determined to remain at Florence for three weeks, and during his stay paid frequent visits to those two magnificent galleries in which are preserved the masterpieces of the greatest artists. One evening, toward the end of the third week, he took it into his head to go to the theatre. A masterpiece of Rossini was being performed at the time, and Lord F— was a great admirer of the music of the illustrious composer. The theatre being close to the hotel in which he was staying, he did not think it necessary to take his servant with him.

At the conclusion of the music he left the theatre. Instead, however, of turning to the left and taking the way that leads to the Piazza del Duomo, he turned to the right, and after going about fifty yards found himself in one of the poorest parts of the city. It was wretchedly lighted and seemed almost uninhabited. Not knowing a word of Italian, he could not ask to be directed to his hotel. He went to the corner of a street, suddenly, a tall man, with a sword against his head and dressed in shabby clothes, who addressed some words to him in a commanding tone.

The Englishman, who had read in various novels that Italy was full of brigands, imagined that the man had demanded his money or his life, and made uncommon haste to give up his former. He had a long, green silk purse with two rings, one at each end. This he supposed the robber took, and, going up to a lamp, opened it at the end where the gold was. Seeing the quantity of Napoleons, he closed it with a sigh, after which he opened the other end containing the silver, took one coin and returned the purse to its astonished owner, who, being a man of quick notwithstanding his slender physique, followed his assailant at a distance, with the intention of seeing the upshot of this curious adventure.

After a little while he saw him go into a baker's shop and come out again with a long loaf under his arm. When he reached the end of the street the man turned to the left, and

after going a few steps farther entered a wretched hotel, the door of which refused to shut. And thither the Englishman would have been unable to follow him had it not been for an image of Our Lady, just opposite to the house, in front of which there was a lamp burning. He climbed a winding staircase with the assistance of a rope, which he found in groping about, and on reaching the landing place saw through the half-open doorway a picture of misery never to be forgotten. A poor woman, still young, lay on a pallet of straw, and near her four little children of tender years were stretched on the straw. In the middle of the room, on a rough table, was standing a brass lamp, which gave a sickly light. The man whom Lord F— had followed divided the bread into six pieces, portioned out one of them to each; then, after blessing themselves, they all proceeded to devour their meal. The Englishman being extremely moved by so sad a spectacle, entered the room, placed his purse on the table, and quickly withdrew.

To account more fully for this occurrence, which really happened in Florence, it is necessary that I should inform my readers that in the year 1829 the crop of beans and chestnuts, the staple food of the poorer classes in Florence, was exceedingly scanty, and, to make matters worse, nearly the whole of the grain grown in the country had been destroyed by hail, in consequence of which the price of bread had so increased as to cause a veritable famine. The artisans and laborers suffered a great deal, but could not be persuaded to throw themselves on public charity. Some of them, however, made bold by necessity or spurred by despair, took advantage of the dark nights, especially when they happened to meet a foreigner, to cry, "For the love of heaven, sir, give me a little assistance!"

It was precisely this which that unhappy father did. He had been for several days out of work; he had pawned his scanty possessions and had no money to buy bread. So when night fell he went out in a state of desperation, and, meeting our generous Englishman, accosted him in loud tones: "Give me a florin, sir! My wife, my children and I are all dying of hunger!" These words, expressive of the bitterest affliction, were, as we have seen, construed as a highwayman's demand, "Your money, or your life!"

It was very late when Lord F— found his way back to his hotel, and he was very tired, but he did not regret his adventure, which he never failed to relate when the conversation turned on Italy.—The Ave Maria.

NON-CATHOLIC TRIBUTE

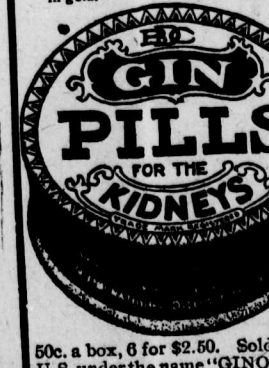
REV. EUGENE RODMAN SHIPPEN, FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH, DETROIT, MICH.

"The common attitude of Protestants towards Catholics is scandalous. It represents bitterness, bigotry and intolerance. Professor Rockwell of Union Theological Seminary, admits that no really good history of the Society of Jesus has been written by any English-speaking Protestant, the controversial spirit triumphing over the judicial or scholarly temper. "It is not true that Jesuits teach that 'the end justifies the means.' It is not true that the society is a vast political machine. Jesuitism represents simply the conservative missionary propaganda of the ruling principle of which is the faith delivered to the fathers and carried on by devotees trained in obedience to the authority of superiors. "Many Jesuits have been men of exalted virtue, courage and self-sacrifice. The sins of the Jesuits have been attributable to individual weakness and the character of the times. Let us do justice to those with whom we differ. Let the spirit of peace

A Neighbor Told Him To Take Gin Pills

FOR THE KIDNEYS

If you want to know what Gin Pills will do for you, just drop a line to Mr. D. A. Yorke, at Belknap, Ont. He will tell you what Gin Pills did for him, after he had suffered with Kidney trouble for 15 years. Here is his letter: "I suffered for about 15 years with my kidneys. I could get nothing to help me. The pain went all through my back and shoulders and down the calves of my legs. When I would sit down for a while, I could not straighten my legs again until I would walk a rod or more, the pain was so great. A neighbor advised me to take GIN PILLS. I did so and six boxes cured me. It is about two and a half years since I quit taking them. My back is all right; no pains and no more backache. I thank GIN PILLS for it all—they are worth their weight in gold." D. A. YORKE.



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and good will obtain between Catholics and Protestants. Some of us believe that no one stands in loco Dei; that to obey one's self is the highest law; that nothing in the world is infallible; that revelation is only man's discovery of truth."—The Detroit Tribune, Nov. 9, 1914.

TEMPTATION

The way some persons act, and the way they speak too, they try to prove to us that at times it is impossible to overcome temptations—that we must follow our impulses and cannot overcome overpowering temptations. Each life has its own besetting temptations, its own share of trials, and is menaced somewhere by danger. Strength is got through all this strain. That is the natural environment for growth in grace and virtue. It is the common human experience for the training of character, for the making of pure manhood and womanhood. He who is not tried and has nothing to overcome cannot be a soldier. And there is no one who is exempt from this battle, whether man or woman. To refuse to see the life of any significance is to empty life of any glimmering of the great and inspiring thought that this is the will of God for us, even our own sanctification, and we manfully try to overcome ourselves, we begin to see how it must be that God is faithful. He will not suffer us to be tempted above or beyond our powers, but will with the temptation also make a way of escape that we may be able to bear it. The trouble with those who say they cannot overcome temptation is they do not want to overcome it. In their hearts they take a sneaking love for the fault and take pleasure in it, and therefore they are never able to rise above it and overcome themselves.—Irish Catholic.

CATHOLICITY MUST BE BLOTTED OUT!

Catholicity must be blotted out. Such we understand, has been the verdict of the anti-Catholic bandits in Mexico, who are bent upon the complete extinction of the old Faith in that unfortunate country. Just what will remain of Mexico if this purpose be carried into execution it is difficult to say. In spite of the warfare waged against Christianity in that country by men whose crimes and sins have long since removed them from the pale of decent human beings, the people of Mexico are essentially a Christian people. There are noble souls, thousands of them, whose fathers had Spanish blood in their veins, and whose mothers were of the same race as Montezuma and Guatemalzin. These people weep daily over the torrents of blood that are being shed in order to place Freemasons in high places, and extinguish the Church that has lifted that land out of barbaric paganism. If the present policy continue these people must find refuge elsewhere, or else lay down their lives beside their brothers who suffer as martyrs for their Faith. What will become of Mexico when the churches are closed, the priests gone, the nuns exiled? Protestantism can do nothing for there is nothing in its cold negotiations to appeal to the Mexican heart. Moreover, the anti-Christian ferocity of the Carranzas and Villas is more than likely to turn, ere long, against the innovators who are carrying a new religion into that benighted region, and wipe them, root and branch, from the soil of their native land. The men who are tolerating Protestantism today will be slaying it to-morrow.

The only hope for Mexico is that Catholicity will triumph over the paganism of Montezuma's followers and made them meek followers of the Saviour. If the record of what the Church did for that people between the years 1521 and 1811 be blotted out, we have only a blank remaining. What little joy peace, and content the Mexican has had since the days of the conquest by the Spaniards he has enjoyed while in the protecting arms of Holy Mother Church. It is proposed now to take from him that sole consolation, and to try to satisfy him with a few acres of arid land that he has neither capital nor initiative enough to cultivate. He must be removed from the large hacienda where he and his fathers have made their home for three centuries—where he has worshipped according to the dictates of his conscience, where the Church has sheltered him and where his bones finally would be laid in consecrated ground—to be driven forth a wanderer in that he held dear, in order that he might exercise "the right of a free citizen" to vote for the man who destroyed his home and his Faith. Catholicity in Mexico is giving to the world a magnificent array of missionaries, martyrs, and nuns who are the jewels of humanity. This same Catholicity will yet inspire the Mexican people to nobler efforts, and to a higher and purer patriotism. For she presents the one miracle of the ages—unchanging and indestructible unity fashioned out of the most varied and contrary elements—universality, despite the disintegrating effects of individual and racial pride and ambition.—The Missionary.

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The methods employed at the Arnot Institute are the only logical methods for the cure of stammering. They treat the CAUSE, not merely the habit, and insure NATURAL SPEECH. If you have the slightest impediment in your speech, don't hesitate to write us. Cured pupils everywhere. Pamphlet, particulars and references sent on request. THE ARNOT INSTITUTE, Berlin, Ont., Can.

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The Famous Home Treatment for Epilepsy and Fits. Recommended by Clergymen of all Denominations. Twenty-five Years' Success. Over 1,000 unswerving Testimonials in one year. CONVINCING TESTIMONY Has been given by people in every walk of life. Those interested should write at once.

Pamphlet containing proof positive sent free from Trench's Remedies, Limited 415 St. James' Chambers Toronto. Sole Proprietors: Trench's Remedies Limited, Dublin, Ireland.

FATEFUL 1915

The year upon which we are entering is dark with mystery—we cannot forecast the events of a single day of it. Is it not important that exposed to these uncertainties we should protect our households with "the one thing sure"—a life policy? For if the future is dark to the supporter of the family, what would it be to his dependents if death should remove him? There is no bond or treaty in the world more binding than a life insurance policy—no policy more immutable than the one issued by

THE Mutual Life Assurance Co. of Canada Waterloo, Ontario

Advertisement for the Hotel Tuller in Detroit, Michigan. Includes a large illustration of the hotel building and text describing its features: "New HOTEL TULLER Detroit, Michigan Center of business on Grand Circus Park. Take Woodward car, get off at Adams Avenue. ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF 200 Rooms, Private Bath, \$1.50 Single, \$2.50 Up Double 200 " " " 2.00 " 3.00 " 100 " " " 2.50 " 4.00 " 100 " " " 3.00 to 5.00 " 4.50 " Total 600 Outside Rooms ALL ABSOLUTELY QUIET Two Floors—Agents' Sample Rooms New Unique Cafes and Cabaret Excellents For Value, Service, Home Comforts

JANUARY 28, 1915

CHATS WITH YOUNG MEN

THE NEW YEAR
This is stocktaking time. Business men are looking over the goods they have on hand...

In the spiritual order there must be stock-taking, also. This is a business that concerns everybody.

The Saints tell us that we live in an atmosphere of the grace of God. In a condition of spiritual health and vigor...

Then there is the item of waste to be provided against. We have been wasting in the most reckless fashion the most precious of earthly possessions—Time.

The time is fast coming when the view of our past will have ceased to be profitable in the way of stimulus and inspiration for the future.

When he opened the door of his home, the evening shadows were gathering. He found a cheerful fire crackling on the hearth...

Then it appeared that for some time he had had under consideration the founding of a four year's scholarship in the Burton School for the Tullyville boy...

Here then are two results that every man's spiritual stock-taking ought to yield; first, pray well and

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

THE SACRIFICE
Noel Sanford was determined to get an education. He had gone as far as the Tullyville school could carry him.

His widowed mother's resources were all too scant to supply their ordinary necessities, yet Noel's future, speaking him one word, and that was success.

How to attain this goal was his present anxiety; for the nearest high school or academy was fifteen miles away in the city of Burton.

He was asking himself how this was to be done as he drew near home and opened the gate, when his dog bounded rapturously toward him.

He bused himself of wood for his mother. He tried to whistle vigorously to shut out the obtruding thought of selling Gem, and thus reaching a definite solution of the vexed question.

It was Wednesday night. The schools opened Monday. In vain Noel and his mother schemed over ways for the boy to earn the needed money.

With inaudible thanks, Noel dug into his pocket, and turned to the door. That sagacious animal stood on his hind legs, placed both paws on the boy's arm, and looked into his face with a long whine.

When he passed the remainder of the day, he nor could he accomplish a distance back to Tullyville.

Then it appeared that for some time he had had under consideration the founding of a four year's scholarship in the Burton School for the Tullyville boy, who reached the highest standing. I believe that his mother used to live here, and the idea interests him on that account.

and you are entitled to it. So on Monday morning you can start your new career."

Down on the floor sank Noel Sanford, overcome with joy and fatigue. One arm was thrown around Gem. The dog cuddled close his tired master, and soon sleep embraced them both.

The recumbent figure was unconscious of the watchful care which supplied the needed covering, and of the happy light which beamed from the mother's eyes as she read visions of the future in the embers on the hearth.—Catholic Bulletin.

TECHNICAL TRAINING

IMPORTANT WORK, MUCH TALKED OF ELSEWHERE, HERE QUIETLY AND EFFECTIVELY DONE

Printing and beauty, printing and quiet, printing and religion. Reminiscences of the old days, when dark-cowled monks sat in inspiring gloom in their labor of love, is the industry carried on by the "White Sisters" of Quebec.

It is a kind of vocational experiment, this school, for the girls may pass from one field of work to another, in order to ascertain which they most like and for which they have greatest talent.

They are taught proof reading in both French and English. Although most of their work is modern, many of them are taught the art of illumination. Very beautiful bits of work have these calm and loving laborers turned out, striving with as much care and as little worldly ambition as did their masculine forebears.

They study the old times, learn from them and originate on their own score. The novices have ample opportunity in which to work out their own destinies under the gentle guidance of the Sisters.

More striking even than the beauty and cleanliness of their surroundings is the spirit of cheer and joy, the indicators of art instead of labor, with which even the most primary and in ordinary factories disagreeable tasks are attacked, the same love of the work which characterizes an illuminator at her exquisite task.

Probably it is this love of the labor for its own sake that makes these religious toilers produce a work which is quite distinctive, as the value of old rugs and old paint lies not wholly in their age, nor in their workmanship, but in the bit of personality which somehow adds immeasurably to the charm of the effect.

They are printed by hand on linen paper of the finest quality and are beautifully illustrated, and many of them illuminated. And the covering, too, that deceptive indicator of the inner soul of the book, has been cared for with extremely artistic results.

Although this branch is of the greatest interest, because of its seemingly incongruity and because it is an absolutely unique institution, the Franciscan Missionaries of Mary conduct establishments in every part of the world, their mission being to train poor girls to earn their living in not an incongruous fashion.

And in each of them that young student may try out various tasks in order to assure herself fairly well

that she is choosing the proper vocation.

There is one main requirement for acceptance into the factory schools—the girls must be poor and quite unable to pay any tuition and forced to earn their own living.

Each branch of this sisterhood has its specialty. One has the time honored nun's specialty of embroidering, another the equally ancient one of lace making, where, as in Southern France, they sit placidly and sew and soild recalcitrant pupils.

Now, Johnson and Stevenson, dissimilar as hewn marble and golden tracery, were yet alike in two characteristics: both were artistic in words; both—if the term be permissible—were the most Catholic of Protestants.

Young, inexperienced girls enter the school and quickly advance from the hemming of a towel to the embroidery of the finest of tulleaux. When they have reached the required excellence they are admitted to the atelier and become real workers at full wages.

Wherever "The Wearing of the Green" is heard—and there is no civilized spot on this earth where its stirring strains have not awakened the echoes—James Napier Tandy is familiar.

NAPPER TANDY

NAPOLEON SAVED HIM FROM ENGLAND'S CLUTCHES

Wherever "The Wearing of the Green" is heard—and there is no civilized spot on this earth where its stirring strains have not awakened the echoes—the name of Napier Tandy is familiar.

As for Stevenson, he had lived even a decade longer, it is more than likely that he would have knelt at the altar of the ages. He had all of the well-attested symptoms of the convert to be. With much conflict of mind and soul he had escaped from the dreary swamp of Calvinism; he grew more Catholic every day of his later life.

In 1798 proceedings were begun against him for distributing a tract called "Common Sense," which contained severe strictures on the Beresford family. Finding also, that a bill had been introduced for the induction of the "Beresford" of the Irishmen to join the United Kingdom, he fled to the United States.

Napper Tandy was given the provisional rank of general, and embarked with a small body of Irish refugees in the frigate Anacreon for Ireland in September of that year. The Anacreon landed at the island of Arran, off the coast of Donegal where, hearing of Humbert's defeat at Ballinacree, Napper Tandy re-embarked and sailed north to avoid British cruisers.

The local authorities surrendered him as a prisoner claimed by England. But the Hamburgers paid dearly for this despicable piece of work. Napoleon, who was the first to touch a hair of his head, was touched an English officer of equal rank should be hanged. Instead of executing Tandy as a "traitor," the English were glad to exchange him with Napoleon for an English prisoner of war.

ALLOW ME TO PRESENT MY BEST FRIEND ROYAL YEAST CAKES
E.W. GILLET & CO. LTD. TORONTO, MONTREAL.

ALMOST PERSUADED

The Missionary
Two of our greatest English writers, Dr. Samuel Johnson, author of the massive dictionary that bears his name, and Robert Louis Stevenson, whose body rests on a lone isle in the southern Pacific ocean, were "almost persuaded" to adopt the true Faith.

Now, Johnson and Stevenson, dissimilar as hewn marble and golden tracery, were yet alike in two characteristics: both were artistic in words; both—if the term be permissible—were the most Catholic of Protestants.

As for Stevenson, he had lived even a decade longer, it is more than likely that he would have knelt at the altar of the ages. He had all of the well-attested symptoms of the convert to be. With much conflict of mind and soul he had escaped from the dreary swamp of Calvinism; he grew more Catholic every day of his later life.

THE HOLY SEE AND ENGLAND

English anti-Catholic bigots are protesting vigorously against England establishing diplomatic relations with the Holy See. Their sentiments are voiced in an appeal to the British Cabinet framed by the Northern Council of the Church Association at its December meeting.

This is a veiled threat that English anti-Catholic bigots will oppose the Government, if Sir Henry Howard, England's official representative at the Vatican, has any intention of taking precedence of patriotism, Royal taking precedence of patriotism, England at present is involved in a life and death struggle, in which every loyal Englishman should subordinate every other consideration to the paramount one of safeguarding his country against a deadly peril.

CATHOLIC AND PROTESTANT COUNTRIES CONTRASTED

In the current number of the "Hibbert Journal" a Protestant writer, Dr. Meyrick Booth, has an article, dealing with birth-rate statistics in the course of which he pays to Catholicism a tribute that, as the figures he cites show, they well deserve.

Old Dutch Cleanser
Takes the hard work out of SCRUB WORK
Many other uses and full directions on large sifter can

ALMOST PERSUADED

1890, that of Catholic families was 6.6. Then, going to the Catholic Directory, Dr. Booth takes ten English dioceses and bases the birth rate roughly on the number of infant baptisms during the year, he finds that it works out at an average of 38.6 per thousand of the Catholic population, against a general rate of 24 for England and Wales.

As regards France, he points to the differences in the birth rate of departments, differences which are to the credit of districts less blessed by nature than others. He wholeheartedly accepts M. Leroy-Beaulieu's observation that "the most prolific parts of France are those in which the people have retained their allegiance to the traditional Church," which tends by its "whole atmosphere to promote a natural increase of population."—St. Paul Bulletin.

efforts have been spared by Germany and Austria to influence the Holy See in their favor. The English bigots represented by the Northern Council of the Church Association would have England forego the advantages she would derive from being officially represented at the Vatican.

KIND WORDS AND KIND DEEDS

Sometimes a very little thing upsets our peace of mind; and again a very little thing will give us a happy day. Realizing this, we should do our share in saying kind words and doing kind deeds.

There is a big difference between a wish and a dogged resolution.

FOR ROUGH SKIN, SORE LIPS, OR CHAPPED HANDS
Campana's Italian Balm is soothing, healing and pleasant. Send 4 cents for sample—27 years on the market. E. G. WEST & CO., 80 GEORGE ST., TORONTO.

Beautiful Rosary

Complete with Crucifix
This exquisite Rosary is made from our best quality of faceted cut amethyst color beads, with a strong lock link and a handsome and sturdy crucifix.

Our Pictures are all reproductions of Famous Paintings and sell regularly in Art Stores at 50 cents each, so that at our wholesale price of 15 cents, you can sell the entire lot in an hour. Order today.

CATARRH TRUTH

Told in a Simple Way

Without Apparatus, Inhalers, Salves, Lotions, Harmful Drugs, Smoke or Electricity

Heals Day and Night

It is a new way. It is something absolutely different. No catarrh sprays or sickly smelling salves or creams. No atomizer, or any apparatus of any kind. Nothing to smoke or inhale. No steaming or vibration or massage. No powder; no plasters; no keeping in the house. Nothing of that kind at all.



I Am Free - You Can Be Free
My catarrh was filthy and loathsome. It made me ill. It dulled my mind. It undermined my health and was weakening my will.

RISK JUST ONE CENT

Send no money. Just your name and address on a postal card. Say: "Dear Sam Katz: Please tell me how you cured your catarrh, and how I can cure mine." That's all you need to say. I will understand, and I will write to you with complete information, FREE, at once. Do not delay. Send postal card or write me a letter today. Don't think of turning this page until you have asked for this wonderful treatment that can do for you what it has done for me.

RELIGIOUS PROFESSION

WATER STREET CONVENT, OTTAWA

There is no more touching spectacles than that of a group of young women taking the vows of religion. Favour then is solemn in its intensity, recognition of all the world holds dear is absolute, and the occasion is worthy, if any human occasion can be, of the presence of the Eucharistic Christ, approving both the sacrifice of those generous souls and its acceptance by Holy Church.

RELIGIOUS CEREMONY AT ST. JOSEPH'S CONVENT, HAMILTON

Christmas, the season of gladness, brought joy unspeakable to the hearts of the young novices who made their vows in the chapel of St. Joseph's Convent, Hamilton, on Saturday morning, Jan. 2nd.

Preparatory to the ceremony of Profession the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass was celebrated by Rev. J. O'Sullivan of St. Mary's Cathedral. In the sanctuary were Right Rev. Monsignor Mahoney, V. G., Very Rev. Dean Craven, Rev. A. C. Walter, D. D., Rev. Fathers Leves, Englert, Bonomi, Hinchee, Maloney, Flahaven, McGoy and Rev. P. J. Padden of Brantford.

At the conclusion of the Holy Sacrifice, an eloquent sermon was delivered by Very Rev. Dean McColl, who spoke of the motives which had induced those ladies to give up the world and enter religion—the love of God and of her neighbor and the desire to labor for the salvation of souls.

THE CLERGY

(Contributed by D. J. R., a clergyman.)

A writer in one of the large Toronto papers discusses the clergy's lack of experience and the characteristic which he finds in them which causes them to be imposed upon. It is evident the opinion of a layman which we find therein expressed. Laymen are quite generous with their criticism, favorable and unfavorable, of the clergy. To deny them that innocent pastime would be unjust and restricting their liberty to a degree that would be almost intolerable.

The young ladies then made formal application for admission to the Congregation of the Sisters of St. Joseph. Their request being granted they withdrew to exchange their bridal costumes for the simple habit of the Sisters. When they returned His Lordship congratulated them upon having done that the occasion should be one of the deepest joy, not only for the Sisters, but also for their parents and relatives.

BELGIUM DEVASTATED

GRAPHIC INTERVIEW WITH SISTER MARIE FELICIE

London, England, Dec. 18 (by mail).—"Mon dieu! I've seen the devastation of a cyclone, the utter ruin wrought by earthquakes—yet never, never anything like the Belgian countryside overwhelmed by the German army!"

"All Flanders," she said to me when I met her here, "is filled with Belgian fugitives, returning now to find if their little homes have been spared. Spared? Good God! Every thing—everything—has been destroyed."

"Nurse to 5,000 Wounded" I last saw her in Brussels August 29, ten days after its capitulation. Though she was French, she told me then that she was determined to stay with the wounded in spite of German occupation.

"These patients will all die unless we get them away from this accursed country," the chief doctor said to me. "Nurse Marie Felicie, you will go with the wounded to Berlin."

Friendship is a beautiful flower when nurtured by religion, but delicate and sickly without its ennobling and sap-giving qualities.

DR. BOYNTON DEFENDS THE CHURCH

When Dr. Nehemiah Boynton, Moderator of the National Council of the Congregational Churches of the United States, addressed the weekly forum of the First Congregational Church in Bergen Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., on the subject: "The Influence of the Church on the Uplift of Civilization," he was asked: "Is not the Catholic Church a hindrance rather than an uplift to civilization?"

His reply was so vigorous and so convincing that he was heartily applauded. Dr. Boynton in his reply to the question stated that the

fortress have been evacuated and destroyed to clear the range for gun fire. "For here and at Liege the Kaiser's hosts must make their last stand in Belgium during their great retreat—the retreat which every man and woman in Belgium confidently awaits, feels in his heart is absolutely inevitable."

"Suddenly the parish priest intervened, pleading for the enemy. 'These men are not spies!' he said. 'They came quietly, let them pass quietly. So may God show mercy to the village green, men and women voted that the prisoners be released.'

"And my other most vivid remembrance is one of death," resumed Marie Felicie. "Every night, trains of dismal mystery clank across Belgium, back from the front toward Germany. The trains sometimes are composed of 25 cars, and in every car are 100 bodies of dead German soldiers!"

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MEMORIAL WINDOWS

STAINED GLASS



RENNE'S SEEDS ALWAYS GROW THE BEST VEGETABLES AND THE FINEST FLOWERS. CANADA'S OPPORTUNITY—Every foot of fertile soil in Canada must be sown and cultivated to its limit this season.

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MARRIAGE

CONWAY - HALFORD.—In Annunciation church, Detroit, Mich., Thursday, Jan. 7, 1915, Mr. William Conway, of Pittsburg, to Miss Margaret Mabel Halford.

HARFORD.—On Christmas morning, at his late residence 382 Pape Ave., Toronto, Mr. Thos. Harford, formerly of Penetang, Ont. May his soul rest in peace.

McDONNELL.—At St. John, N. B., on Tuesday, Jan. 5, 1915, Mr. John, beloved wife of Mr. John McDonnell. May her soul rest in peace!

TEACHERS WANTED A QUALIFIED NORMAL TRAINED CATHOLIC teacher for separate school. Duties beginning after Christmas holidays. Apply stating qualifications. Salary \$350. J. V. Clary, Sec. Treas., Harrisburg, Ont. 1881-14

Knights of Columbus Minstrels St. Peter's Auditorium Thurs. and Friday January 28 and 29 AT 8 O'CLOCK P. M. Prices: 35c. and 50c.

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Begin the New Year Aright BY PLACING a policy on your life for the protection of your family. NO OTHER SECURITY can approach a life insurance policy in a sound company.