Catholic Record.

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

# VOLUME XXXVII.

# LONDON, CANADA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1915

WHAT IS AT STAKE

BY JOHN REDMOND

Dublin Weekly Freeman,

# The Catholic Record

#### LONDON, SATUBDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1915

#### COMING BACK

From all accounts the Church is honored in the French trenches The priest is loved as a comrade and respected as spiritual guide, and the soldier not in contact with the cackling of the prejudiced press and politician is beginning to think for himself. He is seeing things in their true perspective ; he is wondering why they who minister to him, share of democracy. "That man is as his privations and daugers and are hollow as a drum and has made as loyal even unto death to the flag they both serve, should have been banished from France. Perhaps he

may resolve that after having finished his part in the making of history he will find a solution to the problem

that mystifies us - the problem of how a few men can be antagonistic to best traditions of France, to the faith that has inspired and uplifted governance of the Old World, the her throughout the centuries, yet continuance of liberty in France and hold within their grasp the destinies of France. These men of the trenches, of the gallant charge, have thrown off the apathy and smashed the tin gods made by politicians. They are in touch with the realities of life. Clear visioned now they can see the tortuous path that pointed not to liberty but to servitude, not to arts and refinement that have always characterized the Gallic temperament, but to the influences that fashion degradation and sin ; and they can also discern the highway on which their fathers walked in courtesy, honor, and faith.

#### TO BE REMEMBERED

In these days it is well to remember the words of Burke : "We have consecrated the State, that no man should approach to look into its defects or corruptions but with due caution : that he should never dream of beginning its reformation by its subversion; that he should approach to the faults of the State, as the wounds of a father with pious and trembling solicitude."

VAIN RUMOUR

Our readers should pay no atten. tion to the reports of His Holiness sending a letter to King Albert of Belgium to initiate steps toward peace. Not so long ago the Pope's merest word was regarded with suspicion by the world : now it beseeches him to express what is in his heart and promises him a respectful hearing. He was an old man unversed with the wisdom of the world, a reactionary, powerless amid the clash and tumult of life. but now he is the only one who can bind up the wounds of the nations nee neese to brood over way blackened lands. More, he is reviled because he speaks not. When the proper time comes that majestic voice that has so often guided a harassed humanity will be heard. When this blood-letting of the nations, which is the remedy for the fever of last, of laxary, and of pride, is over all men may be disposed to hear him. When Europe is freed from the poison with which it has been inoculated by politicians and philosophers, it may hear, and gladly, the friend that fashioned her and gave into her keeping nearly everything of which she can boast.

Carson, however, encumbers the ground. He may stimulate life, but so far as the moulding of public that is at stake in the war against opinion is concerned he is as dead as Germany's unfaith and arrogance : Rameses II. He flung away his it is freedom itself that is threatened. opportunities at the behest of a few In Germany freedom has already purblind bigots who ministered to disappeared. The very desire for it his vanity. If he had been even a has almost been dragooned out of pale reflection of John Redmond his the German people during the promaunderings might be viewed as cass of preparing for this long consigns of a mind hard pressed by the templated war. Victory by Germany tarmoil of war. But living his petty would crush the very heart of France, self and ignoble plans more than his the land of liberty and of ideas, and country he is mired in the contempt would place all the smaller States of Europe-Holland, Belgium, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland-under much noise in the world with as the heel of the Prussian, and it would little cause."

FOR CIVILIZATION

catastrophe would becloud the world. This fight must be to a finish There can be no halfway stoppage. With a cause like this to fight for the no inconclusive issue. That is so contest must be to a finish, in the because the stakes are the moral name of all humanity.

England, and the freeing of Germany from a blighting servitude to utterly false ideals. That German ideal has been of slow but sure growth. It had its modern inception in Prussia under the fostering care of Bismarck. Beginning with the idea of German unity, it expanded into an ambition for German mastery. Some of us remember when the name of Germany covered a collection of States too numerous for the schoolboy to remember and bound together primarily by trade arrangements. Then terrible crisis was to extend to the Prussia set forth on the task of con- Government of the day, and to the solidating all around herself. She flashed her sword first upon little Danmark in a war monstrous in its injustice. Then, aided by her superior arm, the needle gun, she thrust Austria forth from the German confederation and so gained an unchallenged command of the situation. In order to consolidate the German States, some of whom had been allied with Austria, she forced war on France, but contrived to make the third Napoleon appear to be the aggressor, a device made possible by his trivial, restless ambition.

THE WAR ENGINE

under the presidency of the Lord Lieutenant in Dablin, sat in amicable consultation with the leaders of the Ulster Unionist Since that time more than forty Party. In addition to that, we have had in Ireland no labour unrest, years have passed, and all of them no industrial strife, and our work have been spent in prussianizing, as man and women, after getting the far as has been possible, the whole of opportunity offered to them by the the German States, so that they may new Minister of Munitions, have present a solid front to the world gone with enthusiasm into the when the time ripens for making service of that department, and I am glad to be able to tell the House that Germany the greatest world power to day thousands of men and women, and the arbiter of European desnot only in Dublin and Belfast, but tinies. Outwardly and as a military up and down the whole country are organization the scheme has been engaged working full time upon parfected, although at heart the manitions work, and this is only the beginning. In a few weeks' time I peoples of Southern and Eastern Germany are still utterly alien in itseling without interruption all over Ireland. Isked in the past few months about (cheere.) I, of course, cannot speak from the rigid, autocratic, dominser-Wherever trouble and friction may ing Prussian caste. So completely has the domination of Prussia seemed hese Irish workers (hear, hear). At the same time the work of recruiting, to have penetrated through the mass o which I will refer more particular. of German manhood, from the private v in a moment, has been and is today going steadily and satisfactorily soldier to the petty grand dukes and forward. In a word, it is true to say scarcely less petty kings, that the that from the commencement of the Kaiser, the emperor and controller of war until this moment you have been the vast miscellany of people, can faced by no trouble, by no dangers, wage war without asking leave, and by no vexatious criticism, by no lack of loyal can drag in the train of his overweaning ambition millions who have ort in Ireland (cheers). I again say that has not been due to the lack of no idea of the objects of the strife or grave causes of complaint on our side. It was due solely to the the cruel and limitless injustice it is forcing upon four-fifths of a contindetermination that no responsibility or blame, or appearance of disunion ent. in the face of the enemy should at the end of the war be laid to the account of Ireland or her people (cheers).

(Cheers.) The persistent pessimism which has been so long preached in But it is not only human integrity certain quarters with reference to the war has had no effect in discouraging the Irish people. The only effect it has had in Ireland has been this-it has, to some small extent, brought aid and help to that little fringe which exists there, as in England, of men who would, if they could, interfere with the success of recruiting. I, for my part, listened to the speech of the right hon. gentleman with pleas ure, for two reasons mainly. Al though that speech put before the country, indeed, in serious colours the gravity of the problem with ch we are faced, at the same time I think, taking that speech as a whole, and taking the proper perspec-tive of the whole problem, that the in the end substitute Garman represspeech will do much to counteract that pessimism which is taking the sion and exclusiveness for open. handed generous British rule over heart out of so many of our people in every part of the Empire at this myriads of the human race. Such a moment, and which, undoubtedly, is bringing hope, help, and comfort to the enemies of the Empire.

THE CABINET PROPOSAL

Secondly, I listened with pleasure to the speech, because the proposal he has made with reference to the MASTERLY SPEECH Cabinet is one which-and it is not saying very much for it-will, in my opinion, for the time being at any rate, I will not say more, stlence the wreckers. I am not in favour of the Mr. John Redmond-I have not idea of a Cabinat within the Cabinet. nce intervened in any debate on the If this Committee were to be a Cabiwar since its inception, but that has net within the Cabinet it would be not been because my colleagues and ntterly unconstitutional, it would be myself had not profound dissatisfac scrappy. In the whole English Conon with certain events which have stitution it would be without any precedents, and the position of every taken place both in this country and broad. It was due solely to the fact member of the Cabinet who is on the that we felt, rightly or wrongly, I outside would be humiliating and think rightly, that the best service absolutely impossible. If, on the other hand, the Committee is to be we could bring to the country in this

merely a small body of men who are to carry out in detail the decisions men who form the Government, who already come to by the Cabinet as a whole, then I am inclined to agree ever they may be, our fullest possible trust, and a loyal and, as far as pos with the right hon. gentleman who last sat down, that, after all, it does sible, a silent support (hear, hear) That attitude was maintained by my not mean very much at any rate in principle, and the most that can, colleagues and myself even after the formation of the Coalition Governapparently, be said for it is, that, in ment. During the long and terrible months that have passed I think that stead of this flactuating War Council as it was called, which met periodi Ireland has exhibited a remarkable cally and which was not always the spectacle. Ever since the war comsame in its component parts, you senced the voice-of party controwould have sitting from day to day s versy has disappeared in Ireland small body of man whose name (hear, hear). Men who before that were divided by the bitterest party would be known to the country and who would have the conduct of every passions have since come together matter of detail. So far, it is good and worked together amicably and but I must say to this House of Com unselfishly side by side for the com-mon cause. I myself the other day, mons and to the Prime Minister, in my judgment, the whole of the pres ent position is wrong, fundamentally wrong. I never believed in the wisdom of

the creation of the Coalition Gov-ernment. I did not hear at the time, and I have really not heard since, of any reason to show that that creation was either desirable or necessary.

The Government at that time was united. It had the confidence of the House of Commons ; it had the open and enthusiastic support of every party and every section in this House and, in addition to that, it had the

Crit

the desirability of having n

Government any Irish Party. He did not take my advice. I am still of that opinion. I do not know what his opinion is now. Therefore, I do veyed our sense? of our deep obliganot believe that the present proposal of this small Committee will remedy the difficulties and the evils of the situation which I recognize exist. A homogeneous Government and a responsible Opposition are, in my view, the only satisfactory solution (sheers.) But, though these are my views and the views of my colleague I would like to say to the Prime Minister they will not in the small-est degree affect our attitude towards the Government, and

I promise the Prime Minister, on be half of my colleagues and on be-half of Ireland, that any Government of which he is the head will in the conduct of the war, receive

our constant and loyal support. cheera) I do not think it would be prudent for me-I do not think it would be wise for me-to follow the right hon. gentleman who has just spoken (Sir E. Carson) into a discussion of the reasons which induced him to leave the Cabinet. He com menced by telling the House that he did not see the value of thrashing out and discussing past difficulties and past mistakes, but he dealt rather fully with some of them. What I would say is that with the imperfect information which I have, and not speaking of inner knowledge of what has happened in the Cabinet, I believe it would be wrong for me to attempt to appraise the blame for any of the mistakes which undoubtedly have been made both in our war like operations and in our diplomacy. The time will come when those things will have to be discussed and a strict reckoning taken, but, with the imperfect information which would be in the possession of persons like myself. I should be doing more harm than good.

"WE WANT SOME GUARANTER "

All I say is that we want some guarantee that mistakes of this kind will not be repeated. We want to Officer commanding in Ireland, Genmake very plain to the Government eral Friend, made a public speech, in the view that the mistakes which have been made in the Dardanelles had gone up to that date to the old reg should be remedied, and that an iments. Many thousands have gone since. Many thousands are probably adequais force should be sent to the rescue of Serbia (cheers.) I remem on their way to the East at this ber the intense feeling that existed in moment with the old regiments. In Ireland when Balgium was first victimised, and I say the same feeling addition to that, about 80 000 Reserv ists were called up from Ireland. If exists with reference to Serbia (cheers) We enthusiastically supyou tot these figures up, and add to them Irish soldiers who were in the port the action of this country in the army when the war commenced, you war, among other reasons because will find that at this moment we have we believe it is a war in favour of little short of 150,000 men with the the independence of small nations. Therefore whatever our advice may what the Irish race is doing you must be worth we urge most strongly upon add that 113,000 men of Irish birth in Great Britain, Scotland, England, the Government that they should go, in the most effective way, to the rescue of Serbia (cheers) The right and remember also a large number in Wales, who have joined regiments hon. gentleman (the Prime Minister) here spoke about recruiting and about possible compulsion. I. like the And if you take the proportion of

Prime Minister, am against compul-sion (cheers.) I believe that to impose compulsion on this country unless, as the said, the country were practically unanimous in favor of it, would be a folly and a crime (hear, hear.) I am quite convinced, on my advantage, and the country had the own part, that the necessity will advantage, of a responsible, and I never be pressed upon anyone. I do will add a patriotic, Opposition. A not believe the voluntary system great deal of nonsense has been has ever had fair play in this country

tion for his unwearied courtesy and desire to assist us in our work (hear. hear). But the fact remains that when we were faced with that difficult and formidable task practically every suggestion that we made, based on the strength of our knowledge of what was suitable for Ireland and the conditions there, was put upon one side. The gentlemen who were responsible for that evidently believed that they knew what was suited to the necessities of Ireland far better than we did. A score of times at least I put upon paper, and sent to the Government, and the

War Office, and various members of the War Office, my suggestions and my remonstrances, but all in vain. Often in despair I was tempted to rise in this House and publicly tell the House of Commons the way in which we were hampered and thwarted in our work in Ireland. I refrained from doing so from fear of doing mischief and from fear of doing harm To-day I am very glad that (cheers). I so refrained because, in spite of these discouragements, in spite of this thwarting and embarassing, and

in spite of the utterly faulty and ridiculous system of recruiting that was set on foot, we have succeeded, and have raised in Ireland a body of men whose numbers Lord Kitchener, in his letter to the Irish conference declared was "magnificent" (cheers). There is no harm in my repeating figures. I cannot say they are Was Office figures except that they were quoted by the General Officer Comnanding in Ireland. I think they were prepared in Ireland. There were raised in the last few months three Irish divisions, which is equal to an entire army corps of the new army. In addition to that we have sent to the regiments of the old army

many thousands of men. IRELAND'S PROUD RECORD Three months ago the General

which he said that 23 000 recruits

Irishmen who are serving gallantly

in the Canadian, Australian, and

that the Irish race, unlike any.

in the army (cheers).

The Sisters of St. Chretienne will soon establish their first community in the United States, the house to be erected in Salem. Work on the structure has already been begun. It is expected to have it completed by next summer. The community will include a number of the nuns who have been serving as nurses on the battlefields in France.

The Reverend Doctor Alexis M. Lepicier, General of the Servites, is visiting the houses of the order in the United states and Canada. Father Lepicier succeeded Cardinal Satoli as professor of Dogmatic Theology at the Propaganda college in Rome and is author of a learned and volumin-Colours (cheers). If you want to see cus work on theology. He will re-turn to Rome after his work is finished in this country.

The Right Reverend James A. Mc-Faul, Bishop of Trenton, N. J., refused legacy of \$11,000, because to take it would be an injustice to the children of the man who left it. The estate will be divided among the four chil-dren, whom the father cut off with New Zealand forces you will find \$5 each saving they had not treated him right in his old age.

thing that ever existed in history The Polish Catholic church, on before, unlike anything that the South Broadway, Baltimore, Md., has most sanguine of your statesmen sent a request to Cardinal Gibbons ever dreamed of -- Ireland has put asking for admission to the Catholic a hody of 300,000 or 400,000 men Church, to which it formerly belonged. The Cardinal has taken I say nothing of the Navy, although under consideration the necessary the presence of the noble lord on the steps to reunite the congregation with the parent body. There are

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# CATHOLIC NOTES

The Pope has appointed Monsignon Trotti Apostolic Delegate to Cuba, and Monsignor Cherubini Apostolic Delegate and envoy extraordinary to Hayti.

This year, the Holy Father is de prived of the annual Pater's Pence offering of Austria, Italy, Poland, Germany, France, Belgium, and per-haps Ireland and England. Spain has started a campaign to make this deficit good.

An interesting ceremony took place recently at the war refagees camp at Earl's Court, London, when Bishop De Wacshter blessed an Angelas Bell presented by Sir Horace Munro, K. C. B. After the war the bell will be taken to Belgium as a memorial of these historic days.

The Irish College in Rome expects to have a larger body of students this year than last. The once flourishing French College has been almost wholly sacrificed on the battlefields of France. What France will do for priests in the next generation is a problem her Bishops are thinking about.

Writing from Paris, a correspond. ent says: "Every day brings news of the death of two or three at least of our priests at the front, whether serving as chaplains, stretcher. bearers, or soldiers. Thus at one college alone in Paris (St. Aloysius) in one week thirty-nine dead were commemorated."

The annual retreat for actors in the Church of St. Malachy, New York city, was a grand success over four hundred actors participating in the exercises. The retreat was con-ducted by Rev. Joseph A. Delaney, D. D., the chaplain of the Guild and he sermons were preached by Rev. John Talbot Smith. The Gaild now has a membership of four hundred and fifty.

OUR DUTY

This carefully prepared war engine

breaking it up is one that appeals not

only to the sense of self preservation

of all nations, but to the noblest and

saintliest aspirations of lovers of

tyrannous power bludgeoning the

surrounding nations that has stirred

the openly avowed abrogation by

Germany of all moral obligations.

Never since the world began has the

avowal of the complete supremacy of

might over right been so cynically

made. What wonder that a govern

ment so profoundly shameless and

selfish does not hesitate, in pursuit

of its sordid ambitions, to drench

Europe with blood, to devastate the

lands of friendly neighbours who

only ask to be left alone, and to

which the homes of two hundred

million people are sustained ?

#### **BOLLOW AS A DRUM**

#### Sir Edward Carson advised Eng. of a hectic and crazy ambition has land to break with Greece. He was now become the world's imminent of all men just the mentor needed. With his loyalty above reproach, and his military skill unquestioned the doughty Knight was well qualified to give expert opinion as to the gaid. ance of the Empire. We think that Edmund Burke must have had men of his type in mind when he wrote the following words : "The poorest the soul of Europe most deeply, but being that crawls on earth, contend. ing to save itself from injustice and oppression is an object respectable in the eyes of God and man. But I cannot conceive any existence under heaven (which in the depths of its wisdom tolerates all sorts of things,) that is more truly odious and disgusting than an impotent, helpless creature without civil wisdom or military skill, without a conscious. ness of any other qualification for paralyze the beneficent labours by power but his servility to it, bloated with pride and arrogance, calling for battles which he is not to fight."

THE BECORD OF IRELAND

I think that to day, especially after now become the world's imminent the speech the right hon goutleman danger and curse, and the task of has made, I am fully entitled to express my views in this debate, and I think the record of Ireland entitles me to be heard. We have been in Ireland profoundly disturbed many things that have taken place in this country during the last few human concord. It is not the fear of nonths. The spectacle of industrial unrest, the determined and unceasing attacks in certain sections of the Press upon the Government, upon individual members of the Govern ment, and in a special way upon the Prime Minister, have aroused the gravest concern and the deepest inlignation in Ireland, and

I would like to say to the right hon gentleman, whose moving speech we all listened to with such respect and with such deep satisfac-tion-I would like to say to him that the attacks made upon him by sections of the Press in this country have found no echo whatever in the length and breadth of Ireland, and that he stands to day, as he stood before the war, high in the confidence of the Irish people.

come from, it will not come from cism on the Government. Criticism of a War Government, in my opinion is essential. Yes, but it must be reasoned, measured, patriotic criticism, controlled and directed by responsible Opposition (hear, hear). The idea that the new Coalition Gov ernment was to be a stronger Government than its predecessor be-cause it was to be made up by the selection of men who represented and various sections and various parts sup. not on account of their personal effi clency and fitness, seemed to me then and seems to me now, an absurd idea. How has it resulted ? Is there any candid man who will say to day that the present Government is any stronger than the Government it has succeeded ? And as for criticism, proper and necessary criticism, in this House, will anyone deny that

the kind of criticism we have had in the main was what I may call a kind of guerilla criticism by irresponsible men ? (Hon. Members-"No, no.") I hope no hon. member will put the cap on (laughter).

Mr. Hogge-Like Irish critisism. Mr. John Redmond-I hope no hon. member will believe I meant so. (laughter). I said the kind of criticism we have had has certainly not afforded the Government or the country that considered, restrained, responsible criticism which would have been found if there were sitting on that bench a responsible Opposition. THE OFFER TO MR. REDMOND

I had the great honour of being

offered a seat in the Coalition Cabinet by the Prime Minister, and amongst many other reasons which I had for declining that offer almost probably the most powerful was this: I felt convinced then, and I am more convinced than ever by what has happened since, that my power of do ing good work in this matter, and of helping the country, would have been lessened, and not increased, if I accepted it. I urged on the right hon. gentleman that it was unwise for him to bring into the Coalition tions with him, and the same thing

with intimate knowledge of what ha Front Opposition Bench (Lord happened in England, but I know what has happened in Ireland, and Beresford) reminds me of the fact that the Navy, too, owes something to Ireland, and that some of her most most undoubtedly up to the other day the voluntary system never had fair play in Ireland (sheers.) I am gallant and successful admirals are Irishmen, and that no inconsiderable number of Irishmen are among the not sure that hon, members fully realize the task which was before us nen in the battleships (cheers). That is. I think, a record of which we have in Ireland when the war commenced

RECRUITING IN IRELAND

On this question of recruiting, it is a fact which has its origin in history and which I need not refer to more ing and embarrassment - ignorant losely-it is a fact that, in the past recruiting for the British army was ot popular with the mass of the Irish people, but, when the war broke out, my colleagues and I, quite re-gardless, let me say, of the political risks which stared us in the face, instantly made an appeal to those whom we represented in Ireland, and told them that this was Ireland' ing for the necessary reserves for our war as well as England's war, that it was a just war, and, that the recent attitude of Great Britain to Ireland had thrown upon us a great, grave duty of honour to the British E cheers) We then want back from his country, and we went all through Ireland. I myself within the space of about a month after that made speeches at great public meetings in every one of the four Provinces of Ireland. We set ourselves to the

task of creating in Ireland-preating, mind you-an atmosphere favour-able to recruiting, and to create a sentiment in Ireland favourable to recruiting.

I say most solemnly that in that task we were absolutely entitled to the sympathy and the assistance of the Government and the War Office (cheers.) I am sorry to say we got neither.

THWARTING AND EMBARASSING In what I have to say I wish in the

most emphatic way to exclude any idea that I am referring to the Prime Minister himself. No one could have been more kind and sympathetic

some legal knots to be untangled, particularly canonical difficulties about the transfer of endowments and bequests to the present church.

Notre Dame University and the Catholic Church in America suffered an irreparable loss in the death of Edward Lee Greene, Ph. D., LL. D., some reason to be proud, and I am glad to think that the War Office has who passed away on Wednesday, November 10, in Providence Hospital, not been able, by its policy of thwart-Washington, D. C. Dr. Greene was America's greatest botanist. He thwarting and embarrassment, I am joined the faculty of Notre Dame last year after having been connected sure-to prevent us from achieving with the Smithsonian Institution, last, after long waiting, recruiting in Washington, for a number of years. He was a convert to the Catholic Church, having been for a number of tain that the voluntary system will years an Episcopalian minister.

The Knights of Columbus of New York are planning a large central building, and so also are the Knights of Columbus of Boston. Through the kindness and generosity of His Eminence, Cardinal O'Connell, 45 000 feet of land facing Boylston Road and extending through to Ipswich street, has been secured by them at a minimum price. His Eminence has also and which we have utterly failed headed the subscription list with \$1.000. The Knights of Columbus Building Association will erect in this lot a beautifu! building to be devoted to all Catholic activities.

Deep regret has been caused among the English speaking people in Rome by the news of the death of Bishop Hedney of Newport, England, the vet-eran and distinguished Benedictine whose writings are known on both sides of the Atlantic, and of Father David Fleming, the well known Irish Franciscan. The latter held the cflices of Provincial, Definitor-General and Vicar General of his order, successively, and was a mem-ber of the commission appointed in Rome in 1895 to examine the validity of Anglican orders, a consultor of the Sacred Congregation of the Hely Office, and a member of the Pontifical Commission on Biblical Studies. He was born in Killarney in 1851.

to get removed out of our path. CENSOR'S CRASS STUPIDITY

that result. I am glad to say that at

ireland has now been put upon

business basis, and just as I am cer-

triumph under the recruiting cam-

paign of Lord Derby, so I am certain

that in Iraland you will find recruit.

new divisions and the old regiments

will be ample (cheers). I have only

alluded to these matters because there are still two outstanding ques-

tions which are gravely affecting re-cruiting in Ireland at this moment

A good deal of denunciation has gone on of the Censor in this country. I will not enter into that general discussion at all except to say this, that it does seem to me that in one particular the Censor has been guilty of the most crass stupidity. The right hon. gentlestupidity. The right hon. gentle-man used a phrase in a speech in which he said that in giving par-ticulars of the war the only over riding condition was that the dis losure should not be such as to bring help to the enemy. I want to know how it can bring help to the enemy to let the people of Ireland know, to let the people of Soutland know, and to let the people of Soutland know, and to let the people of Eng-land and Wales know, what their own regiments and divisions are doing (cheers). I argue this from CONTINUED ON PAGE FOUR

TWO

# CARDOME

# A ROMANCE OF KENTUCKY

BY ANNA C. MINOGUE CHAPTER XXXIII

With that bitterness of heart a man knows when he realizes the evil that has come to him is of his own making, Thomas Todd had accepted his orders to execute the sentence against Clay Powell. As he rode past the Park the day he received the commission from General Burbridge, he thought, gazing toward the red house, half-hidden among its trees

"Had you tried, Clarisse, you could not more surely have slain the pas-sion you inspired in my heart than by dealing me this last blow ! Yet I can forgive you because I once held you dear. Some men can still love the one they forgive; but she who stoops to acts calling for my forgiveness, I can not love.

When the hurried messenger, des-patched by the jail guard, came with the order that the exigencies of the ation in Lexington made necessary the shortening of the prisoners' already brief stay among men, Thomas Todd left Cardome, and with an unaccountable fear shaking his heart went to where his four soldiers awaited his coming, and through the darkness led them to the jail. The prisoners were ready, and together they walked with firm step and calm down the dim corridor to the door, where stood the Union captain and his men. The light fell full on the prisoners as they crossed the por-tal, but Thomas Todd did not look up thinking Clay Powell was one of the two men, ha shrank from a sight of that proud face, those dark eyes In an unsteady voice, he gave the command to march forward. The road, when they left the deserted streets, wound white through the level fields, and over it in solemn procession went the condemned men and their executioners. There were no strains of martial music, no futter of flags, in company of which the soldier goes glady to glorious death; only the long well of the night wind among the trees and the sweep of their leafless branches. Hal's face had grown ghastly at sight of his brother, and as he marched along the familiar road, all his past, with which that brother was so separably connected, came back with appalling force and vividness. were again babies clinging to their mother's hands, children playing marbles in the white yard, boys travelling away to school, young men returning home to begin life ; always logether, one in aim as they were one in heart, until circumstances, brought about by mad passions, had set then apart, made them enemies of each other, and now was sending one to death, the other to a sorrow more terrible than death. Then a peculiar light began to diffuse itself, over the sky, pale, spectre-like. Under it the oaks of the Park grew discern while away in the distance was faint outline of Cardome ; and the pain of the young heart escaped muffled cry. His compa turned his eyes toward him, and said in a soft, low Southern voice : 'Friend !" Hal bowed his head and whis

pered : 'The Captain is my brother !"

"And we are soldiers !" was the reply, in that tender, comforting voice; then as the white pillars of the Park gate loomed up under the light, growing each minute strangely clear, he lifted his voice and sang of Dixie Land. At the first note the heart of his boy-companion shook off its weight of sorrow, and he joined in the song. Thus with their feet keeping military step, their lips

This was the scene that Job, the This was the scene that Job, the singer, rushed in upon, and with the hortor and anguish of it breaking his loyal heart, he, a few minutes later, dashed into the room where Virginia stood with her friends and shrieked : "Ob, Miss 'Ginis ! Miss 'Ginis

Marse Hal's dead ! Shot dead by Marse Tom an' his sojurs !' and he fell on his knees and buried his face most broke tob yob. in his hands, as if to shut out from him forever the recollection of what he had witnessed. Under Mr. David son's questioning, Job related what

he had been able to gather from the When the man and servant were gone, Virginia fell into the Judge's

soldiers, for unconsciousness had overtaken Tom, and like one dead he lay on the blocdy ground, clasping the lifeless form of his brother. As she listened, Virginia felt her limbs grow numb and an oppression seize her hears, and she wondered if merciful death were coming, at last, to claim her ; but the sensation passed soon, leaving her tremblingly alive to suffering. She bowed her head low in her hands, as she moaned :

"Oh, boys ! my more than brothers Is this your end !" Then she arose "Where are you going ?" asked Mr. Davidson, for the clergyman's face was hidden in his handkerchief and the lawyer was gazing at the fire. "To Cardome! To the Judge !" she replied, and called to the sobbing

blos to bring her hat and veil.

No horses were to be had at that hour, and on foot, Virginia, with her waiting woman, went back to Car-dome. There was no light in its many windows, no sound, as in old days, of song and laughter ; no dance thorn music came from the white yard, no tinkle of banjo from the cabins; darkness instead, and silence and desolation. But he was there, and she passed down the narrow walk and knocked at the office door. She heard his steps on the floor, and raising her vell, waited for him to draw the bolt. When the door un-closed and the light fell on his

visitor's face, he staggered from her crying : 'My God, Virginia, is that you ?' He crept to his chair and sank into it to keep himself from falling at her feet, for well he knew her coming to him thus boded ill. When he recovered from that first emotion, he rose, and, clinging to the table for support, said :

What has happened. Virginia What has happened to send you here, on the sve of your wedding day -at this hour-in that black-unat tended-Virginia! my child! my darling girl!" and he opened his arms to her, and with a cry of joy, for she knew she was forgiven, she ran to him, sobbing wildly. He sank again into his chair, still clasping her to his breast ; and as she felt his tears falling on her face she realized that the separation, which had been sorrowful to her, had been to him as bitter as the waters of death.

Then she slipped to her knees, and winding her arms around his neck began her sorrowful story. She told him all; but when she came to its tragic close she paused and leaned her head against his shoulder, for her lips refused to say to the old man that, aided and abstred by the strong arm of that power to uphold whese right he had not hesitated to thrust from him all that is dearest to men, he had brought one son to death and branded Cain's flery mark

on the brow of the other. He unclasped her arms, and, lifting her head, turned her white face toward him, and said : "And is there worse than this for me to hear Speak, Virginis, for your voice robs sad tidings of their cruelty. Speak, child, speak !" he cried, as she con-tinued to gaze silently into his deep ly furrowed face ; "for no sorrow can now come to me greater than what I

have already known." have yet to feel a crueller pain, a flercer sorrow-the pain, the sorrow, that crushed the heart of Adam look ing upon the slain Abel."

# THE CATHOLIC RECORD

ing, and as he could not have come a

greater hero, why should melancholy greet him at the door ? So she set

Then she left him with those whose

man's face looked not less

laid it on the table, as he said :

than the face of his dead brother.

drew his sword from its sheath and

As she was entering the room,

to Cardome !'

and he drew her to him and kissed her. Then with a firm step he crossed the office door, and seeing, for the first time, the weeping Chloe, We must not distract the Judge or Master Tom by our sorrow. Re-member, our grief is nothing to theirs. Now, let us go and make ready for those who will soon be with he said : 'Ab, Chlos, good faithful woman !'

She sank on her knees at the words, and, clasping his hand, pressed it to her lips as she sobbed : "Oh, Judge, Judge! my heart's

"Yes, yes," he said, "I know, poor Chlos, that my sorrow is yours. But God is wise. Go tall Charity to make the house ready, for Virginia and the boys will be here to night."

chair and sat there like one carved of stone. She could not think, she seemed scarcely to feel, as all the while sgainst her beat a merciless rain of sorrow. After a time the eyes that rested on the book lined wall in unseeing gaze fell on the table, and the sight of the quaintly bound volume drew her attention. Mechanically she reached out a hand for it. It opened at the third page, where lay the moss rose that she had given the Judge that day, when, in

her curiceity to learn his one visitor's name, she had invaded his office. She lifted the rose and gazed at it pityingly, while through her heart, now keenly alive, memory went with its two-edged sword. Again she saw the June sunshine, the gold flecked face of the Eikhorn, and then the black horse, bearing Clay Powell to Cardome and into her life for everout her bitter loss had it not been for those around. They took their places in the hall and waited in tense stillness, while those dreadful more. Ah! the rose she had so care-lessly plucked had pressed its hidden into her heart, and still lived there, while the rose itself lay for-

gotten, dead. Here loud cries and lamentations came from 'the "quarters," and she rose dand went out to comfort the servants, who were mourning over the sfiliction that had come to their master's house. She found them in the white yard, and when they saw her standing before them in the moonlight, their sorrow only increased. Vain were her words of consolation ; even Charity refused to listen, and mourned as one without

hope. "'Tain't no use, honey-chile, to talk to 'en," said the weeping Obloe. "Dey's los' all dey lub, dey's los' der young master and Cardome. Gone!

gone ! an' dey'll be scattered to de fouh winds uv heaven. An' de strangu'll come in an' bide in de house dat wuz dars, while dey'll be wandahs. Oh, evil's de day, an evil's de hour, dat we crossed de workin' uf dem wooden hands!" And the tall, spare negress, with clasped hands lifted toward heaven ross among her weeping companions like a prophetess. At her words roke out afresh, and before BOTTOW it Virginia stood silent. She looked

on the group pityingly, for their grief was not more sad to witness than was hot more sad to witness than was their condition. They had clung to Cardome, refused to accept their freedom, and with pathetic patience and eageness tried in their helpless way to run the vast plantation, for the Judge was always absent ; but while they could work, they could not manage; misfortune overtook them in loss of crop and stock by invading armies, and often they had felt that hitherto undreamed of calamity hunger. Then, when the cries of the children could not longer be en

dured, Charity would walk to Frank fort, and going to the Judge, would 'Master, de children have nuthin to eat." And the Judge would order that wagons of provisions should be sent to Cardome, and bid Charity return to him when that was ex-

hausted The debts were piling high against the Judge, still, like thousands of slaveholders, though the govern-ment had relieved him of all legal

JESSIE'S OFFERING Jessie had not been very recollecte

during the first weeks of preparation for First Communion, and Sister Margaret had once gone so far as to say that perhaps she would better wait another year. This had the effect of making the child more thoughting although by return of us." As she spoke, she turned toward the great house, they following in silence. They opened the many doors, unclosed the shutters and placed lighted lamps in each room. But on the long parlor they bestowed thoughtful, although by nature she was very lively, and not much given to piety. Sister Margaret seeing this, had kept her after the others, in their greatest care, for this would be Hal's. From the library they brought his mother's picture and they order to encourage her good disposi-tion by pious conversation and stories hung it on the wall above where his narrow bed would stand. They carried the long disused silver candlesticks from the dining-room, of the saints. Jessie fully appreciated all that was being done in her be-half and surprised her teacher by and, adding fresh candles, placed numerous questions and thoughtfu remarks, which gave her a better in them to pour their tender radiauce sight into the character of the child upon his sleeping face. While they were doing these and other things than all the previous years of acquaintance and guidance had acfor their young master, Virginia went out to the garden and gathered the late blooming flowers. It would not have been to a mournful house that Hal Todd would have come liv-ing and as he could not have come a complished. One day she said to her, "Jessie

my child, what is your favourite devotion ?"

The child smiled shyly as she answered, "I like to pray to the souls in Purgatory."

"To them or for them ?" "To them," said Jessie. "Of course

the flowers where they would meet the eyes of all who would enter that room, knowing that, if he saw her, he smiled his approval. Yet when wheels sounded on the gravel drive she shuddered, and would have cried out her bidde laws here here the I always pray for them-I think 'Out of the Depths' is the loveliest prayer. But when I want anything very badly, I just say, 'Please get me so and so, dear holy souls," and they nearly always do."

Sister Margaret smiled. "Now I never thought you were such a pious little thing," she said. 'Indeed, I

sounds came nearer, nearer, nearer, until they ceased at the portico steps. Then Virginia went to the open hall door. She saw Mr. David-son and three other men take a "Oh, but I fam not plous at all," in-terrupted Jessie, hurriedly. "If I had been, you would not have had almost to put me away from my First Comcomp, draped with the Confederat munion. But I do love the holy souls flag, from the hearse. As they started forward with it, her woman's and, Sister"-she hesitated, blushed and again smiled in her peculiar shy neart failed, and she cried out in her uncontrollable anguish : "Oh, Hal! is it thus you come back

little way. "Do not be timid about saying any of your thoughts to old Sister of your thoughts the gentle religious, Margaret," said the gentle religious, At the words, such a cry of pain observing her confusion.

rose from the group of men and women behind her that it proved "I was only going to say, Sister," she continued, "that I wondered if it how far, indeed, Hal Todd was rewould be nice to offer up my First moved from them when he did not awake and sooth their sorrow. Amid the wild lamentations of men Communion for the release of a suffering soul?"

and women and the pitcous cries of children, they bore him into the parlor and placed him under his 'Nice ?" "Nothing could be more lovely. Is there some relative, perhaps, tor whom you should wish to make the offering ?

mother's picture. Virginia knelt by bis low bed, and, lifting the shroud from his marble face, bathed it with ber warm tears and tender kisses. love was as true, and went to the now of any other friends."

library where were the living, who needed her far, far more. Judge Todd was standing by the table, and wish ? before him was Thomas. The young

to offer it for some neglected soul.' "Indeed it would, said Sister Margaret, much edified.

simply, and the matter was spoken of

"There is your sword, father. When I received it from your hands, it was a weapon that the proudest might bear with honor. I return it to you, stained with the blood of my ion day the children marched in pro-cession from the convent to the church, with that look upon young faces which no human being brother. And on my brow is the brand that was laid across the brow ever wears except on that memorab occasion. Jessie and her companion of Cain. No! No! No! It is use were the last to run the gauntlet of less for you to say that I did not admiring criticism from the crowds know-that I believed Clay Powell that lined the sidewalks and surged not my brother, stood before meup to the steps. A lady richly attired that I but performed my duty which I swore to do when I entered the was passing in a carriage driven by a liveried coachman. The horses be-gan to kick, and Jessie swerved aside service of my country - useless, worse than useless, are all such words! They can not bring me back my brother! They can not kill the knowledge that I ordered his death! They can not with her companion, for the first time raising her eyes, which had been bent upon the ground. They met those of the lady, large, dark and sorrowful, with a haughty expression that repelled the child even in that silence his last cry in my ears ! It will ring there through all time brief moment. But something in have slain my brother ! But I will that innocent gaze caught the attenslay no other man's brother. My Country? Who plunged us into this tion of the occupant of the carriage. She hesitated, leaned forward, and fratricidal conflict ? Justice ? Right? ordering her coachman to alighted from her vehicle and stop, No, no, a thousand times, no!

the children were stready assembled, the lady came forward and addressed ler :

"There was a little girl this morn-ing, Sister," she added, "if I see her I will peint her out. I should like to know her name. She was so very eweet and innocent, with such a wrapt look in her eyes that she im pressed me very much. Indeed, it may seem a very strange thing, but is really drew me into the Church, where I had no thought of going, for I had not been in a Catholic Church for many years."

Sister Margaret glanced at her nuickly, and then withdrew her gaze. It was a face that bore traces of suffering, a proud face, with lines of care and unhappiness upon the forehead, and there were traces of recent weeping. "Do you know where she sat in the

church ?" asked the Sister. "In the last row, I was just behind her. A little thing, with great, dark, pleading eyes. A future nun I should say, if appearances are not de

ceitful." "It must have been Jessie," was the reply. "Ab, there she is," said the lady, as a child ran across the walk toward

the school room "Yes, that is Jessie," replied Sister Margaret, and moved by an impulse for which she could not account, she added :

"She is a dear good child. Would you believe it, madame, she offered her first holy Communion this morn ing for some neglected soul in purga

"Mon Dieu," exclaimed the lady clasping her hands, "it is like a miracle. Oh ! Sister, I must see you again when you have leisure. I must tell you the story of my life. I have just been asking the priest when might come to confession. can I see you ?"

"To-morrow we will have a holi day on account of the First Com municants," was the reply. you come to the convent at 3 ?"

The next atternoon, Sister Mar garet found herself listening to the following story : "I was born in New Orleans," said

Mrs. Malot, "of mixed French and Irish descent. My father, once a Catholic, had become an infidel; my mother was a pious Catholic Chris. echoed the Sister. tian. But from the first I was care

"No, Sister, Papa and mamma are always praying and having Masses said for the grandpapa and grand-mamma who are dead. And I don't

"Well, then, what would be your "I thought it might be a good thing

Nothing could be farther from my "Then I will do that," said Jessie, inclinations than the Mathodist re no me

On the morning of First Communoured to stifle.

than a coincidence, it is a special Providence, a miracle. I needed one to bring me back to the fold. "Yesterday I was tempted to des-

pair; I felt that I could never face my God, never meet my poor hus. band whose last prayer I had per-mitted to go unbeeded. But last night I went to confession, and to-day I havin to variatione but to day I begin to experience what it is to be a Catholic, even though a most unworthy penitent."

Society was aghast when the rich and fashionable Mrs. Malot returned to the Catholic Church, of which she took pains to inform her friends she had once been a member. Jessie wondered at the affection she ever afterward showed towards her, and why she seemed so pleased to meet her on the way to and from Mass. her on the way to and from Mass, their roads lying in the same direc-tion. But she did not know the secret of it; wiser heads than hers believing it better net to endanger the simplicity of her pure young heart, by telling her how it seemed that her beautiful offering had been pleasing to God and accepted by Him.

Nor does she know it yet, though one of the holiest and happiest among the Helpers of the Holy Souls.-The Sentinel of the Blessed Sacrament.

## **GENERAL INTENTION** FOR DECEMBER

RECOMMENDED AND BLESSED BY HIS HOLINESS POPE BENEDICT XV.

When

DEVOTION TO HOLY MASS

The record of all peoples, savage and civilized, show that in their relations with the unseen supernatural world, the offering of sacrifice is, as t were, an instinct of human nature. The primitive revelation of God to man, as the first chapters of Genesis indicate. entails the idea of sacrifice. in pre-Christian times and after, the religious ceremonies of pagane were accompanied by sacrifices under some form or other, whereby those offering them "might obtain good things and avert evils." The Jews, whe were the chosen people of God, offered sacrifices to the Most High in the Temple of Jerusalem in order to less in religious matters, and when I acknowledge His supreme dominion married, after the death of my mother, I gave up my faith entirely. over them and as a means of securing His friendship and faver. And when My husband was a Protestant, and did not know that I had ever been a the Jewish Dispensation had run its Catholic. In earlier days it was a mark of odium in some portions of course and Christianity came to take its place, the old sacrifices were abelshed and a new and greater Sacrithis country to attend the Catholic fice, of which the older ones were Church, and when we removed to the only figures, was instituted to be West we settled in a new town comoffered always and everywhere. "From the rising of the sun even to posed almost entirely of Methodista. the going down thereof, My name is great among the Gentiles, and in every place there is sacrifice, and there is offered in My name a clean ligion, but I joined the church for oblation." (Malachy i, 11.) This new Sacrifice, the greatest of

the sake of society, and it was only after I had really identified myself with that form of worship that I began to realize my perfidy, and have our Christian mysteries, is the offer-ing of the Body and Blood of Jesus Christ in the Mass. It is the most sacred and sublime act of religious regrets for my own, which I endeav "Some missionaries came to the town ; my husband went to hear them through curiosity, with the reworship, far exceeding the sanctity and merits of the older sacrifices, and sult that he obtained works on Cath is offered to God alone to acknowl-edge His dominion over His creaolicity, and was received into the age his dominion over his crea-tures. Adoration, praise, petition, thanksgiving, satisfaction — titles under which are resumed a crea-ture's relations with God—are sol-Church. He not only lost prestige, but clients and money by it, and while I did not repreach him for what he had done, I made no sign. Our only child died, after having been baptized by the priest, and I felt it to be a judgment of God. My emnly enacted in this great Sacrifice. In offering it the Catholic Church obeys the mandate of her Feunder; she at the same time satisfies the innate spiritual longing of the milhusband solicited me to join the Catholic Church, where I would find true comfort and consolation ; but I lions of her own children, and had now gone so far that I was ashamed to tell him I was already a Catholic, fearing his displeasure and plicitly becomes a witness to the fact that while sacrifice is a common instinct inherent in the human race, lasting contempt, for he was an up-right man. He wished to remove to the Holy Sacrifice is a common need the batterment of human scule No other proof than this need be fur-nished of the aberration of the religious sense in the Reformers of the sixteenth century when they abol-ished both the altar and the Mass. In the early Christian centuries. those ages of faith when religion entered deeply into the details of public life, men realized what a tremendous act was the celebration of Holy Mass. Their belief in the Real Presence of the Victim, sacrificed in their midst, was so strong that all their actions, personal and civic, were in some way or other refer-red to the Mass. Even though churchmen and statemen had their own well-defined and independent functions in society, they found a common rallying place at the foot of the altar. There all men were equal, all were the common children of the one true the common children of the one true God really present. "Kings and princes were crowned," says a re-cent writer, "communities estab-lished, commonwealths founded, charters promulgated, expeditions organized; even war to a certain ex-tent was regulated and moderated by the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass." the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass." Civic, social, political life moved in harmony with the glory, the solem-nity and the sacredness of the Mass which was the sun around which the other Christian mysteries revolved. It was a keen perception of the greatness of this liturgical act that urged the faithful in the past to sacrifice time and labor and money for its worthy celebration. Prince and peasant, master and servant, high and low, rich and poor, all contributed according to their means to raise temples in which the Mass should be offered, and, as far as human limitations would allow, to make those monuments worth of Him who deigned to become Dweller and Victim within their walls. Architects, painters, sculptors, im-

marched on, their souls growing braver, their love of country stronger, until the voice of the Captain called : 'Halt !'

They stopped before the Park gate The brick house loomed up, dark, silent; and in the darkness and the the Captain waited the rising. The prisoners had silence. ceased their song. They were pray-ing, for the brave are always reverent in the face of death. The radiance the sky deepened ; the solemn blue along the horizon began to grow like unto steel, then pearl-gray, then all tints were lost in a soft sil very effulgence, as a narrow rim of the moon appeared above the belt of woodland. Up it rose, slowly, grandly, mejestically; and with calm heart and steadfast courage the praying soldiers faced it, the ever-in-creasing mellow light falling upon and illuminating their countenances. It was then out of the grave, deep silence there came, far down the road, a clear, musical voice singing :

"Other refuge have I none, Clings my helpless soul to Thee. Leave, oh, leave me not alone

The moon, like a bark that had slipped its moorings, sailed into the cloudless blue, and with the cadence of the singer's tones mingled the trembling voice of the Captain, as he said :

"Fire !"

Four shots rent the moonlight and as the two gray-garbed men fell forward, a voice cried, sweetly, forgivingly :

Tom

And Thomas Told, knowing that on all earth there was only one to so speak his name, sprang forward and caught the falling figure in his arms. sorrow had robbed of its fairness, he The moonlight showed him the young cried

Tace, and the terrible cry tore through the hush: "O God, my brother !" and the Union Captain fell with the Confeder-union Captain fell with the Confeder-the dust.

His hand fell from her face, and he drew back, his eyes meeting hers in horror, his lips trying faintly to form the word : "Hal !'

"Oh yes! It is Hal. Butbridge sent a second order. He needed his soldiers. As the moon rose this even. ing, they shot Hal at the Park gate and ob, Judge! Judge! they made Tom command the Union soldiers!" The old man caught his hands in a tight, flerce clasp, and all the heart's anguish poured itself forth in the bitter cry :

"Ob, my country! Is it thus you have rewarded me ?' He laid his arms on the table and bowed his face upon them; A silence more sad. more heart rendering, more unbear able than the wildest cries of sorrow followed. As she waited for him to turn to her, Virginia's eyes, falling on the table where the Judge's white head rested, saw lying there the little book that he had given her to read on that long gone June day; and as she gazed upon it all the past, from that hour until the present, went before her in solemn procession. Then the Judge raised his head, and,

leaning heavily on the table, rose to his feet.

"Where are you going ?" asked Virginia, rising, for she could not interpret the expression that now lay on the furrowed face, the light that shone upon her from the blue eyes. "To bring my bays home," he said

solemnly, calmly, no quiver in his voice, no shadow in his eyes. He paused, and looking on her face, that

sponsibility for the welfare of his Men's passions on one side, men's former slaves, he recognized that avarice on the other. And at the the moral responsibility was his now, behest of these base motives, I as previous to their emancipation. But soon the estate would be killed my brother ! My God ! oh, my God ! let me die !"

mortgaged past redemption ; and "Thomas, my son, my only son now," cried the old man, taking up the sword and holding it toward him, "when I offered you this sword when penniless himself, he could no longer care for those helpless men and women who had been flung into the broad sea of life, to sink or swim, of mine first, you took it in joy. Take it now in sorrow, your sorrow

according to their ability. Perhaps by some instinct they realized this and mine. My house is now bereft as they stood that night in the white of all save honor. Will you rob it of that? Your brother is dead. But died as the soldier loves to die—in yard, realized that not only were they mourning a master's loss, but their own desolation. For a long time Virginia remained silent, lock-ing sadly from the white, bowed the cause of his country. His is another name added to our roll call of herose. Shall yours go down be-side his dishonored ? Must the hisheads of the old men to the startled, tear wet faces of the little children, tory of Cardome close with you a called from their happy slumber to be made the partakers of their parents wee. Then she reached out deserter to your cause, a traitor to your country? Then I say to you, Thomas Todd, that sacred as I hold my life—a gift from God !— sooner

her hands toward the group and cried: "Oh, poor hearts ! this is but the eginning of your trouble. We who than live to witness such disgrace to my house and name, I will find death on the point of this sword. beginning of your trouble. We who love you, who would shield you from it, and care for you in sickness or in which you would cast away! I would rather lie by my son yonder, where the enemy's flag is furled for health, are rendered helpless. Yet some purpose of God's must be working by these means which we can not understand. Trust Him. him, than live to witness your deser tion. I gave you my sword once He now must take the place of your kind master and old home. To Him Now I command you to take it. And I charge you, by the love you bear you must turn in your affliction. Don't fear. He will not prove less your dead brother, that you keep as he kept his, untarnished! Do

merciful and patient than was your not press this knowledge into my soul, that, of the two sons your s intly mother bore me, I gave the master, if you only try to be good soul, that, of the two sons your always, always. Did not your sintly mother tore me, I gave the sainted 'Mis' Love' tell you this often nobler tothe enemy of my country. and often in this white yard ? Oh! you will not forget her teachings ?

with the flag of the Union folded over him, or waving before him, as

he returns home, with victory and glory. Add not disgrace to my sorthem, and now her voice was calmer : row.

With a set. stern. deadly pale fac Thomas Todd reached out his hand. took back his sword, and turned to find Virginia's arms about him. TO BE CONTINUED

entered the church into which the crowd had already disappeared. Once inside she edged her way forward, and soon found herself, in a pew just behind Jessie, who was seated in the last row of first Communicants. The Mass proceeded, and the lady

sat during the greater part of it, half kneeling at the Elevation. Her face was pale and outwardly calm, but the occasional twitching of her lips betrayed the existence of a strong hidden emotion. After a few words from the officiating priest before the Communion, the children advanced to the rail. As Jessie once mors reentered the pew, her hands claspe together, her young face radiant and glorified by the sublime act she had just performed, the lady bent forward in a vain effort to catch her eye. But the child had no thought for anything but the hely tenderness that filled her soul, knew only that she had received her Lord within her heart, in which He was still reposing Dropping her head in her hands she remained wrapped in an ecstasy of prayer and thanksgiving. The lady also knelt, tears falling from her eyes. After a time she touched Jessie on the shoulder. The child

"My child," said the lady. "Will you gray for me ?'

turned round.

"Yes, ma'am, I will," replied the little girl.

"And for a soul in purgatory who very dear to me ?"

Oh, my boy! If I see one child The child again answered in the eleeping under the flag of the Con-federacy, let me loek upon the other affirmative, and returned to her devotione.

> Early that afternoon Sister Mar garet came to the priest's parlowr to confer with him about something relative to the Confirmation of the children, which was to take place at 4 o'clock. He was talking to a lady, whom he excused himself while he left the room to fetch what Sister

some town where there was a Catholic Church; the priest coming to C----- but once a month, his con-gregation consisting of labourers on the railroad, miners and servant girls. I protested against this, and we remained in C-

"My husband entered into politics. neglected his business, lost the nom-ination for judge, and took to drinking. His health was not robust, and couple of years dissipation reduced him to a dying condition. He did not ask for a priest and I did not inquire whether he wished to see Inquire whether he wished to see one, fearing to alarm him. The end came suddenly. His last words were: "Oh! Mary, pray for me and have prayers said for me when I nave prayers said for me when I shall be in purgatory." His mind was wandering, but it betrayed his most cherished wish. At the moment I meant to do as he requested, but later neglected it. My heart seemed to have become hardened. God permitted it, no doubt, to punish me. I lost all desire to reconcile myself with Him. Some Western mines in which my husband had been interested proved valuable. I came East, joined the Episcopal Church as being the most fashionable, and I was on my way to early service when I encountered the First Communicants on their way to

Something in the eyes of Mase. that little girl seemed to summon me. After I went in, and found her kneeling in front of me I tried to pray. It was only after she had returned to the pew from the Com-munion table that I felt a flood of shams and repentance sweeping through my soul. I wanted her dear prayers for myself and for him, for whom I had wept and mourned through all these years, but whom I had left to suffer in the fires of pur-

gatory. "For I firmly believed that his was the soul whom God had chosen her Margaret wanted. As the Sister to deliver, or at least assist by her living faith inspires, exhausted their stood looking into the yard where pure, sweet offering. It is more art in beautifying those churches and

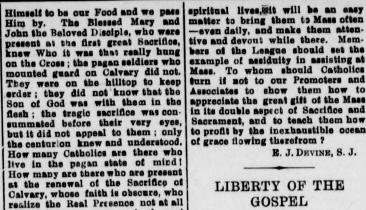
You will not make her ashamed up in heaven by doing what is wrong, will you ?' "No! No! Miss 'Ginia!' they cried, in one voice. She smiled on DECEMBER 4 1916

cathedrais and basilicas which have stood for centuries and which still excite the admiration of the world. Those men of genias were aware that they were working for the bonor and glory of the King of kings, and the motives that animated them trans-formed their labors inte acts of religion. And, after all, how reason-able was their point of view ! Is loyal subjects of earthly kings, they asserted, may spend their time and substance in providing eastles worthy of their royal masters, how much more readily should the loyal chil-dren of the Heavenly King build temples for Him who deigned to come amongst them to offer Himself as a voluntary eacrifice for them.

This noble spirit of faith in the resence of the Divine Victim on the altar was the secret of the religious fervor of our forefathers. It gave them courage in trial, patience in them courage in trial, patience in sorrow, generosity in promoting His honor and glory, zeal in preaching His goodness and love. And it is a consolation to feel that what happened in the past is happening also in the present age. The same generous enthasiasm and spirit of faith is dotting every civilized land with Catholic churches where the Holy Sacrifice, surrounded with and splendor, is continually offered — a consoling object pomp lesson of the progress of religion as well as of the intensity of the Catholic faith. But there is something more consoling still. So anxious is the Divine Victim to be with the children of men that He is satisfied with a minimum of external splen-dor; He is as willing to rest in the tiny wooden chapel as in fanes built of stone or marble. How often is the Holy Mass offered under the humblest conditions, when the missionary, for instance, sets up his portable altar in a miner's cabin or in a wigwam out in borderland. In those humble quarters faith supplies what is lacking to the senses, and one may kneel and adore the God of glory there as he may in the noblest temple ever raised to honor Him.

But there is another aspect of our duties to the Victim of the altar which must not be overlooked. While God will reward the efforts made in stone and marble to promote His external glory, the dwellings He seeks most of all when He visits the earth are the hearts of those for whom He sacrifices Himself so generously. This is the important fact; we have not only a God to worship, but our souls to sanctify.

The Holy Eucharist which is offered up in sacrifice is also a Sacrament. The heart of man, therefore, should be the noblest tabernacle of the Lord. Aware of this, the Church counsels, urges her children and, as it were, saves them from themselves and from their own weakness and neglect, by imposing certain duties on them in their relations with the Sacrifice of the Mass. If Catholics really knew Who was being offered on the altar, if they knew what treasures of grace they might draw from the reception of the Body and Blood of the Lord in Holy Communion, they would not require much urging to bring them to Mass on Sundays and holydays, as the Church's law requires, but on other days as well. How nebulous is our faith ; how slow of understanding are we! The King visits the earth are we! The King visits the earth daily and there are so few who go out to meet Him; He is in our midst and we know Him not; He offers what this great act means in their



or only in a vague sort of way Their demeanor at Mass is not that of Mary or St. John beside the Cross, but rather that of the Roman guards who looked on, bored and impatient, leaning lazily on their halberds, and present only because their duty kept them there. On the other hand, recall the scenes of fervor often witnessed among people who may be poor and illiterate, but whose faith is strong. Listen to these words from the peu of a recent Protestant tourist in Mexico. "I attended Mass in the cathedral," he writes ; "at least three thousand wers kneeling -an impressive sight anywhere, but in this setting of majesty, solemnity, and historic association, a picture of touching eloquence. And they knelt throughout the services, for Mexican

churches are without seats. . . . I stood in the shade of a pillar, to render my Protestantism less conspicuous. . . There was no rustle of skirts ; no vain, studied stride ; no looking about to see the milliner's creation worn by neighbors. There were no unctuous ushers to escort belated Pharisees to high seats. It was one tremendous democracy of Mexican sinners-the rich, the poor, -kneeling side by side, each class obvious of the other's presence, and each showing an intensity of pur-pose that seemed to say : 'Lord, be merciful to me a sinner!' The thousand Masses they had attended

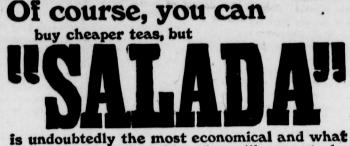
had brought no callousness." This scene which impressed the traveller in Maxico may be witnessed in other Catholic lands as well, vast congregations of people who have succumbed to the supernatural attraction of the Mass, and who, de-spising heat and cold and distance, consider it a duty to assist as often as they can.

Unhappily, there are innumerable Catholics who, through lack of faith or knowledge, have not felt this attraction and employ the filmsiest excuses to shirk this all important duty of their Christian lives. Not merely is Mass left out of their daily routine, but a headache, a rain-shower, an unexpected visitor, a snower, an unexpected vision, a hundred other reasons easily found, are quickly seized upon for being absent from Mass on Sundays and feast days. The conduct of such people is not pleasing to God; sure-ly they are called upon to obey the laws of the Church a little better than that. Evidently their duty is to go back to the study of the cate.

chism or to listen to the instructions of their pastors on the Holy Sacrifice, so that their faith may be enlivened and their resolution strengthened.

not only to the days of the Reformation, but to Pentecost and the Apostolic times. What evils have been wrought by

# THE CATHOLIC RECORD



appears to be 'cheap' in price will prove to be extravagant in use. The fresh young leaves of "Salada" will yield you generous value for your money. B115

It may be my misfortane, but never first instant of her existence, fair for all eternity as the sinless mother of yet have I happened to know any person who did not seem to have dethe Eternal Son. In the Boek of Esther we may read

the story of a peerless type of the Mother of God. Esther, great in her sanctity and humility, is not included in the edict of the King to destroy all the Jews, but in her favor it is said : Thou shalt not die, for this law is ot made for thee but for all others." If the power of making exceptions to laws belongs to earthly Kings, with much greater reason does it belong was it more fitting than for the one whom God had predestined to be the

We cheerfully admit that Protest. antism in these latter days, when many of its leaders do not believe in the divine inspiration of the Bible mother of His Son, that an exception should be made? The fittingness of and hammer away at the divinity of Jesus Christ, till there is nothing Mary's sinlessness was ever a favorite argument with doctors of the Church in discussing her Immaculate left of it but a bare hanging sign, is still standing for Christian principles Conception long before the dogma was defined. The concept of Mary in and civic righteousness; it could hardly be otherwise. There is some the eternal mind, the association of her with Divinity, the office she was to fill for the Redeemer of humanity, original trunk whose branches are all indicated that she should b granted extraordinary graces. The decree of the Incarnation involved the decree that God should have a But ethics is not Christianity any more than Christianity is ethics. The Pagans-Greeks and Romansmother. He might have become

had a code of ethics. Plato, Aris-totle, Cicero, Seneca, and others taught a moral philosophy : so did Confucius and Buddha. Their systems are far removed from the lofty precepts and counsels of the Christian religion. Without authority and without in

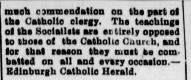
fallibility the Christian denomina-tions, separated from the Catholic Church, will eventually go to pieces. There is nothing to bind them.

differentism has already largely re-placed positive ballef in the teachings of Christ and His Church. It could not be otherwise so long as each individual according to Pro-testant rule may interpret the Bible according to pleasure. By this criterion one Christian denomination is as good as another, and no better than atheism or agnosticism It would be a reasonable forecast to say that the time will come sooner than is expected for only two camps -the Church of Christ and the vast army of unbelievers. The Church of Christ, embodied as it is in the Catholic Church, will prevail in the and, for she has Christ's promise : "I will be with you even unto the consummation of the world."-Inter-

# THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION

mountain Catholic.

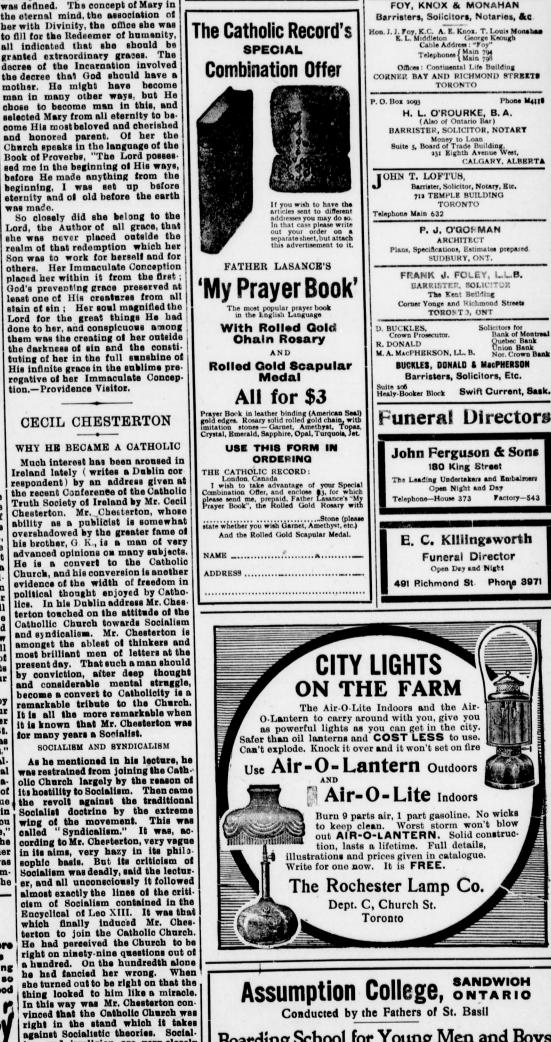
The Immaculate Conception is one of the most glorious privileges of the Mother of God. It is of the faith of the Church according to the decree Ineffabilis Daus" of Pape Pius IX., issued over sixty years ago, that "the Most Blessed Virgin Mary in the first



A NEW FAD

We all remember how that family of Hogans here in Boston won a cer tain sort of fame for itself by seek-ing to change the good old Irish name of Hogan to something that sounded more Anglo Saxon. The The thing must be catching. In Chicago a young man, named Francis Joseph O'Brien, cashier at the Stratford Hotel, had his name changed to Frank J. Bryant. "It is not unusual for a man to change his name." com ments Judge P. McGoorty of Chicago in this transmutation, "but it is unneard of that an O'Brien should change his for another. It is one of the most illustrious names in his. tory, famed for valor on the battle and wisdom in the forum." Another good American in Chicago who bears the name of O'Donnell-Patrick H. at that and one of the bast-known men in the Windy Citysaid of this deserter from the O'Brien

clan : He knows no history. He gave up the most illustrious name of a dom inant race for one that has neither nistory nor significance. He sold his birtbright and didn't even pet e mess of pottage .-- Sacred Heart Re view





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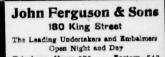
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One common objection against the Catholic Church made by Protest-ants is the claim of her infallibility. They do not acknowledge her right to proclaim dogmas and they accept the Bible as their only rule of faith They preach the liberty of the Gospel, which means that each one may interpret the Bible as he pleases. The enjoyment of this liberty is

dom.'

GOSPEL

E. J. DEVINE, S. J.

But while they denounce the so-called dogmatism of the Catholic Church, they are in every sense of the word, dogmatists themselves. The Presbyterians have their confes-sions of faith and theology quite different from that which holds good in the Methodist, Lutheran, Baptist and other creeds.

If they had no differences of belief they would all coalesce in one hardly be otherwise. There is some christian Church. There would be sap left from the veins of the some steps taken towards that unity, for which Christ prayed : "That there still spreading over the entire may be but one flock and one shep- earth. herd." But a Baptist is not a Methodist, nor yet a Presbyterian, nor a Lutheran, nor anything else than a Baptist, holding to the dogma that immersion is the only legitimate form of baptism and to other dis-

tinctive tenets. When therefore the Baptist and other non Catholic denominations, who still bear the name of Christian, ccuse the Catholic Church of dog. matism, they are accusing themselves. No church can have per

manency without authority and with. out dogmas. There are not many dogmas in the

Catholic Church, and outside of them Catholics enjoy the same liberty of the Gospel that Protestants do. It is not at all necessary that all should be agreed on one inter. pretation of a certain text. What. ever differences of opinion there may be among commentators or readers the Catholic Church will not interfere, unless they contradict some article of faith—dogma. The great libraries are filled with the tomes of commentators who show an admirable variety and versatility of interpretation. There is, there-fore, berring a few dogmas, the liberty of the Gospel in the Catholic

Church quite as much as there is in the Protestant churches. There is also dogmatism in all the Christian churches-Catholic and non Catholic, only with this difference, that the non-Catholic bodies take their articles of confession or creed from the Bible on their private authority and the Catholic Church has back of her the inerrancy and infallibility of her divine founder, Jesus Christ. She is the historic Church extending

teriorated under its influence." Even the beastly founder of the Church of England says in his last speech to Parliament : "The Bible itself is turned into wretched rhymes, sung and jangled in every ale house and tavern. I am sure that charity was never so faint responsible for the establishment of among you, virtue never at a lower hundreds of denominations that ebb, and God Himself never less claim some kind of divine origin. honored or worse served in Christen-

# MADE IN CANADA

Woman's work is never done, but the woman who knows the nutritive value and culinary uses of SHREDDED WHEAT can find time for other duties, pleasures and obligations outside of the kitchen. The servant problem does not disturb her-nor does the unexpected guest. SHREDDED WHEAT is ready-cooked and readyto-serve-so easy to prepare a delicious, nourishing meal with it in a few moments.

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the Protestant principle of "liberty of the Gospel" is matter of history and was already acknowledged by the early reformers. Luther, here-siarch as he was, had a German bluntness about him and writes : Now, our Evangelicals are becom ing seven times worse than they were before ; for, after we have learned the Gospel, we steal, lie, cheat, eat and drink, and give way to every vice. Verily, if we have cast out one evil spirit, seven others, worse than the first, have now entered in and taken possession of us, as is to be seen in princes, nobles, gentry, citizens and peasants -who behave without shame, disre-garding God and His threats."

Calvin complains : "When so many thousands of men, having shaken off the Papal author-ity, had enrolled themselves eagerly, as it seemsth, under the Gospel, how few among them have repented of their vices! Nay! what else have their vices! Nay! what else have the majority shown to have been their desire, but that, having shaken off the yoke of superstition, they might launch out with the greater freedom into every kind of lasciviousness ? "

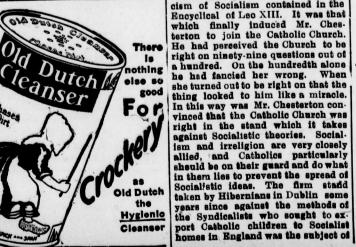
Bucer openly avows : "It is but too well objected against us that, whilst we leadly condemn the prayers, fasts and other ancient religious observances, we ourselves, on the other hand, neither pray, fast, watch nor labor; but have regard only to good living and the gratification of the senses ; anxious to spy out evils in others, to whom we ourselves are in no way superior." The wily, but erudite, Erasmus :

"Look around on this 'Evangelical' people, and observe whather amongst them less indulgence is given to luxury, lust or avarice than amongst those (Catholics) whom you so detest. Show me any one person who by that 'gospel' has been re-claimed from drunkenness to sobriety, from fury and passion to meekness, from avarice to liberality, from reviling to well-speaking, from wantonness to modesty. I will show you a great many who have become worse through following it. . . .

instant of her conception was by singular grace and privilege of Al-mighty God, through the foreseen merits of Jesus Christ, the Saviour of mankind, preserved free from all stain of original sin." She was made by the gracious act of Gad the grand exception of that general law, the law of sin and death, by which we are all born children of wrath, because of the primal sin of our first parents from whom we have received our tainted human nature.

The Blessed Virgin Mary is by divine election the mother of our Saviour. All that may be said of her fallows from the words of St. Matthew: "Mary, of whom was born Jesus, Who is called (Christ." Mother of Ged defines her personal

ity, accounts for all her exceptional gifts, explains her special preroga-tives, dowers her with the falness of are the words of Scripture which the Church applies to Mary in her Immaculate Conception. Fair was she for the mind of God to contem. plate before time began, fair from the



He is a convert to the Catholic Church, and his conversion is another evidence of the width of freedom in political thought enjoyed by Cathoics. In his Dublin address Mr. Chesterton touched on the attitude of the Cathollic Church towards Socialism and syndicalism. Mr. Chesterton is amongst the ablest of thinkers and most brilliant men of letters at the most brilliant men of letters at the present day. That such a man should by conviction, after deep thought and considerable mental straggle, become a convert to Catholicity is a remarkable tribute to the Church. It is all the more remarkable when it is known that Mr. Chesterton was for many years a Socialist.

tion.-Providence Visitor.

SOCIALISM AND SYNDICALISM

As he mentioned in his lecture, he was restrained from joining the Cath-olic Church largely by the reason of gitts, explains her special preves. tives, dowers her with the falness of grace, and bestows upen her a unique position in the Previdence of God in the salvation of mankind. "Thou art all fair, and stain is not in thee," one charge in the grade in the salvation of the movement. This was called "Syndicalism." It was, ac-called "Syndicalism." It was, according to Mr. Chesterton, very vague in its aims, very hazy in its philo-sophic basis. But its criticism of Socialism was deadly, said the lecturer, and all unconsciously it followed almost exactly the lines of the critiaimost exactly the lines of the criti-cism of Socialism contained in the Encyclical of Leo XIII. It was that which finally induced Mr. Ches-terton to join the Catholic Church. He had perceived the Church to be right on ninety-nine questions out of a hundred. On the hundredth along a hundred. On the hundredth alone he had fancied her wrong. When she turned out to be right on that the thing looked to him like a miracle. In this way was Mr. Chesterton con-vinced that the Catholic Church was

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LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1915

#### A VERY REGRETTABLE MISCONCEPTION

The Meredith judgment on th its officials. latest phase of the Ottawa Separate school litigation brings forth, as was to be expected, the usual jeremiad from Le Droit. Perhaps it is well that the reckless slanderers of this irresponsible sheet should be brought to time once in a while and shown themselves as they are seen by others. This, under the caption "Bilingualism Again," the Ottawa Evening Journal does temperately enough, still with sufficient vigor to drive home some useful truths to these writers who have, as yet, hardly become acclimatized in Ontario.

There is, however, a point on which we should like to set the Journal right. It says : "The trouble arose purely between

French-speaking and English-speaking Catholics.'

All through the article this assumed and often expressly stated. Thirty years ago-people can for-

get with a repldity that is astonish. ing, and in thirty years a large proportion of the electorate is made up of those who never knew-thirty years ago the bilingual trouble had its origin right in the constituency of the Journal. In 1885 it was found that in many of the Public schools of Prescott and Russell there was not even a pretence of teaching English. Mark, in the Pablic not the Separate schools. From the knowledge of this grew an agitation which in 1886 convalued this province by one of those politico religious campaigns that have periodically cursed Canadian politics. Though the trouble had its origin in the teaching of French to the exclusion of English in Public schools, it developed into an anti-Separate school campaign.

We do not need to recanitulate the history of that and subsequent elections ; suffice it to say that it was not only hurtful but ineffective as well precisely because the French language question was confounded with the question of Separate schools.

French and English Catholics is the official despatches. real cause of the trouble. There would never have been any friction had the Department of Education been proparly administered for the last twenty five years.

The English Separate schools of Ottawa obey the law, observe every egulation, are staffed not only with qualified but competent teachers; their work compares favorably with that of the Ottawa Pablic schools or any other schools in the Province. One would think they might pursue the even tenor of their way secure in the protection of that Department of the Government especially charged with the administration of the schools of Ontario.

But no; they have had to fight for people of Ireland for social amelior. their very existence. Because of a ation and political emancipation. condition, brought about largely by They are now fighting side by side in shifty political opportunism, the the trenches in this supreme crisis English Separate schools of Ottawa were involved in a quarrel of their common history. When the between the government and its great struggle issues in final victory. side by side the peoples of the sister spoiled children, the "bilingualists," islands, with mutual confidence and who flouted its authority and defied good will deepened immeasurably,

will resume their fight for freedom Not merely to settle a dispute be and social betterment. ween English and French Catholics, In reading the speech of the great but for very shame's sake the Govern Irish leader let us bear these facts ment was bound to find a solution or in mind and let us not make the confess that its Department of Edu grievous mistake of extending our ation was powerless to fulfil the duties and discharge the obligations warmly as we do the petty and conwith which it was charged.

temptible discrimination shown by

the writers of the official despatches. REDMOND'S GREAT SPEECH In his cable letter T. P. O'Connor tells us that as Redmond pointed out The Irish leader's great speech needs no editorial elucidation or this glaring discrimination cries of "Shame !" "Shame !" came from all emphasis. Lucidity and forcefulness parts of the House. Suppression of are characteristics of Mr. Redmond's oratory. Its tone and spirit are the truth is sometimes the blackest worthy of the great occasion, and of lies. We may well leave our little worthy of one who is a great Irish slanderers by suppression to the patriot and who, at the same time, luxury of their own feelings as they listen to the cry of "Shame" from holds an outstanding position amongst the great men who are charged with every honset-hearted and red-blooded tremendous responsibilities in this British subject throughout the Em-

great crisis of civilization. pire. In referring to that part of his his AN INTERVIEW REPUDIATED toric speech in which Mr. Redmond protests against the entire lack In the Toronto Globe of November of official recognition of the conspicu-23rd, under headlines that could ous services and heroic bravery of scarcely fail to attract the ordinary the Irish troops, our object is not to realer's attention, appeared some make the regrettable situation clearer literally astounling statements at--that were impossible-but rather tribuled to the Hon. G. Howard to anticipate and perhaps dissipate a Ferguson, Acting Minister of Educavery natural and very warm feeling tion. The sub-heading of the article of resentment which the perusal of was "Acting Minister of Education the speech may beget in our readers. Comments on the Sturgson Falls Madam, the proposal of Mr. Duché, Case." As the Acting Minister in On this side of the water we have a rather plentiful crop of bigots who the Globe of Nov. 26 repudiated gain a livelihood by slandering the offensive, impertinent and mistheir Catholic fellow country men. It leading statements attributed to him would be a grievous mistake to it is useless to give them the consideration we had intended. allow our indignation to carry us so But a word about the repudiation. far as to confound this unclean brood, We read the Globe, as usual, on or the ignorant dupes whom they Friday, Nov. 29th. We did not see the mislead, with the great mass of fair-

minded and equare dealing Protestbeing assured that it was there we ants. instituted a diligent search and So the little anti-Irish cade, even finally located it in an obscure and though they reach the position of official chroniclers of the War, must unlikely corner where doubtless it not be confounded with the people of escaped the notice of the majority of new era in the history of nations. England. We are living in stirring the readers of the previous article. But, Madam, you are aware that I times. Just now the gigantic War overshadows events which by satonishing amount of misinformaselves would have made our generation interesting to the student of Falls case, but as it is still sub judice at the present writing we shall rehistory in centuries yet to come. serve any comments we may have to One of the historic events of our make until the Ontario Railway and time is the settlement of the Irish Municipal Board shall have handed land question. The future student down their judgment. of history, viewing it in its true

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

admitting that friction between sion of the names of Irish units in maintain a quiescent attitude under events that followed he persuaded himself into the very unwise step of We do not of course doubt that English public life is, on the whole, addressing a letter to Washington sound ; but we are inclined to think soon after the latter's appointment that Sir Herbert Holt must have had as commander-in-chief of the Consome parsonal knowledge of the tinental Army, in which he en-

intense political bitterness and infindeavored to persuade the General to ite pettiness of decadent Toryism resign this command and espouse when in his anger he said that the British cause. Duché was un-British politics are absolutely rotten. doubtedly actuated by the highest We must expect, even at such a time motives in this action but seems not as the present, some evidence of that to have weighed its import in regard spirit which placed politics over to Washington himself. The Army patriotism and recklessly brought lay at that time at Valley Forge, the country to the verge of civil war. and under the pretext of paying a In this age it is the people who friendly visit to its commander.incount. And the great, clean, hardchief. Mrs. Ferguson, bearer of Duché's letter, obtained access to his working, red blocded part of the population of England, Scotland and presence and duly acquitted herself Wales fought side by side with the of her mission. This lady was the daughter of a Scottish physician then resident in Philadelphia.

> WASHINGTON RECEIVED his visitor with every mark of respect, she being well known to him, and having received the letter read it attentively A contemporary account states that he was much agitated as he proceeded, and that, having got to the end of it, rose from his seat, and

neced up and down for some time without speaking. Then, turning to his visitor, he addressed to her these memorable words : "Madam, I have indignation to people who resent as always esteemed your character and endowments, and am fully sensible of

the noble principles by which you the kingdom of Heaven ? Alas ! can are actuated on this occasion ; nor this be denied ?" If this were true has any man in the whole continent when Newman wrote these words, more confidence in the integrity of how much more so now! And the his friend, than I have in the honor remedy?-where else but in renunciaof Mr. Duché. But I am here ention and, in the benign aspiration of trusted by the people of America Pins X .- the restoration of all things with sovereign authority. They in Christ? The age needs a Saint Francis of Assisi. have placed their lives and fortunes

at my disposal, because they believe me to be an honest man. Were I, therefore, to desert their cause, and consign them again to the British, what would be the consequence ? To myself perpetual infamy; to them endless calamity.

"THE SEEDS of everlesting division." he continued, "are sown beterritory. tween the two countries, and, were the British again to become our masters, they would have to mainthe army of tain their dominion by force, and with would, after all, retain us in subjection only so long as they could hold their bayonets to our breasts. No, conceived with the though best intention, is not framed in wisdom. America and England must be separate States ; but they may have common interests, for they are but one people. It will, therefore, be the object of my life and ambition to establish the independence of America in the first held up at Malta pending a satis-place ; and in the second, to arrange factory outcome of the negotiations. Acting Minister's repudiation. On place ; and, in the second, to arrange such a community of interests beween the two nations as shall indemnify them for the calamities tory by the allied armies. which they now suffer, and form a

whom something different might have MASTERLY SPEECH been hoped, to stigmatize those a failures who have not attained to CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE the Irish point of view. It is not position " in the world, seems not to have been mitigated in the least only an Irish question, because I am by the throat of Way Errormshare quite sure it affects every hon. memby the throes of War. Everywhere ber's constituency, and every part of England and Scotland and Wales as we hear of gread and graft, and of current hostilities as the opportunity of well. Let me argue it from my own point of view. The obstinate re-fusal to allow the Irish people to learn officially of the achievements the many to profit by the sacrifice of the few. This has been a growing passion for a century and it suffers of the Irish regiments, and the total-absence of official recognitions of no dimunition now. It is over eighty their gallantry does more harm to recruiting in Ireland than anything years ago since John Henry New man, standing in an Anglican pulpit, you could conceive. What happens is this. In the end we do get to thus characterized the times in which we live : " Has not," he said, " the know what our troops have been desire of wealth so eaten into our doing, but we get to know it from the hearts, that we think poverty the statements, letters and interviews from wounded officers and men who worst of ills, that we think the come home. In that way we have security of property the first of bless-

heard a good deal about the gallantry of Irish troops and their ings, that we measure all things by wealth, that we not only labor for it sufferings, etc., but in the official ourselves, but so involve in our despatches they have not even been ourselves, but so involve in our mentioned. That is a strong state earnestness all around us, that they ment to make. Let me substantiate cannot keep from the pursuit of it it: Here is a letter which appeared in an English paper a little while ago, signed, "Father of Irish Sol-diers": though they would. Does not the structure of society move forward on such a plan, as to enlist into the serv-FROM A FATHER OF IRISH SOLDIERS ice of the world all its members, I know this man. His only two almost whether they will or no? sons are to-day with the army in the Would not a man be thought unaspir-East, and were present at Gallipoli and Suvla Bay. He says : One of the things which are felt in ing and unproductive, who cared not to push forward in pursuit of that

Ireland, and it is one of the ways in which the military situation is which Scripture calls 'the root of all evil,' the love of which it calls 'coveaffected, is that while Irish troops tousness which is idolatry,' and the get their full share of the hottest work, their achievements as troops possession of which it solemnly do not get a fair share of official rec leclares all but excludes a man from ognition. The latest case in point is Admiral de Robeck's despatch with reference to the first landing at Gallipoli. He describes each of the andings and mentions the work of the Australians, the Scottish Borderers, the Royal Fusiliers, the Lancashire Fasiliers, the South Wales Borderers, etc., and paid them glowing tributes, which were not more glowing, I am sure, than they deserve. The Admiral then goes on to describe the landing at V. Beach, and said. 'This Beach was the most

difficult to capture. It possessed all ON THE BATTLE LINE the disadvantages and difficulties that W. Beach had, and in addition,

The great event of the week is the the flanks were strongly guarded by understanding with Greece where. the old castle and village of Seddul Bahr, on the east and west." He deby Greece agrees not to disarm and scribes how on the first trip all were intern Allied belligerents who may either killed or wounded. One boat entirely disappeared. In another retire before the enemy into Greek here were only two survivors. The

lighters were heaped with dead. THE GREEK DANGER IS PAST We know that these men who were No attempt will be made by the first to land there were the Dub army of Greece to interfere the allied troops should lins and Munster Fasiliers. Every one knows that to day. The few they, under any contingency, find surviving officers who came back it necessary to cross the Macehave given us full particulars. The donian frontier into Greece. In that men received the most lavish praise event railway and other facilities will be afforded them, as in the case from other Generals in the field. The Commanding Officer of the New of the troops now going north from Zealand troops, for instance, sent a Saloniki into Serbia. This ends a message to the remnant of the Dub perilous situation. Greece will not lin and Munstar Fusiliers to thank line up with the Allies, but she will them, and say what magnificent not join their enemies. That the work they had done, and yet in this guarantees given have satisfied the dispatch-and this is the only offi British and the French Governments cial dispatch which has been pub is indicated by the release of many lished-while the Australians, the grain-laden ships on route to Greece Scottish Borderers, Royal Fusiliers, Lancashire Fusiliers, South Wales hich is now announced had been Borderers, etc., are all picked out for special praise, the Munsters and It is reported that the allied power Dablin Fusiliers are not even men agree to reimburse the Greaks for tioned. There is not even the men tion of the word Munster Fusiliars or Dublin Fusiliars. That kind of ny damage done within their borders during the occupation of Greek territhing is doing untoid mischief. The France-British Army, freed of There is not a man of us who does not resent it (hear hear.) In this the menace at its base, is now in a The reporters seem to give out an have many enemies; Congress may Serbs, but, unhappily, there is not one battalion which was known as much of Serbia left to save. The the "Pals" Battalion. It consisted almost entirely of well educated young men from the universities and schools and the professional classes. They were all practically annihilated and I know scores of families in Dublin to-day which are plunged into most terrible anguish because of the death of their children. I have seen letters from survivors to the parents of these dead boys, speaking in the most extravagant terms, I might almost say were it possible, of their gallantry and equipped force. From the Gallipoli the gallantry of the regiment. What do you think the feeling of the young men in Dublin must be when we go and ask them to enlist, and they are able to answer us back by saying, 'Yes, enlist, and send us cut to be killed in the barbed wire entanglements at Gallipoli and then when we have all done our work and acted gloriously for our country and our regiment not one word is allowed to be published with reference to our achievements." I can't tell the House of Commons what a strong view I take of this, (hear, hear.) That, mind you, is not an isolated case. Let me take another -- the landing at Suvla Bay the other day. We have not heard the truth about that. I have received myself, not from men in the ranks, not from junior officers but from officers of high position in the 10th Irish Division communications which I dars not read to this House. I have sent them to the War Office. I felt it my duty to do so. I sent them to the Prime Minis-Some day these facts will come ter. out. Sir Ian Hamilton is back here now. These things will have to be inquired into, and some day they will be known, and when they are I tell you that in the whole history of the war you will find that no troops ever were subjected to such horrible

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tion. Not one single word. Where allusions were made to them they were spoken of as a Division. Names are given to other Division. Names being an Irish Division they were mentioned as simply a Division. Why should this be? (Hear, hear). We are engaged at this moment in trying to raise in Ireland, and we will succeed, reserve battalions for the 10th Division. Why is it that you will not tell us in Ireland what our brave lads are doing and suffering ? Let us know that. The last instance occurred only the other day in the battle at Loos. Many of you have seen in the newspapers the graphic account of the gallantry in the battle of Loos of the London Irish Territorials Regiment. Noth-ing could exceed their gallantry, and their losses were very heavy, and they received the greatest praise in some of the unofficial notices which have come back. But General French, in his despatch to day, never mentioned them at all. He simply lumps them in as Territorials. The way we feel about the matter is this --God knows we do not grudge praise to any troops, and we were almost as proud as they were them-selves when the London Scottish Ferritorials were singled out for lavish praise. They deserved it, and was delighted that they got it. But when the Irish Territorial Regiments do the same, or practically the

same, why are they not mentioned at all? That is the first thing which I failed altogether to get the War Office to take into serious consideration, and it is doing infinite mischief in our work of recruiting in Ireland (hear, hear). The second matter I want to mention is my complaint that the War Office has obstinately refused from the very start up to this moment to utilise the Volunteers in Ireland.

THE VOLUNTEERS IN IBELAND

It may be remembered that the very day the war broke out I rose in my place in this House and offered the Volunout teers to the Government for home defence. I only spoke, of course, of the National Volunteers. I was not entitled to speak for the Ulster Vol unteers, but I suggested that they and we might work shoulder to shouldsr. From that day to this the War Office have persistently refused to have anything to say to these Vol unteers. The Prime Minister a few days after I spoke in answer to a question told me that the Government were considering at that moment how best to utilise these Volunteers. They have never been utilised since. A few days after I made my speech I went myself to the War Office, and as a result of my interviews there I submitted to the Govrnment a scheme which would have provided them at once with 25,000 men. If that offer had been accepted, not 25,000, not 50,000, but 100 000 men would have been enlisted for home defence within a month (Nationalist cheers). But no, it was obstinately refused. I hear that an hon. member below me is now apparently inclined to take the point that the War Office took. The War Office said that would interfere with recruiting in Ireland. Of course, we know Ireland better than the hon. member. We know our difficulties in Ireland. We do not believe that it would. On the contrary, we believe that it would have promoted recruiting (hear hear). We believe that the enlistment of these men, their association in barracks and in camp, with the inevitable creation and fostering of a military spirit, would have led to a large number of volunteers for foreign service. views counted for nought. In this ce. they were not only our views. These views had the approval of the Irish Command, and from the purely military point of view, the Irish Command was in favor of some such scheme as I had outlined. and their reason was plain. have to provide, and are providing to this day 20,000 to 25,000 men from the regular army for the defence of the coasts of Ireland, guarding the coast, guarding piers, railway bridges, and so forth. If these men of ours had been taken up, within two or three months of training and in camp, they would have been able to do this work, and would have done it ever since, and would thereby have released from 20,000 to 25,000 men. That is the chief reason, I fancy, why the military command in Ireland were in favour of this idea. But to this moment the refusal continues. I see that an unofficial Bill was introduced by the Marquis of Lincolnsbire into the House of Lords, doing, to a great measure, for England and Wales what we have been asking should be done for Ireland. I claim that the Bill shall be extended to Ireland, and I must say if it is not extended to Ireland it will meet with the most severe opposition from myself and my friends (Nationalist cheers). As I have dealt with the question of Volunteers at all, let me give two figures to the House, which I think will be interesting, to show you that these Volunteers are willing and anxious to go to the front. VOLUNTEERS WITH THE COLOURS

But for this fundamental misconcep tion there would be no bilingual question to-day.

In 1889 a Commission was appointed to investigate alleged conditions in the Public-not Separate -schools of Prescott and Russell. Following the Report of this Commission regulations were issued restricting the use of French to what was strictly necessary, and insisting on English as the language of the achools of this English province. The regulations of twenty four years ago, it may surprise some people to learn, were much more peremptory. much less equivocal than the famous regulation XVII, which makes provisions for French teaching which were not even suggestad a quarter of a century ago.

Regulation XVII. not only allows French as the language of communication for the first two or three years, and provides for the teaching of French in subsequent years, but makes elaborate provision for broad interpretation and lenient adminis tration by the Chief Inspector.

At the present time the Depart. mental Reports show many bilingual Public Schools; thirty-four in one inspectorate.

What we wish to impress on the Journal and those ill-informed or power. wrong headed people who share its regrettable misconception is this : the bilingual difficulty is not of Separate school origin nor is it con- pensable Irish aid in storming this fined to Separate schools at the present time.

Perhaps the Journal is thinking only of the question as it exists in Ottawa. Even apart from the fact social pets in official positions could and this is but a local phase of the inspire their contemptible suppres- signed his position. Not content to ency even on the part of those of in this war."

perspective, will see in this one of the most momentous events of a century. In itself, in its circumstances,

in the fact that Ireland led the way, this will be an interesting and instructive chapter of history ; but above all in its consequences, which lead inevitably to the overthrow of landlordism in Great Britain, will the Irish agrarian movement claim a great deal of serious attention from the future student of social and his country," has never been accorded economic development in the British that prominence which its bearing the Thirteen Colonies, but, in the

Islands. Specially favored classes naturally stand together against the rising power of democracy. So in England a powerful political party, dominated by the privileged classes, and entrenched apparently in an impregnable position behind the House of Lords,

could successfully set what the classes considered safe limits to democratic legislation.

But again, Ireland leading the way, the House of Lords was shorn of its

The democracy of Great Britain gives the democracy of the sister isle recalled with alvantage to all. full-hearted recognition of the indisthe very citadel of the political power of special privilege.

These and other considerations will make plain the reason why that this is but a local phase of the allow their political prejudices to countrymen and consequently re- wealth and distinction, and the tend-

tion with regard to the Sturgeon and I should be suspected were I to Germanic and Bulgarian armies Congress.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

THE QUESTION of international amity as between Great Britain and writer of the letter, and its bearer, the United States being so much to the fore in these "piping times," it They made their way to England. cannot be unseasonable to recall an incident in the life of General Washington which, while touched upon in deavored to serve. Duché had been some biographers of the 'Father of celebrated as a preacher throughout

upon the relations of the two nations words of one chronicler was, after one to the other, makes desirable. his return to England, heard of no In the early years of the Republic more. As to Washington, his course when a feeling of international re- in the event was necessarily sentment still ran high, and the applauded by Congress, and by his countrymen. It is all the more surwounds of the Revolution were still far from healed, this was perhaps not prising, therefore, that it should

surprising. But now, in the dawn of have been made so little of by suba second century of peace, and the sequent historians. Now, however, accompanying re-birth in both that the community of interests

nations of that sense of kinship and between these two great nations are, devotion to a common ideal severed a as Washington predicted, becoming century and more ago by unwise every day better understood, and the

statesmanship, the words of Washingbonds of kinship and friendship ton in the midst of the crisis may be being daily tightened, his words should find their way into every

textbook, and his spirit be applied to the solution of every international IT 'IS related that an Episcopal

clergyman, the Rev. Jacob Duché. question. Then will the children of who had been elected chaplain to the "Father of his country" enter Congress just prior to the outbreak of fully into their heritage.

hostilities, found himself out of THE ALL pervading passion for sympathy with the aspirations of his

hear of your visit, and of this letter. occupy every town of importance in conceal it from them. I respect you the little kingdom save Monastir and truly, as I have said, and I esteem Jakova and it is reported that a comthe probity and motives of Mr. bined movement of the Garman and Bulgarian armies has been begun down the valley of the Vardar Duché, and, therefore, you are free to depart this camp, but the letter and by way of Prilep toward Monastir. The allied army in the will be transmitted without delay to southeastern district of Macedonia must now be a large and finely

THE RESULT OF this eventful in-

Peninsula, it is asserted, a very concident was, of course, that both the iderable number of seasoned troops have been drawn, while the Germans were obliged to quit the country. themselves recently announced that eighty British transports have gone through the Straits of Gibraltar reand, it is perhaps painful to some to cently, eastward bound. — Globe Nov. 26. add, were allowed to pine unnoticed by the Government they had en-

TURKS RETIRING

The advance upon Bagdad continues, and the Anglo-Indian army must now be close to the defences thrown around the city by the Turks. The British War Office received from Sir John Nixon last night a report that the Turkish army, beaten after a bard struggle at Ctesiphon, eighteen miles from the capital of Mesopota mia, had fallen back to Dialah, which is only ten miles from the city.

#### OTHER FRONTS

The Italians after their prolonged and bloody struggle appear to be on the point of entering Gorizia. On the Western front, the fighting is confined to intermittent cannonading. There is not likely to be much fighting on a large scale on the Russian front beyond securing ad vantageous lines for winter entrench.

#### ONE WAY TO FIND OUT

mant.

"Pray that you may live for twenty or thirty years," says the Fortnightly Review, "so that you may find out the truth about what really happened

The latest figures, up to October 9th, show that 27,054 National Vol unteers are to day with the colours. Lest anyone should imagine for a moment that I want to say anything unfair, let me say that the Ulster Volunteers have done better. I will give their figures. Their number is ever were subjected to such horrible bardships and sufferings or showed such extraordinary gallantry as this 10th Irish Division, raised in Dablin are willing to go and do their share and the Curragh, and commanded by and take their part. Of course, General Sir Bryan Mahon (cheers). many Volunteers are impossible for Yet not one word of official recogniforeign service, because of age and

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so on, but there is a large number of them who, I am convinced, if they were given this official recognition and given this initial military training, would be willing to volunteer and go to the front and swell the number of our recruits (cheers). The whole of the Irish race, for the first time in our history, are in com plete sympathy in this war with this country. Ninety five per cent., in my opinion, of the Irish in America are upon cent side in this war. The men in America who are not, are, for the most part, men who were always opposed to the constitutional movement in Ireland, and who are noisy in inverse proportion to their number (Nationalist cheers). So far as Australia, Canada and Ney Zealand are concerned, all the people of Icish birth or Irish blood are upon our side, and in Ireland it self the situation was, I think, rightly described, three or four days ago. in an article in the Birmingham Daily Post, which declared that what had happened in Ireland was "a miracle." Ireland, for the first time in her history, realizes and values her position in the Empire, and is willing, and, indeed, eager to do her duty, but in the minds of all of us, in the mind of every Irishman, I be lieve in Ireland there is always one condition. There must be no talk of caught in there like rats in a trap, and never came out again. Our premature peace.

Any peace which does not mean condign punishment for those who bave been guilty of outrages far greater than the outrages which, generations ago, won for the late Sultan of Turkey the title of the Assassin, any peace which does not mean the restoration of the independence of Belgium, the expulsion of German troops from French soil, and, I would say also, the free restoration to Alsace Lorraine of what they regard as freedom (cheers); any peace which does not mean the assured independence of the smaller nations in Europa, and especially of Serbia ; any peace which does not mean some reasonable guarantee for the future peace of the world-any such peace as that will be regarded by public opinion in Ireland as a oss and criminal betrayal of the living and the dead (loud cheers) So long as that is the object we have in visw to bring the war to a victorious upon those lines, then, no matter how long the war may last. and no matter what sacrifices it may entail, you can count upon Ireland to the end (loud and prolonged cheers).

#### SIDEL:GHTS ON THE GREAT WAR

# A LAST LETTER

Lieutenant Pierre Grandjean, who, after the life of a saint, died a hero on the field of honor on April 5, wrote follows to his mother three days before his death :

I try to make the sacrifice with s good heart. It is a small thing. Is not to day the anniversary of the death of Our Lord ? My conscience is at rest, and so what should I fear t So be resigned yourself, you and my randmother and brothers. You see it would be unjust if you did not pay this debt to the country, like other families. That, dear mother, as you well know, is my view. I have n great sins to reproach myself with during life, and if I am fortunate enough to go to heaven without too long a wait, I shall watch well over you. . . I kiss you all for the last time before our great and everlasting reunion.

#### A MOTHER'S SACRIFICE

The son's confidence in his mother The son's confidence in his mother was not misplaced. Not long ago, she asked the colonal of his regiment

think of befogged the whole place. Rifle fire, bombs, grenades, trenchmortars, and machine guns all added to the awful din. After a time, the guns lifted from the Huns' first line. A British cheer almost drowned by the terrible crashing and scream of shrapnel, burst forth, and away over the top went the infantry. The Gar-mans had lost fearfully, and those London, Nov. 8, 1915 .- Two British alive were in a dazed and cowed conalive were in a dazed and cowed con-dition. We took a few prisoners. Our artillery had been marvellous. The next night they made a counter-attack, and our boys left their trenches and met them half-Bishops have these past few days taken up the defense of the Pope against his traducers. Bishop Chis holm of Aberdeen speaks of the paternal sentiments of the Holy Father which have found vent in so Hand to hand fighting ensued way. Hand to hand fighting ensues, and we not only drove them back many ways, notably during the past few days in a fresh concession to with much slaughter but took two more lines of trenches. We have since retired from one, which was prisoners of war who now have a Sunday rest in these countries where it is customary to force them to work untenable, being in open ground and He says that if both sides were to getting enflade shell fire ; but this ask the Holy Father to adjudicate has not made any difference to our between them, and would bring beposition, which is now a magnificent fore him fall and complete evidence, one. We have worked hard consoli dating the position, which does not sound much but to be on the work is another matter. You have read of the crater which we have captured. It is a wonderful place, almost imthen would the only just and impar tial judge in Christendom speak and form a judgment, but the time for such action has not yet come. Bish op Keatinge, of Northampton, preaching in a Liverpool church on possible to describe, of enormous depth and width. The bottom is Sunday last, said that because the Holy Father had not denounced choked fall of dead Germans, whom we have been burying. They were

artillery saw to that. A DYING PRAYER ON THE BATTLE. FIELD

would be threatened, and the conse-The Bishop of Nevers, preaching at quences would be deplorable. It was because he was above all suspicion of bias that the Pontiff was so powera Requiem for those fallen on the field, in his cathedral, told the follow.

ing moving story : Two young soldiers who had been fal for good, and that the day might yet come when his would be the school fellows found themselves side by side on the battle field. One had voice which should pronounce that "pax vobiscum" for which the whole world longed. kept his faith, the other had lost it. Both lay mortally wounded and bleeding to death. Suddenly, one of them said : "You have not forgot. THE POPE AND THE WAR PRISONERS Two members of the Swiss Cathoten your prayers; say one now, and I will may it after you." The other started the "Our Father," and his lic Mission for Prisoners of War, M. Pierre Acty, professor of law at the University of Fribburg, and Canon Beau companion repeated it after him petition by petition. Slowly they came to the words : "And forgive pin, have gone to Rome to consult with the bureau established by the Vatican on extending the services for us our trespasses as we forgiveprisoners and notably on account of They got no further, for the one who the Italian prisoners in Austria and had been repeating the prayer after the Austrians in Italy. Cardinal his companion gasped his last in these Gasparri, who takes the greatest inwords that are an act of contrition.

THE BRABANCONNE IN CHURCH The following is an extract from a letter received from Brussels, de-

scribing the way in which Independ-ence Day (Jaly 21) was observed there

port he received from the Swiss in On July 21 I was advised to attend High Mass at St. Gadule's. There was a crowded congregation. The all his initiatives of " is of mercy. He then questioned them on the Papal Nuncio, whom, by the way, work of the Fribourg university and the religious results obtained. He most of the people mistook for the blessed the efforts of the Abbe Cardinal, officiated ; and at the close Devaux and Father Courten in their of the Mass, which was followed by the playing of the first two lines of ministry of charity, and inquired as to the financial position of the Cath the Brabanconne by the organ, the congregation suddenly gave vent to a olic missions. Before dismissing the delirium of enthusiasm. Women wept, men swung their hats round high over their heads, and there was two Swiss, His Holiness presented them with 3 000 lire to be expended for the prisoners, without distinction a loud and prolonged shout of ' le Roi! Vive la Belgique!' of nationality nor exclusion of non Vive Catholics. Lastly, he assured the The same scene was witnessed at the end Swiss mission of his aid in seeking the French and English who are of each stanza, and at the close the people were all singing. missing in battles at the Dardanelles,

## AUSTRALIAN CADETS VISIT THE DE LA SALLE

"Magnificent," says the Sacred Tuesday was the day set apart by the civic reception committee to show Toronto's institutions of delphia, on November 17, of the fiftieth anniversary of the ordina-tion to the priesthood of the Most

#### THE CATHOLIC RECORD

air. Smoke of every color you could freshments were served and the honored. That is something to be think of befogged the whole place. visitors entertained by the Brothers most highly prized in this day and in ENGLISH BISHOPS DEFEND HOLY FATHER

> what they represent. Be faithful, be true, be loyal and those round about you, looking at you, will respect you and honor you. Aye, it always does that, and you will feel that it is an honor. It is something that you can feel true and always proud of that you are a knight and a knight that bears the name of one of the noblest and the grandest and the most daunt. less and the most hopeful men that

the world has ever seen, who bore the cross in one hand and the faith ful sword in the other."-New York News.

# CHURCH GAINING

DESPITE WARS, TURMOILS AND DISTRACTIONS CATHOLICISM GROWS IN BRITON'S LAND

"atrocities" everything else he had done went for nought. Had the London, Nov. 8, 1915 .- Despite the war, its turmolls, the general dis-turbance it has entailed in every current of life's activities in this Pope taken sides his words would have gone for nothing, the neutral powers could not be depended on to rally to him, the unity of the Church could not be depended on to country, and the distraction of men's minds from all the subjects that naturally occupy them, it is consol-ing to note that the work of the Church in England goes steadily along, and progress is the word that most amply describes conditions of Catholicism everywhere prevailing in Great Britain.

One of the most significant features of this is the work that is being steadily carried ahead in the reat cities and centres of popalation in the field of Catholic education In the diocese of Liverpool the greatest gain in this regard ever made in any one year was made last year There are now in Liverpool 35,00 Catholic children of school age and of these only 900 are now attending non-Catholic schools. In the archdiocese of Westminster there are 44 102 children now attending the Cathol c schools. One of the most terest in the Catholic mission teresting events of the year in the arranged two private audiences with line of church building occurred last His Holiness for the delegates. The week when His Eminence Cardinal Pope showed himself well informed Bourne presided at the opening of on the details of the work, and told the new church of St. Edward the the two representatives how much Confessor at Golder's Green. It was he apprec aled the enlightened sup a very impressive ceremony and was attanded by a large number of the clergy and laity, included amongst the latter being the mayor of Hampstead. The church is a fine example of the perpendicular Gothic with a tower conspicuous far over the land scape. It is unusual in design and interior planning, the idea being to reproduce the characteristics of an English parish church of the pre-Reformation period. The site is on and given as a granary to the Bana dictine monks of Westminster by Edward the Confessor. Strangely enough, the church is one of the finest sculptural memorials of the great war. On the northern wall there is a mural carving of a sub the search in Tarkey being very marine, a big gun and an aeroplane these being to serve as reminder that the church was opened in the second year of the great war. On the southern wall is a monogram of ARCHBISHOP PRENDERGAST'S King George V.

#### CATHOLICS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND THE WAR

While men like Sir Edward Carson, and Tory organs of various de. heart, utterly regardless of the thou grees of bigotry revel in stories of sandhardships incidental to the ardu-

most highly prized in this day and in this generation. And so I bid you Godspeed in all that you stand for. Be faithful, be loyal to your organi-zation and to all the great principles the principles the same same calm ashamed of it at any time or on any in prayer. Then with the same caim occasion. Be personally loyal to those who are its leaders and to the heads of the Church over you, and love, honor and respect them for rifles, indicating that the other four were prisoners in their hands. This is not only typical of the glorious work that our chaplains are doing at the front, but it is a heart touching story of how chivalry and bravery will sometimes appeal in like sentiment to both sides of a battlefisid.-New World.

pariscopes the British line watched

#### MR. TAFT ON RELIGION AND GOOD CITIZENSHIP

Speaking at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, on a recent Sunday evening, ex President Taff dwelt on the close relationship between religion and morality. "I agree," he said, "that there are good citizens without religicus faith but they are exceptions. Religion and morality are essential to each other and the spirit of religion energizes moral development, as well as it promotes the obligations of universal brotherhood above the se desires of the individual. hear much about our rights, but, young men, if you do your duty your rights will follow We can-not demand the right unless the element of duty precedes. The moving cause of our governmental success was implanted by the Puritans who were endowed with the strict sense of duty obtained from God. Religion

is that living out of yourself and look. ing up to something greater. The spread of religion in a government like ours is imperative."-Sacred Heart Review.

# CAPUCHIN HEROES OF THE SOUTH AMERICAN

JUNGLE (J. L. Seward) in New York Sun, Nov. 14, 1915.

Note: Before J. L. Seward, a grandson of Secretary of State Seward, started from this city on an expedition to the jungles of South America, he was asked by a friend to write from the heart of the jungle the most interesting thing he saw. The following article is the result It is dated "In Camp, Upper Amazon Basin, Caqueta River, via Mocoa, Colombia, South America, September 18, 1915.'

I am writing this by candle light on a boot leg in the heart of the jungle. The Indian runner is leaving in his cance for Mocoa at dawn.

I want to write a few words in celebration of the Capuchin mission ary Fathers in this district. Their last outpost is many hundreds of miles up the Caqueta River. They are in a very real sense the pioneers of civilization in this part of the world.

The Fathers are the only ones who can get anything out of the Indians. Were it not for their kindness we would be completely lost in this vast wilderness of equatorial jungle. The Indians themselves are atraid of the "Great River ; " only the force of per suasion exerted by the good priests can get them to leave their villages to help us.

The Capuchin Fathers, neverthe less, simple in their faith, fearless of

heart, utterly regardless of the thou-

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Sibundory, and greatest of all, Father Stanislaw of Port Asis. Father Stanislaw has been severely injured in his work, but still remains, thou-sands of miles from medical aid, faithful and cheerful unto death.

FAITH

know not what next year may bring

To me of pain and suffering, Nor even what to morrow May hold of bitter or of sweet, It may be victory or deleat,

A splendid joy or sorrow. In faith I close my eyes at night Content to wait the morning light.

know not what lies over there Beyond these worldly vales of care Of toiling or repose, Nor what of joy may be in store Upon that distant heavenly shore

To which the spirit goes ; In faith I'll close my eyes and go When comes the time for me to know.

#### MASONIC TESTIMONY

Reynold E Blight, writing in The Bulletin of Los Angeles Consistory (Masonic) says : "In certain circles it a popular to denounce bitterly the Roman Catholic Church, and in the ondemnation forget her splendid achievements and the consecrated service she has rendered to humanity. The long roll of patricts, states-men, philauthropists, thinkers, heroes, and saintly souls who have drawn their spiritual inspiration from her communion is sufficient proof of the real greatness of her religious teaching. Among the priests are those whose names have become synonymous with purity of life and unselfish effort for the better. ment of humanity : Father Damien, Father Mathew, Father Junipero Serra, St. Francis of Assisi, Savonarcla. Her countless institutions of

learning, her manifold charities, the universality of her spiritual appeal. must awaken the admiration of all

"Gentlemen, I agree with our Catholic brother here. I find the doctrine concerning the purging of departed souls so reasonable that because of this I must agree with him. You have known my wife, colleagues. She was a model of piety and virtue; I might say — she was an angel. That she, at her death, was awarded a merciful judgment and that she was not doomed, I confidently take for granted in view of her faith and conduct. But that she on her departure was so absolutely pure as to be immediately favored with the beatific vision-that, gentlemen, I dare not maintain in the face of God's boliness. This circumstance of itself leads me to accept the existence of a third place, a place of purification, as taught by the Catholic, in which souls not perfectly pure are purged until they are qualified to enter into heaven." - Buffalo Echo.

#### FATHER FRASER'S CHINESE MISSION

#### Taichowfu, March 22, 1915.

Dear Readers of CATHOLIG RECORD :

Yesterday (Passion Sunday) I laid the corner stone of the church in Taichowfu. The former church was too small for the crowds who are being converted in the city and neighboring towns. Even with the new addition of forty eight feet and a gallery it will be too small on the big. Feasts. May God be praised Who deigns to open mouths to His praises in the Far East to replace those stilled in death in Europe. And may He shower down His choicest blessings on my benefactors of the CATH. OLIC RECORD, who are enabling me to hire catechists, open up new places to the Faith, and to build and en large churches and schools. Rest assured, dear Readers, that every cent that comes my way will be immediately put into circulation for the Glory of God.

Your gratefully in Jesus and Mary, J. M. FRASER.

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men. It must not be forgotten that Previously acknowledged ... \$6,299 12 ople re

Chas Vickery, Elardes.....

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A. B. O'C. (Special Inten-

tion,) Quebec .....

Qaebec.....

FIVE

ne asked the colonel of his regiment to receive her second son, Serge, of the class of 1916, then engaged in his military studies. She wrote :

It is but right that Serge should take his brother's place in the regiment. I have a presentment that he, too, is lost to me. He is too brave not to fall. Pierre is in heaven : and I feel sure that Serge will follow him there. But we shall meet again one It is not too much to sacrifice two sons, if such is God's will, for the safety of France.

#### THE HOOGE AFFAIR

The following extracts are taken from a letter sent home by a non-commissioned officer, and published in the Manchester Guardian :

The general made a stirring speech calling upon the men to keep up the splendid reputation of the division and voicing his confidence that every cadets to the assembly ball where battalion would do everything that was asked of them. The cheers that they were entertained with a short they were entertained which is and programme of music, speech and song. Wilfred Nealon spoke a spicey word of welcome to which Fred went up echoed and re-echoed for miles around, while hats were placed on rifle muzzles and waved franti-cally in the air. Each man was preformer student of the Christian Brothers in Perth, Australia, respondpared to do his bit and to do it well. That night the roads were lined with ed on behalf of the visitors. Lieutenant J. H. Simons, who is in streaming columns of khaki-clad figures as light-hearted as schoolcharge of the cadets then delivered one of these eloquent addresses boys on their way to a treat, joking, laughing, and singing. I should have which have won for him the admiraliked the people at home to witness the scene. Well might they boast of their Tommies' indifference to danger. Hundreds of those brave boys have since met their Maker, having given their lives for their country. They marched to their doom in the highest of spirits. At dawn our artillery ed, and seemed to be shelling now enjoying at De La Salle." the Huns all over the place. The Huas answered from every direction, and the crashing and roaring of thousands of guns was deafening and nerve racking. Shrapnel was flying and smoke covered miles of ground About an hour later our artillery the Brothers. concentrated all their guns on the

Hooge position, and poured in a terrifc fire. Saudbags, trench boards, sarth, bricks, and everything mova-ble were flung in a shower in the

ion. Three schools were chosen as types: De La Salle Collegiate, the Cantral Technical School, Harbord Collegiate. Mr. W. W. Hodgson, Chairman of the Board of Educa tion, and Col. Rev. Brother Rogatian. Separate School inspector were appointed to conduct the visitors through these institutions.

On arriving at De La Salle the party was met by the staff, a delegation of the students, several members of the city clergy, the Separate School Board and a number of the friends of the Collegiate. The principal, Rev. Brother Ansbert, spoke a few words of welcome and invited the cadets to visit the class rooms which had been tastily decor ated for the occasion with Australian mottos, flags designs, etc. A walk through the class rooms brought the than 70,000 men, the majority of them members of the Holy Name

dinal Gibbons of Baltimore, His Eminence Cardinal Farley of New York the Most Rev. James J. Keane, D. D., Archbishop of Dubuque, Ia., and twenty three ther Archbishops and Bishops attended the celebra-tion. Members of the Monsignori and priests in large numbers, not only from Philadelphia but from many other dioceses, were participants in the ceremonies of the celebration, and the great parade of the laity, which was one of the chief features of the jubilation, is estimated to have contained more

diffi sult .- New World.

JUBILER

Rev. Edward F. Prendergast, D. D.

Archbishop of that diocese. His Excellency, the Most Rev. John Bonzano, D. D., Archbishop of Mili-

tene and Apostolic Delegate to the

United States, His Eminence Car-

IN ITALY

word of welcome to which Fred Curren of the Australian cadets, a EPISCOPALIAN BISHOP PRAISES K. OF C.

The Rev. Sidney C. Partridge, Bish op of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the western district of Missouri, speaking to the Knights of Columbus and their guests at a retion of the Toronto public and with cent Discovery Day banquet, said in

which his name will be long and creditably associated. He said in part: "We have visited upwards of one thousand schools in our tour and Knights of Columbus, you are worthy of the name that is yours if you are knights in the true sense of the word. In this day when, alas, so I can say with all sincerity that we have never before received such a much of the aucient chivalry of the hearty welcome as that which we are days of our forefathers has been forgotten or at least disregarded, I beg you to be worthy of that name With much warmth he referred to the noble work which the Christian wherever you are. In the courtesies that you show,

Brothers were doing in Australia and stated that six of the cadets now touring the world with him had received their training at the hands of Chairman Hodgson also spoke in

Societies.

Catholics escaping from service, of their being mobbed in British ports ing their entire lives to the advance on their way to foreign countries, etc., the fact remains that in the

It must require a sublimity of faith matter of enlistment the Catholics of to which the ordinary mortal cannot Great Britain have more than done aspire to do what these Christian their duty. Over 115 513 Catholic heroes do. Think of it ! They bury in Great Britain most of them, of themselves here forever, during all the remaining years of their lives, without hope of ever returning to course Irishmen or of Irish ancestry, have joined the forces and gone to the front. In broad detail, this their native land or to the scenes of their childhood ! Thus they give figure was made up from the various their lives to fifty or so savages organizing districts as follows : Lan. cashire and North Wales, 40 786 dwelling in a clearing of the danger Had the priests not pioneered had the priests not pioneered ahead of us it would have been im Scotland, 25,760; Yorkshire, 19730

North of England, 13,400 : South Wales, 4 577; Midlands, 5 800; Lon-don, 5,450. Total 115 513. Since possible for us to reach these practically unknown watersheds. With pick and shovel in their own hands these returns were compiled Irish recruiting has gone on vigorously, and it is hardly an exaggeration to say that the above total has been swelled to upwards of 150,000.

#### A BRAVE CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN

engineering skill, but it is a feat of The following story more than sheer, prodigious religion which makes one stand in awe and adoraordinarily striking and impressive at makes a time when stories of extraordinary tion. If ever railways and electric deeds of devotion to daty on the part of Catholic chaplains are daily com ing from the front is just at hand. It comes from the Central News correspondent at the British front.

It is the tale of a bonding party be ing. longing to a well known regiment who went out one night and never returned. Says the correspondent : "It had been a terrible night, black as ink with the cold of the

north and the rain of the tropics. "As the morning wore on the regiment pictured their comrades lying wounded and dying in the mud and slush and the decaying corn. It was broad daylight; the German sharp shooters were in position; even to put one's head over the parapet meant certain death. A Catholic chaplain attached to the

in your daily life, in your home, in regiment came up to the firing line association with your fellow men, in and volunteered to go out to the their "own white brothers."

meeting every one above you or front and take any ricks in finding below you, wherever it may be, be the bodies. After some hesitation front and take any ricks in finding priests is Father Fidel de Montelos. He has grown old in the service of worthy of the name of being a knight his request was granted. Donning as they were in the good old days of his surplice and with a crucifix in these children of the jungle. Other priests who deserve a place high on

old. "Be worthy of the name with which this great society has been open. With their eyes glued to the bin, Anselmo de Olot, Andres of

ceived their first training in democ ment of humanity. acy. Prince and pauper, peasant

and merchant, knelt together, equal before God. During the long night of the Davk Ages the lamp of knowl-edge was kept burning in the monasteries. Tolerance knows that there are two sides to every question, and that a picture that shows only shadows is essentially false."

> PROTESTANT PASTOR UPHELD PURGATORY

Professor Dr. Rebbert of Paderborn, Germany relates the following reminiscence

The devout Protestant Pastor Volkthis little band of disciples of Christ hardt one time was one of a gather have carved a trail in the sides of ing in Bochum consisting of the tremendous precipices across the Andes. The trail is not a marvel of Catholic priest Ekel and several Protestant divines. Conversation turned about religious subjects and finally about purgatory. A preacher ve hemently assailed this doctrine while the Catholic priest defended it. After a period of spirited discus-sion, Pastor Volkhardt, a venerable old man, interposed and spoke about as follows :

By work one accustoms one's self to a severe and active life, and the char acter gains as much by it as the mind. - Ozanam.





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lights and telephones make these desolate wastes flower with civiliza tion you may be sure it will all rest upon the religious foundation which these devout pioneers are now lay-The atrocities in the Putomayo

rubber district, atrocities which sur-passed in horror the crimes of the Congo, are still fresh in the memory civilized man. The Capuchin missionaries were the only moral force which stood between the scattered remnants of the Inca tribes and the brutality of the "caucheros," or rubber pirates. Little by little the Fathers are healing the bleeding wounds caused by those commercial inquisitors and are endeavoring to efface from the memories of the natives the memory of the deeds of

Foremost among these martyr

SIX

# FIVE MINUTE SERMON

#### BY BEV. F. PEPPERT SECOND SUNDAY IN ADVENT "Blessed is he that shall not be scandalized in "." (Matth. xi. 6.)

Me." (Math. Xi. 6.) By referring to His works, our Lord wished to prove that He was the promised Messias, the one Who should come, and Whom all the saints of the Old Testament had ardently longed to behold. For our sake He, made known by word and sake He made known by word and deed His divine mission to all the world, and it is our duty, too, by word and deed, to proclaim our faith in Him fearlessly for love of Him, This is the lesson contained in the Blessed is he that shall not words, be scandalized in Me," that is to say, he only is blessed and attains to ternal bliss who believes firmly in Me, and does not allow any worldly arguments to make him waver in his faith. He only attains to eternal bliss who never denies Me in word or action, but acknowledges My doctrines in speech and by his daily life."

The history of the Apostles and of the early Christians, and, in fact, the whole history of Christianity down to the present day is full of glorious instances of the most fearless con-fession of Christ. After the Apostles had undergone untold hardships whilst preaching the gospel in distant lands, they suffered martyrdom in shameful and paintal ways; and the Christians of the first three centuries likewise were in constant danger of death if they steadfastly acknowledged Christ. Nevertheless, they clung firmly to the truth, knowing that they ought to fear God rather than man.

Catholics in every age have fol-lowed their example. The Church has always been assailed by her enemies, and those who confess the Catholic faith have been liable to secution. If we read the history of the missions in America, Africa, China and elsewhere, we shall find hundreds of instances of inviolable loyalty to Christ on the part of de-voted missionaries and their con-verts, who suffered death in its agenizing form rather than most Him. If we turn our eyes to civilized Europe we shall see that at no distant date Catholics had to cason and conscience. shed their blood and suffer the loss of all their inherited and acquired possessions and of all their civil rights for the sake of their faith. This was the case in England, where Queen Elizabeth and King James I. requited the devoted loyalty of their olic subjects by cruel oppression and the shedding of much innocent blood. Even where confession of the Catholic faith has not involved physical suffering, it was, and is at the present time made difficult by those in authority, who, being blinded by pride, try to throw ridicule upon religion and virtue; the writings of such man are regarded as masterpieces of the human intellect, and thus the faith of multitudes is undermined, and even many, who are nominally Catholics, delight in are nominally Catholics, cellight in mocking at their religion and in de-spising those who follow its teach-ings. St. Paul's words : "All that will live godly in Christ Jesus shall suffer persecution" (II. Tim. ili, 12,) are still true, and we all ought to re-member that our Lord said. "He member that our Lord said : "He shat shall be ashamed of Me and of My words, of him shall the Son of Man be ashamed, when He shall come in His Mejesty and that of His Father, and of the holy angels ' (Luke ix, 26) He still says to us

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agree, think, speak and judge in a particular way. He knows what is right, but in

world and throughout my whole life, that He, too, may acknowledge Me stead of making use of his free will and choosing to do his duty, he has no courage, simply because he itears at the last day and give me the re-ward promised to those who stand firm in their loyalty to Him : "Blessed is he that shall not be scandal to be criticized by men whose blame would otten be true praise. He ized in Me." Amen. knows that he is doing wrong and abhors it in his inmost heart, and yet he does it, fearing to incur the

words

unjust scorn of wicked men. He TEMPERANCE recognizes his duty, and sees how great and noble a thing it would be A TRICK OF THE DEVIL

to act according to it; but yet he Treating is a trick of the devil to fails to do so, because others, too, fail to act as they cught. Fear of man causes us often to be false to multiply, under the specious appear-ance of good nature, the drink habit our own reason, conscience and free which ruins here and hereafter the will. A Christian who wishes to be lives of men.

Keep therefore the teaching of our

Never hesitate to do right through

If the individual alone would pay regarded by the world as highly educated and as possessing an enlight ened and untrammelled mind, is for his order, and afterwards about his business, there would not be a tithe of the injury done that now curses humanity. The swell braggart on drass parade, however, makes a great show of his liberality. very apt to fall into this sin, which utterly degrades him, since human dignity requires us to use our free will in following the dictates of and so induces by his conduct not

only drunkenness in others, but a prodigality which beggars home and Many other sins degrade man to the level of a beast, but fear of man makes us resemble those heathen idols of which we read in Holy Scripkindred. To emulate the example of the treater, and to improve, if possi ture that " They have eyes and see ble on it, is the gross ambition of the poor fellows standing around the bar not ; they have ears, and hear not." and in this way the squander of chil dren's rights and intoxication dis-In the same way people who through fear of man do not venture to congrace the idle and pompous hour. fess Carist and to follow His teac We believe that more good could b ing, have eyes, tongues and ears, but done in a minute by a non treating law than could be effected in a thou refrain from using them for their own good. They have tongues but sand years by some of the little exthey are atraid to quote the words of cuses of prevention that now make Him Who is Truth in opposition to wicked and Godless remarks ; they the inveterate sinner smile. Let treating be forbidden and inhave ears, but they dare not listen to justice to others as well as dranken.

the voice of conscience, and seem unaware that the principles of ness will be reduced to a minimum those whom they fear are bad; they have eyes, the eyes of the mind, and In Germany there is little drunken ness, because when men call for a glass of beer, they do not engage in see that they are being misled by the arrant folly of paying for twelve. those about them, yet they follow A half drunken braggadecio begets

Such people are made like the more misery than the common sense idols of the heathen by their fear of of law makers can rectify. The man who drinks moderately in the beginmen, and they share the same fate. The idols are for a time treated with ning invariably in the end blames the treating of others for his downreverence and honored with incense, We think the first wh but in the end they are neglected and fall. would thank our legislatures for a forgotten, and, in the same way, law interdicting treating would be the man who against his will and be Christians, who through human respect have been disloyal to Christ, cause of his false pride is forced to are perhaps for a time praised and honored, but at last they are abandrink too much. His own desire is ignored, and since some fool counts

nective tissue in his liver, which leads slowly and without pain to a poses the Church to shameful out-rage at the hands of her enemies, harming her in this way more than any persecution or contempt could do. Therefore when we read in his-tory of the terrible persecutions against the Church we could be here

HE CATHOLIC RECORD

fatal cirrho When a drinker begins to be short of breath, can be "observe" the minute deposit of fat in the muscles of his heart by which alcohol is pre-paring the way for another sudden and unexpected death from "heart follows 9" against the Church, we ought to be encouraged to resist fear of man. If, failure ?"

in spite of our convictions, we are false to her, we shall be more guilty than the persecutors, who may not have understood her claims. The If the drinker begins to feel twinges that his friends tell him are the signs of rheumatism, will he be likely to attribute them to the alcodisobedience of her own children can inflict worse wounds than any holic neuritis which his supposed

'moderate" allowance has caused, holy religion before your eyes and listen to the voice of conscience, doing always what it commands. Know whether or not his daily dose of alcohol is harming him, he, a mere man of the working multitude, must have precise knowledge of disease symptoms that often baffle

the way of your acting and speaking experienced physicians. as you ought, remambar St. Paul's The man who boasts of his ability To me it is a very small to "carry" large amounts of alcohol thing to be judged by you . . . but He that judgethme is the Lord " (f. without feeling or showing it, has often less reason for self congratula Cor. vl, 3, 4) Ask yourselves, therefore: What does God require of ms? tion than his easily affected neighbor, for, instead of a delicate brain, whose What will He say of me on the day of judgment if I do this or that?" I very sansitiveness would warn him against his drink, he has a dull what pleases Him, caring watchman that allows him to injure nothing for the praise or blame of other organs of his body unwarne men, and being anxious only to confess the Lord Jesus before the whole of danger.

It is the non-sensitive drinker who may die of alcoholism, though all his life be has avoided intexication and has acted as a decoy to those of aner nervous sensibilities, who are openly rained in attempting to follow the example of the "moderate" drinker. -- Scientific Temperance Journal.

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# ABOVE ALL THINGS

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"O my God, I love Thee above all things." Did you ever stop to think what that sort of love means? Here is

Thomasa Kempis' ecstatic description of it. Read it, and then see if you can sincerely make an Act of Love. "Nothing is sweeter than love;

nothing stronger, nothing higher, nothing more generous, nothing more pleasant, nothing fuller or better in acaven or earth; for love proceeds from God, and cannot rest but in God, above all things created.

'The lover flies, runs and rejoices he is free and not held.

Love feels no burden, values no labors, would willingly do more than it can ; complains not of impossibility because it conceives that it may and can do all things. "It is able, therefore, to do any

thing, and it performs and effects many things where he that loves not, him as one of twelve bystanders, to faints and lies down. "Love watches, and sleeping, slum-



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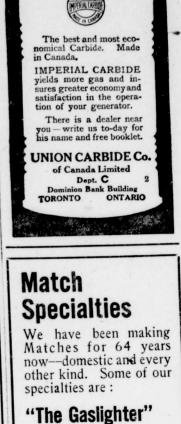
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quietly making a meditation, to selves mocked and despised. think it quite impossible for us ever What do they gain by their to be more afraid of offending men than God ; but when we go out into the world and hear sarcastic, sneering and contemptuous remarks addressed to us ; when apparently good reasons are given for representing our most sacred convictions as foolish, and our education as not up to date ; when our steadfast loyalty to Christ brings us into danger of for-feiting the esteem of a man whom, ne reason or other, we desire to please-then the struggle becomes difficult and we risk denying our faith in Christ, or at least some principles of that faith, through principles of this faith, through human respect. We are in peril of being disloyal to our Lord net merely in word, but also in our hearts if, under the influence of human respect, we fail to accomp-lish the good that is in accordance with God's will, and do the evil that

Hence it is very necessary for us to try to strengthen ourselves by making good resolutions very often to avoid the sin of fear of man, to to avoid the sin of fear of man, to which Christians are only too apt to yield. Fear of man is an unworthy sentiment, which prevents us from following the promptings of our con-science, and constrains us to do svil and neglect our duty through a cowardly reluctance to displease others, or with a shameful intention of currying favor with them. It is a of currying favor with them. It is a despicable and sinful kind of servility that withdraws a man from the service of God and subjects him to the will of his fellow creatures in order to win their esteem and to avoid their disapproval.

Fear of man is utterly mean, for he who yields to it disregards God's voice and listens only to the deceit-ful arguments of wicked men. He ful arguments of wicked men. He becomes the slave of all whom he fears to offend, and his opinions, words and actions are not guided by his own reason and the voice of his own conscience, but by the views of men who are mistaken, if not ectually malicious. He thinks, useaks and judges, not in accordance with his own knowledge, but because with his own knowledge, but because others, with whom he cannot at heart

all: "Blessed is He that shall not be scandalized in Me." It is easy enough, when we are reason and conscience, and sse them. he takes twelve drinks instead of the

the wrong path blindly.

What do they gain by their human respect? A little fleeting favor from their fellow men, and God's eternal displeasure, for, as we read in Holy Scripture, "He that feareth man shall quickly fall" (Prov. xxix, 25,) he shall perish in his sins. from.

Fear of man is really the most in. jurious thing that we have to fear. No form of persecution, no insults or ridicule can do the Church so OBSERVING WHERE THE HARM much harm. Persecution can torture and slay the body, but it cannot touch the soul ; insults and ridicule can, indeed, cause us much pain and give us days of bitter suffering, Some one, writing in defense of moderate drinking, says that every one is capable of finding out for himself how much he can drink by ebserving what amount of alcohol affects him, that is, what amount produces slight signs of intoxication, but these will have an end; whereas fear of man kills the soul and brings down everlasting punishment upon it. If only all Christians would keep free from this fear, the enemies of Hely Church could only banefit her or a headache the following day. The objection to this view is t by all their attempts to rain her, since such attempts would be opporin order to know when the harm really begins, the drinker must be able to sense the subtle changes that tunities for Christians boldly to con-fess their faith, and thus would only precede the recognizable symptoms of alcoholic disease. How can he "observe" the gradual growth of conpromote her giory. Fear of man hinders them from confessing their faith and doing their duty, and ex-

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bers not. When weary is not tired; when one he originally intended. All this is a multiplication of the straitened, is not constrained; when trightened, is not atraid; but like a

evil of intemperance. Since men will drink, let men stand alone, and lively flame, and a torch all on fire, it not in groups at the bar, and there mounts upward, and securely passes through all opposition. "Whosever loveth knoweth the will not be so many staggering there-

cry of this voice. "A loud cry in the ears of Ged i Treating does the devil's work ; eliminate it, and only a fraction of the present day drunkenness will be the ardent affection of the soul which saith, Oh my God, my love Thou art all mine, and I am all thine. in evidence.-Catholic Columbian.

BEGINS

"Give increase to my love that I may learn to taste with the interior

mouth of the heart how sweet it is to love, and to swim and be dissolved in love.

" Let me be possessed in love, going above myself in excess of fervor and ecstasy.

"Let me sing the canticle of love let me follow Thee, my beloved on high, let my seul lose herself in Thy that praises, rejoicing exceedingly in Thy love.

"Let me love Thes more than my-self, and myself only for Thee; and all others in Thee, who traly love Thee as the law of love commands, which shines forth from Thee. "Love is swift, sinsere, plous, pleas.

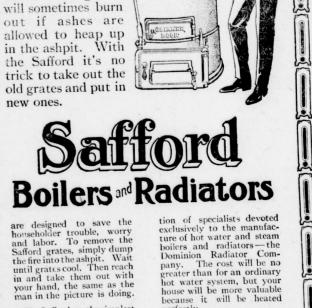
ant and delightful ; strong, patient, faithful, prudent, long saffering, courageous and never seeking self; for where a man seeks himself there he falls from love.

Love is eircumspect, humble and upright, not soft, not light, not intent on vain things; is sober, chaste, stable, quiet and keeps a guard over the senses.

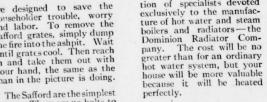
"Love is submissive and obedient to superiors; devout and thankful to God, always trusting and hoping in Him, even then when it tastss not the relish of Ged's sweetness, for there is no living in love without pain and serrew. "Whoseever is not ready to suffer

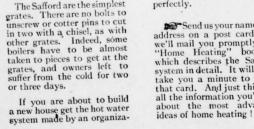
all things and to stand resigned to the will of his beloved, is not worthy to be called a lover. "He that loveth must willingly em

brace all that is hard and bitter for the sake of his beloved and never suffer himself to be turned away from Him by any contrary occurrences whatsoever.



KATER





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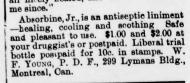
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BELLS, PEALS, CHIMES

Corper and have bade to have the fort the transfer of the second second

DECEMBER 4. 1916

# CHATS WITH YOUNG MEN

#### THE OLD STORY

"To-morrow," he promised his contomorrow I mean to be good :

'To-morrow I'll think as I ought to to morrow I'll do as I should ; Te-morrow I'll conquer the habits

that hold me from heaven away.

But ever his conscience repeated one word, and one only, 'To day."

To-morrow, to-morrow, to-morrow thus day after day went on ; Te-morrew, to morrow, to-morrew,

-till youth like a vision was gone ; Till

e and his passion had written the message of fate on his brow, And forth from the shadows came

Death, with the pitiless syllable, "Now." -DENNIS A. MCCARTHY.

CHARACTER

Character, says Father Vaughan, is Character, says Fasher Vangnah, is the one thing God wants, the one thing we can grow, and the only thing we must grow. Politically, man is a vote; socially, he is a card; financially, he is a check; when he travels he is a ticket, and when he stays in a hotel he is only a number. Peor affair when all is said and done; but before God, man is so much char acter. He is, furthermore, sent into this world by his Master, to write up a character by force of which he will claim his right place in the kingdon of God.

And what do we mean by character? Character is a Greek word, implying impress laft by a seal of wax. It is that which sets us apart from our fellows, gives us our note of distinction, our individuality, and our personality before God and man. And so we have pressed on our char. acters the image and likeness of God. Our mission in life is to complete and to finish to perfection with the last artistic touches that likeness started so well when we entered the world, which became more clearly defined when we left the baptismal font, and which ever since, let us hope, has been growing in clearness and likeness to Him Who made us to His own image and likeness.

Now, let us speak of the man who has seriously built up his character. You will never get him to shift his centre of gravity. He will push his way through. He will be true to his own line of conduct. You will never get him to go to the right or left. He will press onward and up-ward-up through the heights which which are the stars in some alley, he actions-right up to the throne of God. And as a Catholic he will build He was misused at first. Big boys his character on Christ-like lines. For to be a Catholic means to be Christ-like, Christ-thought, Christword, Christ action, Christ character.

There are three strong engravers of character: heredity, environment, and education. Heredity cannot be stopped. If the fountain is poisoned, the whole stream will be. If the tree is foul, how sour and bitter the fruit is to the taste. How often we see the highways and even the by-ways of life strewn with wreckage

ecause of heredity. Then there is environment. How often do we enter a Catholic home and see not a picture of our Lord or His Blessed Mother-not even a crucifix? What an environment for a Catholic child ! Let us fashion our homes after the little one in Nazareth that they may be fitting shelters for Ged's little ones.

Besides heredity and environment there is another engraver yet-education. And where does education start ? It starts when the child first faded away. He was uncomplaining the target of the anti Catholic forces

Truly the most important school in the whole world is the mother's lap, the mother's arms. School begins here; but it never ends. We are al-ways learning, always educating our-selves. And the most important thing we can give our Catholic chil-dres ic thereach (duction) dren is a thorough Catholic educa-tion. The boy or girl who is a thorough going Catholic will be a thorough going citizen on whom we forth on the broad platform of life armed with his country's flag surmounted by the cross of Christ. Yes, we have to go on building character until the life is done, until the crown is won. Life does not con-sist in getting, but in giving. We are not judged by what we have nor even by what we can do. We are what we are before God, giving all that me can the make "this model." gone.

that we can to make "this world a little brighter and a little happier for

our having passed through it." Let us then go forth and win our prize of eternal life, ready at any moment with our character in hand to meet Him Who shall say to us, "Well done, well done."-Boston Republic.

**OUR BOYS AND GIRLS** 

#### ONLY A NEWSBOY

It was a very small funeral proces-sion that wended its way slowly from the King's County Hospital to the Holy Cross Cemetery at Flatbush, the other day. There were no handsome carriages : only the hearse con taining a small, plain coffin, followed by a solitary coach. But the mourn-ing was just as sincere as at the largest and most imposing funeral. And it was not confined to the four

boys who accompanied the body of their dearest friend to its last restingplace; a hundred hearts were touched by grief, a hundred faces were wet

tear It's only a newsboy !" said a policeman. True, only a newsboy, a wait from the streets of the great But no philanthropist was ever kinder, no friend more true, no soldier braver than little Jce Flanigan Every newsboy about the offices of York's great journals knew and New loved him. All owed him a debt of gratitude for the many good deeds he had done in his humble way. Little Joe first appeared on the

after sleeping in a drygoods box, or

stole his papers, or crowded him out

of a warm place at night; but he

never complained. The tears would

well up in his eyes, but were quickly

remembered, and his enemies he for

gave. Some days he had especially good luck. Kind hearted people pitied the little fellow, and bought

papers whether they wanted them or not. But he was too generous to

money enough even for a night's

streets of New York two years ago. He was small and slight, with great brown eyes, and pinched lips that offered the use of his carriage. The always wore a smile. Where he came from nobody knew, and few cared. His parents, he said, were dead, and he had no friends. It was a hard pressive life. Up at 4 o'clock in the morning,

LITTLE JOE Aged 14 WE ALL LIKED HIM

Each boy sent a flower to be place apon the coffin of his friend. He was only a newsboy !

brushed away, and a new start bravely made. Such conduct won him friends, and after a while no one dared play tricks upon little Joe. His friends he New York World.

> DEFICIENCIES IN PUBLIC SCHOOL EQUIPMENT

NEW YORK UNABLE TO EDUCATE THOUSANDS OF CHILDREN

save money enough even for a track " lodging. Every boy who "got stuck " knew he was sure to get enough to knew he was sure to get enough to PROPERLY buy a supper as long as Joe had a But the hard work and exposure began to tell on his weak constitution. He kept growing thinner and thinner, till there was scarcely an ounce of flesh on his little body. The skin of his face was drawn closer and closer, but the pleasant look never

# THE CATHOLIC RECORD

orders of the Fire Department."

ent day conditions is found.

And it is not merely in the build-

ings that the trouble of meeting pres-

teaching staff is short of the number

mentary teachers, 150 special teachers and High school teachers. This

places the schools under a greater handicap than in any other year."

What a much greater handicap would these schools experience, if it were not for the fact that the paro-chiai school are educating thousands

sistance whatsoever from the State

It is a matter over which some of our high-minded "patriots" might

ponder before ranting on the evils of the parochial schools and proposing

a special taxation for these institu

tions. It is a fact which empha

sized as it has been from time to time

is deserving of continual re-emphasis

THE BISHOP OF OXFORD

AND "RESERVATION"

as a body will at present allow in the

way of Eucharistic doctrine and practice. Under a note entitled,

Reservation of the Blessed Sacra

of Catholic children, with

C. B. of C. V.

Bays,



vain attempt : the vital force was "Over 1,400 boys and girls were turned away," reports the Call, "when the doors were locked by

Where is little Joe ?" was the universal inquiry. Nobody had seen him since the previous night. Finally he was found in a secluded corner, and a good natured hackman took him to the hospital in Flatbush, where he said he once lived. Every day one of the boys went to see him. On Saturday a newsboy, who had abused him at first, and learned to love him afterward, found him sitting up in his cot, his little blue-veined hand stretched out upon the cover

stretched out upon the cover let. "I was atraid you waen't coming Jerry," said the sick boy, with some difficulty ; " and I wanted to see you once more so much. I guess it will e the last time, Jerry ; for I feel awfully weak to day. Now, Jerry, when I die I want you to be good for my sake. Tell the boys-"

But his message never was com-pleted. Little Jos was dead. His sleep was calm and beautiful; the trouble and anxiety on his wan face had disappeared ; but the expression was still there : even in death he

smiled. It was sad news that Jerry bore back to his friends on that day. They feared the end was near, and were waiting for him with anxious hearts. They When they saw his tear stained face they knew that little Joe was dead

Not a word was said ; they felt as if they were in the presence of death itself ; their hearts were too full to speak. That night a hundred boys met in

front of the City Hall. They felt that they must express their sense of loss in some way, but how they did not know. A collection was taken up to send delegates to the funeral, and the same backman who little Joe to the hospital again kindly

burial took place the other day. On the coffin was a plate purchased by the boys, whose language was ex from its very simplicity. This was the inscription :

The Best Newsboy in New York

This is not a fancy sketch : every word of the above story is true .-

The blindly prejudiced mind must necessarily be illogical. It does not examine into facts, but widely proclaims to be as its passion and imagination dictate. In no case is this more clearly shown than in that of Catholic education. For long the parochial school has been Yet doubtless the people are in good faith.-Edinburgh Catholic Herald. CONVERT PRELATES

ut any as

It may interest our separated brethren to have the names of former Protestants who reached high place in the government of the Catholic Church in America. These include the following names :

all, because there is no priestho

Archbishop James Roosevelt Bay-ley, Archbishop of Baltimore, and Papal Delegate. Archbishop Samuel Eccleston of

Baltimore. Archbishop James Whitfield of necessary for proper work. "Because funds were lacking, the teaching corps was found to be short 300 ele-

Archbishop James Hubert Blenk of ew Orleans.

Archbishop Christie of Oregon. Archbishop James Frederic Wood of Philadelphia.

Bishop Andrew Allen Curtis, Vicar General to Cardinal Gibbons Bishop Josue M. Moody, first

Bishop of Erie, Pa. Bishop Edgar P. Wadhams of Og-

densburg, N. Y. Bishop Thomas A. Becker of Savannah.

Bishop Sylvester Horton Rosecrans of Columbus, Ohio.

Bishop Richard Gilmour of Cleveand. Ohio.

THE MYSTIC TREASURES OF THE HOLY MASS, by Rev. Charles Coppens, S. J. The priest will find in Fr. Coppens' work as burning coal with which to animate his fervor, and the faithful will Rt. Rev. Monsignor George Hobart which to animate his tervor, and the faithful we come into possession of a practical knowledge o the grand external ceremonies of the Mass an of its eternal mystic treasures. Doane, Vicar General of the diocese of Newark, N. J., son and brother of Protestant Episcopal bishops. Rt. Rev. Monsignor Nevin Fisher,

the present rector of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Philadelphia; prelate of the Papal Household.

Rt. Rev. Monsignor Thomas Preston, Vicar General and Chancellor

That the Bishop of Oxford (Dr. of the archdiocese of New York: Charles Gore) is a decided, and even an advanced High Churchman (writes Prothonotary Apostolic and founder of the Sisterhood of the Divine Com-"Alfonsus ") is well enough known, and so we are not surprised to find

The late Rt. Rev. Monsignor Ed. him expressing high Eucharistic doctrine in his October Diocesan ward R. Chase, army chaplain, Domestic Prelats to the Pope; nephew Magazine. He makes it plain, in-deed, that his own views are in adof Chief Justice Chase of the U.S. Supreme Court .- The Tablet. vance of what the Anglican Bishop

# AS OTHERS SEE THE CATHOLIC CHURCH

ment in the Church of England." he For my own part, I deeply A Protestant minister of Chicago deplore the abandonment of Reserva the Rev. T. B. Thompson, pastor of ion, at least for more than a time, the Plymouth Congregational Church under the stress of necessity. As of that city, has a keen and clear far as my own feelings go, I recognise vision when he locks at the Catholic its attractiveness to the full "-i. e. Church, for he said in a late sermon of Reservation of the Blessed Sacraconcerning it : One cannot help but feel that the

ment-" as an object and centre of devotion." He speaks of what " he enthronment of the Virgin Mary has softened the heart of the world thinks would be the immense gain of a restoration of Reservation in the toward womanhood ; that it has done Church of England to day by synodimuch to give woman the place of cal authority. Yet this is precisely honor she occupies to day ; that it has put the whole Catholic Church what the Anglican Hierarchy will not tolerate. In connection with combehind the sanctity of the home municating the sick and dying, they hold to the prayer book, which pro-In the respect given to Mary the Roman Church has paid the world's vides only for a celebration of the Communion in the sick man's room, finest and most delicate compliment to the grace, sweetness and beauty of "except so far as shall be ordered by lawful authority ;" and what this motherhood.

Nor do I discover any difficulty in exception may amount to has been defined by the Bishops of the Province. understanding the basis of the confessional. The confessional appears In certain cases the celebrant at the everywhere in life. The erring child open Communion in the church may infesses to its mother, the patient et apart " so much of the consecrat confesses to the physician, the accused confesses to his lawyer, the ed bread and wine as shall serve the sick person (or persons)," and " the penitent confesses to his priest. It is most natural for the penitent, same day and with as little delay as may be, go and minister the same. burdened, doubting soul to confide in Another paragraph of the proposal its spiritual leader. not yet, of course, the law of the

URIEL SELWODE, by Emily Bowles. Woven with strands of history are dark threads of jealousy, plots and forgeries; but there are also brigh weavings of love; and, of course, all's well that ends well. Protestantism has wasted much of Church) means, in Bishop Gore's its force in a forced revivalism, words, that " in large towns the dis- which would have been unnecessary

Processions, and the rest, which many even now have hankering after. In our opinion all these are bound sooner or later to follow on a belief has produced its effect. "Before the War people used to seek mysterious notives in the priority given to the Holy Father's name in the toast in the Real Presence. The sad thing, of course, is that there is no Real 'Pope and King.' All that suspicion is gone, and Catholic soldiers have, as it were, won their spurs in the confidence of the Englishmen." Up Presence in the Anglican churches at Up to the present about one hundred Victoria Crosses for conspicuous bravery in the War have been awarded, and of these at least twelve are worn by Catholic soldiers. Thus

tionately represented."-America.

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 OUR LADY OF LOURDES, by Henry Lasserre, A complete history of the apparition, together with a number of authentic miracles performed at the Grotto of Our Lady of Lourdes.

stands with its little feet on its till the flast. Two weeks ago he in this country. It has been held up mother's lap, with its pearly hands awoke one morning, after working around her neck ; and she is teaching it by her smile, her touch, her fond self too weak to move. He tried his ling and her sweet utterances. best to get upon his feet, but it was a



as proof of the desire of Catholicism to destroy the American ideal, supposedly represented in the Public schools

And yet, it is at last beginning to be realized that if the much denounced parochial schools, main-tained by the private generosity of Catholic layfolk and the sacrifice of the religious orders, were not now in existence, the Public school systems

of our cities would be utterly unable to cope with the demands for the education of thousands of children made upon them. The parochial schools are thus in reality performing a great service to the people of this city. The experience of New York City is

splendid evidence of that fact. In the New York Call of September 14th. we read that 800,000 children re-turned to the city schools at the close of the late vacation season. "So much were the schools too small to commedate the vast numbers that at least 40 000 children will be placed on part time. This is because the new modern schools which the Board Education asked for were not built this year because the city administration was bent on giving a business administration and did not dare to spend money that might raise taxes. Nine new buildings have indeed been erected for this year "and the school board has sent in requests for eighteen more buildings at the expense of \$6 000,000 to the city, but so far this request has been ignored. If the construction is started at once, the overcrowding may be somewhat relieved three years from now, it is said. The chances are slim, however, that anything will come of the request."

come of the request. An example of the defects in the Public school equipment is given in the case of the Brasmus High school of Brooklyn, which was ordered closed at the last minute by the Fire Department. It had been a place of instruction for 129 years.

cretion of the Bishop extends to had we paid wise allowing the reservation to be con- ligious education. stant, but it must be in my judgment against the parochial school system in a strictly secluded chapel "- for the bread and wine are to be reserved.

if at all, purely for the sick, and "not for any other purpose whatsoever." for many of these centuries and was It is all a very curious and illogical the great agency of enlightenment situation. Presumably these who believe in the Real Presence are afraid of the "Roman" devotions which might arise in connection with it, Exposition, Benediction. Visite,

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filmiest fabrics need never fear. LUX

coaxes rather than

forces the dirt out

as being un American. But the Roman Church existed centuries be fore there was a United States, and for many of these centuries she was education and culture. The par ochial school is the most serious and successful attempt to hold people for the religious life. Our country has a magnificent system of Public schools. She will teach the chil-

dren history, science, art, languages but they will not let the world's greatest literature be taught under their guidance, nor will they help to develop the noblest capacity of the human soul, the capacity for God. This task is assigned to the Church. So be it, and let the Church choose that method which in her wisdom seems the best.

And so we stand in the presence of her history, her majestic worship, her universal ministry, and we con-fees that God must have moved mightily in all this. We think of her Loyolas, her Xaviers, her Fenelons, and her Marquettes; we look at her hospitals, orphanages schools, colleges, monasteries, mis-sions,--and we see a Church ministering to the body, mind and soul of humanity. Her weakness is the common lot of every human organi-zation ; her strength is of God.-The Missionary.

#### HAS PRODUCED ITS EFFECT

"Has the war produced a revival of the spirit of religion in England ?" the London Universe asks. Admitting that such has been the case in France and Germany, it fails to see similar apparent evidence of a spiritual revival in England. The presence of danger, save for occa-sional Zappelin raids, it believes, is still too remote. Despite this, the same paper elsewhere points out that the great European struggle

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THE RETURN OF MARY O'MURROUGH, By Rosa Muinolland. The sons and daughters of Erin will find this delightful volume a source of real pleasure. A HARP OF MANY CHORDS, by Mary F. Nixon

THE MIRFOR, by Mary F. Nixon. THE LOST JEWEL OF THE MORTIMERS, by Anna T. Sadlier. ARABELDA, by Anna T. Sadlier.

INTERNAL MISSION OF THE HOLY GHOST by Cardinal Manning. DOVE OF THE TABERNACLE, or Love of Jerus in the Most Holy Aucharist, by Rev. T. H. Kinane. LIFE OF OUR LORD JESUS CHRIST, by St. Bonaventure. With 100 engravings. DIVINE LIFE OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN MARY, by Ven. Mary of Jesus of Agreda. SIN AND ITS CONSEQUENCES, by Cardinal Manning. TEMPORAL MISSION OF THE HOLY GHOST, by Cardinal Manning. TRUE DEVOTION TO THE BLESSED VIRGIN. By the Blessed Louis-Marie, Grignon de Montfort, Translated from the French by Tather Frederick Wm. Faber, D.D. COUSIN WILHELMINA, by Anna T. Sadier. This story of a chivalrous lover and of the fascin-ating Wilhelmina is one well worth the reading. BY THE GREY SEA, by Herbert Spring. STANMORE HALL AND ITS INMATES. By the Author of "By the Grey Sea." "An Old Marquise." "Mere Gilette."

Marquise. "Mere Gilette." CONVERTS TO ROME, by Gordon W. Gorman. Biographical List of the Most Notable Converts to the Catholic Church in the United Kingdom dur-ing the Last Sixty Years. THE MYSTERY OF NAPLES, by Rev. E. P. Graham. With six illustrations.

WITH A PESSIMIST IN SPAIN, by Mary F Nixon. With 13 illustrations.

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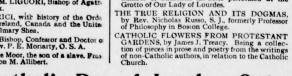
#### LIVES OF SAINTS

ST. ALOYSIUS GONZAGA of the Society c Jesus, by Edward Healey Thompson.
ST. ALPHONSUS M. LIGUORI, Bishop of Agstr-by Bishop Mullock.
ST. ANGRLA MERICI, with history of the Ords of St. Usuala in Ireland, Canada and the Unite States, by John Gilmary Shea.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Bishop, Confestor and Doctor of the Church, by Rev. P. E. Moriarty, O. S. A.

The Catholic Record, London, Ont.

ST. BENEDICT, the Moor, the son of a slave. From the French of Canon M. Allibert.



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# PARCELS FOR THE FRONT

IMPORTANT INFORMATION RE POSTAGE ON PARCELS GOING TO THE TROOPS IN FRANCE

Post Office Department, Canada. The Department is in receipt of applications to have parcels addressed our soldiers in France sent free or at reduced rates of postage, there evidently being an impression that the Department has control of these evidently being an impression that the Department has control of these rates and could do as it wished, but this is not so, as the question of post-ege is fixed by International agree-ment, so that it is not within the power of the Canadian Post Office Power State Sta power of the Canadian Post Office Department to undertake to carry the els free or at a reduced rate of age. Under International law, provision is made for the free trans. price list. Brantford A mission of parcels for prisoners of Flower Co., Brantford, Ont. war, but this privilege does not ex-tend to parcels for troops engaged in active service, nor is it within the power of the Department to so ex-

end it. The rate of postage required on parcels addressed to the troops de-pends upon the location of the It the addressee is in England, the rate on parcels for England applies, which is 12 cents per pound; whilet, if he is in France, the parcels are subject to the rates applicable to parcels for France, which are as follows :

1 lb. 32 cents. 2 lbs. 40 cents. 3 lbs. 48 cents. 4 lbs. 64 cents. 5 lbs. 72 cents. 6 lbs. 80 cents. 7 lbs. 88 cents. 8 lbs. \$1.02. 10 lbs. \$1.18. 9 lbs. \$1.10. 11 lbs. \$1.26

These are exactly the same charges which existed for years between Canada, England and France before the war, and are the result of an agreement or Convention made between these countries and Canada, and as these countries have not agreed to lower their rates between England and France, Canada has to pay to them the same rates as before the war and must charge the same

In all cases parcels for the troops must be addressed care of Army Post Office, London, England, but this does not in any way affect the rate of postage which depends entirely upon the location of the addressee.

# THE LATE MRS. P. E. LENNON

Mrs. P. E. Lennon, formerly of Seatorth, died very suddenly at her home Calgary, Alberta, November 14th of pneumonia after a few days illness. Mrs. Lennon formerly was Miss Marie Kidd, daughter of Mr. Thomas Kidd of Seaforth. The suddenness with which she departed was particularly distressing and shocking to her relatives and friends as she had been in perfect health up to three days prior to her death. She was taken ill Wednesday evening but though every care and attention was given to her she passed quietly away Sunday morning after receiving the last sacraments. She leaves behind her a bereaved husband and a little five year old son as well as her father and several brothers and sisters to mourn her loss. Before leaving Cal-gary prayers for the dead were of fered by the Reverend Father Newman, rector of the Cathedral of which Mrs. Lennon was secretary of the Catholic Women's Club. On Mr. Lennon's sad journey across the Continent he was met at Winnipeg. Toronto and Stratford by the Grand hts and a representative delega tion of the Knights of Columbus. On arrival of the train at Seaforth the remains were taken to the residence Mr. and Mrs. James Devereaux the latter a sister of Mrs. Leanon's The funeral took place from St. James Church at 10 o'clock Friday morning where solemn requiem High Mass was celebrated by her brother the Very Reverend Monsignor Kidd, president of St. Augustine's Semin ary, Toronto. The interment took place at St. James Cemetery, Sea-forth.

# XMAS DECORATING Why not start a rose day I your

FRANCISCANS AND THE WAR

According to the" Franciscan An-

OF ERIN

debt owed by continental piety and civilization to the little bands of Irish monks, who, from time to time, pitched their tents along the Rhine,

in the French valleys, on the shores of Lakes Constance, and who ever

carried their messages of religious

reform and restoration across the

Algs into the northern Italian prov-

city or town for patriotic or church purposes. We are headquarters for same. Rose Bude will cost you \$1.50 him life. a 100, and retail at 10 cents each; Carnations \$1 50 a 100; Violets Carnations \$150 a 100; Vides \$800 a 100 bunches; they all sell at 10 cents each; Chrysanthemums 50 cents a doz.; Jack Roses with buds 75 cents a doz.; Carnations 15 cents a doz; Waxed Roses 50 cents a doz.; Poinsetta Vines \$200 a dcz. ands," "La Voce di S. Antonio " has compiled the following statistics re-garding the number of Friars Minor engaged on both sides in the Euro pean war: 147 Franciscan priests are serving as military chaptains, 130 as Red Cross nurses and 84 as common soldiers in the ranks. Of the studer clerics, 76 are Red Cross nurses, 155 common soldiers. Ot the lay Brothers 116 are with the Red Cross and 705

Bells 2 for 5 cents. We will pay in the soldiers' ranks. Thus far i postage or Express on all orders of priests have been killed and 6 wounded, 10 clerics killed and 24 \$1.00 or over. Write for our new price list. Brantford Artificial wounded, and 31 lay Brothers killed and 97 wounded, Six Franciscan convents have been destroyed, 30 occupied as barracks and 39 given over to hospital purposes. Of the Capuchin Friars, 250 are engaged in **Ask Others** the war, some as army chaplains, others (and unhappily they are in the minority ) as soldiers in the ranks.

Don't take our word for it. Ask those who have played the AN ILLUSTRIOUS SON KARN It has been laughingly alleged that the Irish are great travelers, but it is only fair to add that, as a race, they CHURCH ORGAN for years what they think have traveled to good purpose. To view the Celt as a debonair minstrel, of it. If you don't know such a person, write us and we will tell you the with no other object than to amuse, or as an emigrant with no motive save that of self-aggrandizement, is names of Churches where this great organ has been giving satisfaction for to do him gross injustice. The celebration of the thirteenth century of St. Columban, who died at years Bobio, Italy, November 21st, 615, will be useful, if for no other reason than to recall to the mind of the world the

The KARN - MORRIS Piano & Organ Co. Ltd. Head Office : Woodstock, Ont. Factories : Woodstock & Listowe

DANGEROUS "NON SECTARIAN" ORDERS

There was something of the patri-Rome has recently given a decis arch about St. Columban. A chron-icler says of him that "he desired, ion regarding the membership of Catholics in a "non sectarian" order like Abraham, to travel into some foreign country." Also, there was about him something of St. John Baptist. He did not hesitate to rein Canada, which is in effect that, though said order-the Independent Order of Foresters-is not a nominally forbidden sect or society, yet the buke a licentious monarch and to allude to his conduct in terms that faithful must be admonished not to enroll in the I. O. F., and must not were considerably more pointed than they were complimentary. invite it, as a body, to attend Ca ho lic funerals. The intent evidently is that the society is dangerous to God knows, we have as great need of the spirit of conquest and courage,

Catholics and its ceremonies offen-sive. And the Holy Office says that as had the men and women of St. Columban's ruder day. The battle field has changed a bit in contour and shifted forward a few centuries, all communication in religious serv ices must be carefully avoided. "The Church is and has always been anxious for obvious reasons that her but the essentials of the conflict are the same: God and Heaven on one side; Satan and Hell on the other; members should not participate in religious services or rights that are man between the two. An innumer not Catholic," comments the Balti-more Catholic Review. "And in able multitude are on God's side who bear with them the glorified toils which they endured in the flesh, and these days of religious indifference, such care is more necessary. The plain duty of Catholics is to shun all mong them is our sturdy old Irish saint. Assuredly, there are more for such societies and avoid their religus than against us.-New World. ious or quasi-religious ceremonies which take place at funerals, memorial services, etc. There are plenty DIED of Catholic societies and there is no excuse for us to join others. It is FLYNN .- At his late residence, 18

our duty to support and encourage and join only those societies which Picton street, on Friday, Nov. 26, John Flynn. May his soul rest in peace. are approved by ecclesiastical author-ity."-Sacred Heart Review. HOGAN .- In St. Joseph's Hospital Peterboro, Francis Hogan. May his soul rest in peace.

MOTHER AND BISHOP

# THE CATHOLIC RECORD

mother and bestow upon her his initial pontifical blessing. "Thus the new Bishop's first thought was of her who had given RELIGION'S BEST DEFENSE The Brooklyn Tablet puts it this way: "Don't argue religion ; live it. That's its best defense."



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CONTENTS

CATHOLIC CHURCH GOOD

# A MERITED REBUKE

An English paper called New Days administers a merited rebuke to one of those "patriots" whose mission seems to be the stirring up of rancor. It says :

Somebody, perhaps the author, has sont us a pamphlet, entitled "The Pope and the Conscience of Chris-tendom," by the Rev. Arnold Pinchard, attacking Benedict XV. for his inaction. There is a foreword by the Bishop of Birmingham which is par-ticularly virulent and offensive. We have no intention of defending the Pope's neutrality-it is not our business-but we deprecate in the strongest manner possible the lack of Christian charity, which seizes on highly debatable subject as a me dium for propagating sectarian views and scoring a point against another church. We have not yet heard that Catholics as a body attack the Archbishop of Canterbury for his inability to stop the war. Do let us stop this unseemly squabbling, and let the parsons follow the example of tolera-tion set by the laity. We want

ity and courtesy of the Archbishop of Rouen, and who stirred up English Catholics by calling them "guests of the nation."-Sacrad Heart Review.

INCIDENTS WHICH TOUCHED HEARTS AT CONSECRATION CEREMONY

The Denver Post in its reports of the ceremonies of the consecration of Rt. Rev. A. J. Schuler, D. D., as the Bishop of El Paso, called especial attention to two little incidents which deeply touched the hearts of all. Said the Post :

"When the Bishop elect reached the front row of seats, he turned,

allowed his eyes to sink into the upturned blue eyes of a little woman whose shoulders are bent with the burdens of life, whose face is deeply For

traced by lines of care. For just a slow moment, mother and son looked at each other, then she sank to her knees and he moved up the

"A meek, little, white haired woman, in the plainest and most old-fashioned of black dresses, sat at the end of the second row of pews in the cathedral and watched with tear filled eyes and quivering lips the impressive ceremony of the con-secration of the new Bishop of El Paso. In all the vast throng that filled the edifice to the doors, there was no person who had so deep a personal interest in the ritual as she. For she was Mrs. Joseph Schuler, mother of the man in whose honor the ceremony was tak.

"It was a red letter day in the long life of this faded little mother. After years of unrelieved poverty and unending self sacrifice for her tion set by the laity. We want work, not words. The Bishop of Birmingham, who contributes the "particularly viru-lent and offensive" preface, is the gentleman who abused the hospital-ity and courtesy of the Archbishop

new official was to bring forward, in the presence of that great congrega-tion. his trembling. Thite haired the st eight oclock at their Rooms. St. Peter's Parish the presence of that great congrega-tion, his trembling, white haired Hall, Richmond Street. Frank Smith, President.

DALY.-At the Royal Victoria Hos pital, Montreal, Wednesday, Oct. 20th, F. J. Daly of Peterboro, Ont. Aged sixty three years. May his soul rest in peace. "When Protestantism shut down on

The battle

raying for the dead," says the Liv-ing Church (organ of the High Church wing of the Protestant Epis-conslian Church in America) "it copalian Church in America) was guilty of a cruelty to mourners that is simply monstrous."

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