#### AVE MARIA!

Ave Maria! Mother of God! In pity hear my cry!
A mother of France here kneels to thee,
Broken and bleeding upon the sod. In utter misery, Turn not away thine eye.

Thou Mother of Christ of the seven wounds. Who, prostrate at the Cross on Cal-

vary, 8880 0 0 Beheld Thy Son hung high above Thee like a slaughtered lamb, Have pity on us earthly mothers in our woeful loss, And tell our God our children shall

Corse infants, ghastly playthings of the ruthless sword, And wailing boys, bereft of foot and

Bestrew the plain; and scores of aged Pour red libations o'er a desolate

And incarnate the waters and the gory river's strand, And men, that deem themselves true soldiers, praises sing,

In the name of one who calls himself God's chosen King!

Thou Virgin of the Bleeding Heart ! Look down! Behold our daughters in their awe-

some agony! Befouled, degraded, worse than murdered thrice-No succor near.

Dead hearts, dead souls, dead bodies cry to thee And gloom the vault of Heaven with prayers of misery, In pity hear!

Ave Maria! Mother of Jesus, gentle,

pure and mild!
A woe-bestricken mother cries to Plead with our God to save the helpless child!

Pray that the babe and virgin girl be Ave Maria! Mother of God! Broken and bleeding upon the sod,

In utter misery, A mother of France here kneels to Have pity on us mothers in our

-FREDERICK W. PANGBORN.

#### GEORGE BERNARD SHAW

IN SERIES OF THREE ARTICLES DEALS WITH IRELAND III

Even more imporant the setting up of an Irish Parliament is the aboli tion of the now hopelessly obsolete institution at Westminster that calls itself an imperial Parliament, and is British Islands. neither imperial nor national nor English nor Scottish nor Irish, neither flesh nor fowl nor good red herring. It was hopelessly beater by its work in the old days of laisser beaten faire, when it was believed that the secret of government is not to govern. To-day, when it has been discovered that the secret of government is to let nothing alone, it has been reduced to absurdity; and the country is being governed partly by the major-generals, and partly by bodies un-

known to the Constitution.

There is only one Dublin Castle in Ireland: there are a dozen in England. When is that wretched country going to insist on enjoying Irish liberty? Sir Horace Plunkett has not to demand Home Rule for Ireland; he has to offer it to England, to Scotland, and even to Wales, if Wales cares for it. At present the four nations are supposed to be governed by an Anglo-Scottish-Irish-Welsh Parliament, in which the Irish, though representing only one-tenth of the population of the whole and less than a third of the area, has more than a sixth of the membership: holds the balance of power: and occupies so much of the time of than the Crown for the Britannic the House that its business seems to Alliance (as the Fabian Society calls consist mainly of Irish legislation and the discussion of Irish grievances though Ireland is in every way a happen of the consist mainly of Irish legislation the Empire.) The explanation is plain enough. The "Crowned Republic," which is the hollowest of pier and freer country to live in than England.

#### THE DIFFERENCE

The Irish members also interfere extensively in English and Scottish business, but are so successful in keeping Ireland out of British arrangements that until very lately Irish clocks did not keep the same time as English ones. Irish labourers and small cultivators live in cot-tages built for them out of public funds whilst English navvies and skilled workers in the building trade pay half a crown a week for half a bed in a room containing six or eight can findeven this accommodation within two miles of their job. Any nation less sheepish than the English would have cut the cable long ago and insisted on having a Parliament of its own for its own affairs.

Therefore Ireland must force English Home Rule on England as a measure of common humanity and good political sense. Scotland will not refuse a Scotlish Parliament: not refuse a Scottish Parliament: to Multiply threatened to impose it on she likes. But Ireland will not let Germany; but Ireland will certainly Home Rule nor Union, but a suffi- Times says the report furnishes the

England go quite free: the British mot impose it on England, nor even military forces are too valuable an want to when she is restored to nor asylums. For the Union offers them military forces are too valuable an asset; and Ireland has too much to mal political health by Federal Home far less security than Home Rule. gain, as we have seen, by pooling services and pooling rent with the other island. Besides, Eng-land, left to herself, would go to the devil politically; and her fate would involve the others. There must, therefore, be a Federal Parliament in addition to the national Parliaments: and in this Federal Parliament of the British Isles Ireland will retain her representation, and probably continue to occupy more, than her share of attention

#### THE DOMINIONS

But she will have a further representation. The Empire (for conven-ience sake I use that offensive and inaccurate term) will be held together by a Conference, which will be a new experiment in democracy, forced on us by the fact that the Dominions will not stand the imposition on them of any central body with legislative or coercive powers of any sort. This Conference will be a representative body; and its business will be to consider the affairs of the Empire as a whole, and to recommend necessary simultan-eous measures to the Federal Parliaments. It must consist of representative statesmen from all the countries concerned, including Ireland, which will thus have her national Parliament, her representa-

The Irishmen who want anything less than this are clearly Separatist; and, I repeat, separation is out of the question, as it would leave England with as strong a hold over Ireland magnify the central power are would have no hold over England at local government, and by a multipli-

From the moment the word " Convention" was mentioned, it was clear to those who knew the history of such conventions that the federal national sentiment is concerned. solution was inevitable. The British North America Act was the outcome of the Quebec Convention. The Australian Commonwealth was the outcome of the Sydney Conven-When the Irish talk of " Dominion Home Rule" they seldom know very accurately what Domin ion Home Rule is, because neither in the Canadian, Australian, nor New Zealand federations, nor in the Union of South Africa, is there anything like the ridiculous flome Rule Bill on which Parnell and the Irish par-liamentary party wasted thirty years' ignoble squabbling only to find, when it came to the point, that Ireland wants national self-government and not a grudged latchkey given with an intimation that the door will be bolted at half-past ten every night. What "Dominion Home Rule" means is, roughly, that Ireland is to be like Canada and Australia and South Africa, and not like Egypt and India. And this means a federation of the

## IN THE FUTURE

Later on the Eastern Empire will have to be dealt with; and whoever cannot see the importance of having the Irish question settled on lines which will make the Western Empire as homogeneous politically as possible is not much of a statesman.

This solution sweeps Catholic Sinn Fein and Ulster Sinn Fein into the same dustbin. The childish parochialism of "We Ourselves" and "We won't have it" becomes ridicu-lous when Ireland is seen in its relation to the political system of which it forms a part. It is no use pretending that what is good enough for England, for Scotland, for Quebec, for Ontario, for New South Wales is not good enough for Ireland. Ireland sulking in a corner by herself is nothing: Ireland with her finger in will gather more than her

share of plums.

One result will be that Ireland will cease to be Republican. Being a Republican myself I think this is a pity; but it is impossible to ignore the steady resistance of the Dominions to the substitution of any other link than the Crown for the Britannic journalistic phrases in England, is a reality in Australia, in South Africa, and in Canada. There the career is open to male political ambition and female social ambition as completely as in any republic, which is very far from being the case in London. And the control of the King is negligible, whereas that of a President might be formidable. Now this is precisely the state of things that will be produced in Ireland by Federal Home We are thus within easy dis-Rule. Rule. We are thus within easy dis-tance of the time when England, seething with Republicanism, will have the Crown firmly held down on her writhing brows by all the other members of the Britannic Alliance, headed vociferously by Ireland.

General Smuts has voiced for us the cry of the empire overseas: No Imperial Federation, and no Republicanism. Let Mr. de Valera take counsel accordingly. It may be the fate of America, with France and Russia, to impose the discrowned republic on Ireland and the other

#### " DORA "

Sir Horace Plunkett, then, must draft his Bill to establish Federal Home Rule not only in Ireland, but in England and Scotland as well. It will not be necessary to consult England: nobody ever does consult her about her own business: she will swallow it as she has swallowed Dora and the bureaucratic autocracy of the new departments. Scotland will not object: the days when no Scot leaving his country to make his career ever took a return ticket are passing : Scotland will acquiesce. The danger is not that the scheme will be rejected, but that the new national Parliaments may be weakened and the Federal Parliament, the London Parliament, unduly exalted by an excessive provincialism.

Dreamy Ulster, steeped in its glorious, pious, and immortal memories, has not noticed that there is a far stronger case for giving separate provincial legislatures to the industrial north and the residential south of England than for doing as much for the north and south of Ireland. It is now many years since Mr. H. G. Wells woke up the Fabian Society to the fact that the units of local government in England are too small, and their boundaries (often passing down the hatton in the Federal Parliament, and middle of a main street city thor her place on the Imperial Conferoughfare) absurdly obsolete. If the Fabians found it necessary to propose a heptarchy for public local indus-trial organization, it will be easy to cation of provincial Parliaments reduce these Parliaments to the level of county councils, the Bill will be wasted as far as the satisfaction of

Both in England and Ireland the present system of local government by counties will have to develop into local government by industrial watersheds, so to speak; but as the divisions of these will certainly not follow the divisions of the existing provinces provincial parliaments or even councils would become a serious obstacle ten times more sense in making two separate Irish Parliaments for agricultural Ireland and city Ireland (say Belfast, Cork and Dublin) than for making one Parliament for Antrim and another for Donegal.

If England likes to split herself into north and south, the harm would not be very great, as there is no national question involved, and the division would be in no sense a secession; besides, either half would still contain about five times as many people as the whole of Ireland. But in Ireland no national division is possible. The internal model there must be the Union of South Africa, not the federations of Australia and British North America. Even the South African provincial councils would have to be very cautiously adopted in Ireland, where national homogeneity must be absolutely un-broken unless the old troubles are to begin all over again.

#### CLOAK FOR ANARCHISM

chism which makes crude peoples miseries of England. Parliamentary | shadow of security. that the alternative of minority, or foreign rule is still more risky, can secure what liberty is possible to in-dividuals in civilised society under that tyranny of nature and daily need against which no political constitu-tions can avail.

Whether the Irish have that capcity, that character, that courage that common sense will be tested at the Convention. In all communities the lack of it is betrayed by one in-fallible sign, and that is the demand for security. Let the Irish sary. Then strike out the colonial factions remember that they cannot have liberty and security together any more than the English ones. The men of Devonshire, being in a minority in England. must take their chance of the English Parliament passing a law that all persons speak ing with the Devonshire accent in-stead of the Oxford affectation shall have their noses cut off. The mem bers of the Countess of Huntingdon's persuasion must risk the establish ment of the Mahometan faith; and the Roman Catholics must risk the revival of the Elizabethan persecu-

If they were not willing to face these risks they would simply be fullest measure of Home Rule, a unfit for free institutions, and have

The Catholics have been able to force the London Parliament to desert them. They are in an insignificant minority there in members; and as to their wealth and commercial enterprise, do they really believe that the monstrous cities in which Birmingham and Wolverhampton — nay Lancasi and Cheshire—are swallowed gether as mere parishes can see Bel-

In Ireland Belfast is formidable; in England Belfasts are six a penny, though the doughty Scot (probably of Ulster parentage) whose comment on Lordon was, "Peebles for me," is cherished in England as a legendary which, however, butters no parsnips. If Ulster is not fit for self-govern-ment it may as well be tyrannised s heavier on it at this moment than beat him that way if it is cowardly enough to tie the hands of the Irish Parliament in respect of religion. There is no clause in the Home Rule Bill that condemns it more conclusively than the cowardly and insulting clause that attempts to shut out religious organization from the com-petence of the miserable Committeewith a Reference which it offers as an organ of national government. By all means let us have that part of the Australian Clause 116 which forbids the setting up of religious tests, the imposing of religious observ ances, or the prohibition of the free exercise of any religion, but not that part of it which condemned Australia to teach her nothing but the materialistic doctrine of the Secularist sect, and for bade her to establish her religions.

#### LIBERTY

Sinn Fein must also face the risks of the glorious enterprise of political liberty. If it makes conditions with liberty by refusing to accept it ex-cept on condition of fiscal autonomy and the like it will get government to the scientific reorganization of local government which will soon become inevitable. There would be Alliance certain guarantees in the scientific reorganization of local government which will soon Alliance it will get government without liberty, and serve it right! In federating with the Britannic Alliance certain guarantees in the server of the s the power and consequ will have as a member. But if it begins asking for guarantees from the Alliance that national self government will not hurt it, it will justify the Scottish officer who said to me impatiently the other day, "Oh, let us give the wretched place [Ireland] its independence, and make it a foreign Power. Then we can conquer it and treat it as a con quered country, and have no more nonsense about it." That Scot was a man after my own heart; and I hope Sinn Fein will have the gumption to applaud him.

When France faced England and

all Europe with the flag of liberty, and beat them, it was not with the cry of "Security, security, and still more security," but "Audacity, audacity, and still more audacity," When Germany lost her nerve, and, instead of taking her chance with western democracy, wanted security, she plunged herself and dragged the rest of Europe into the black slavery Neither this nor any other scheme of war, and destroyed even the comparible with the Intransigence, mon securities of life and property or Impossibilism (as the French call | which are practicable for all civilized will be through the terrors of those afraid to be governed at all, and who would lose the substance of vic-which is responsible for most of the tory in a frantic snatch at the

self-government is not liberty, but a means by which capable men with lings and children : it is an advencharacter enough to use it, courage ture for the brave and strong; and if enough to face the inevitable risks of any Irishmen can be found to dis majority rule, and sense enough to grace their country by clamouring for it. I exhort the Convention not to coddle them with conciliation, but to brace them with wholesome con-

tempt. It remains only for the Convention secretariat to draft the Bill. All they need is a pair of scissors, a pot of paste, a set of copies of the British North America Act. 1867, the Commonwealth Constitution Act 1900, and the South Africa Act, 1909 with a few special clauses which I shall be happy to supply if necesnames and figures and replace them with Irish ones, and the thing is

#### PREPARED TO LEND TWENTY MILLION POUNDS TO SELF-GOVERNING IRELAND

### Canadian Press Despatch

report from Washington that the United States is prepared to loan Ireland £20,000,000 to obtain the be fullest measure of Home Rule, and to be placed under tutelage as " non-adult." And if Ulster Protestants question is settled, is prominently adult." And if Ulster Protestants question is settled, is prominently are not prepared to take the risks of displayed in all Irish tapers, and crowned republic as Mr. Wilson has so bluntly threatened to impose it on what they need politically is neither. The Dublin correspondent of The

serve to increase the disrepute of the Sinn Fein policy whose violence and abuse now embrace the President and Government of the United

ALBEBT OF BELGIUM TRANSMITS TO THE POPE THE GOVERNMENT'S REPLY TO fast without the aid of a magnifying

PEACE NOTE Havre, Jan. 23.-King Albert, in enclosing the Belgian Government's reply to the Pope's peace proposals, wrote a personal letter as follows: " Most Holy Father : "I have taken note, with lively sympathy and interest, of the mes-

sage Your Holiness was good enough to send to the heads of the belligerent countries, the first over by the Pope as by Dublin of August, and have hastened to sub-Castle. In fact the hand of the Pope mit it to my Government, which has studied it with most serious and the hand of the Castle. It will deferential attention. The result of never beat the Pope except by means that study has been recorded in a of an Irish Parliament, and it will not | note which I am happy to communicate to Your Holiness. "In associating myself with the wishes of the Holy See that a just and

durable peace may promptly put an end to the evils from which humanity, and particularly the Belgian ple, so rudely tried, are suffering, eg Your Holiness to believe in my filial and respectful attachment. (Signed) "ALBERT"

This letter was dated December 27.

#### NOTE OF GOVERNMENT The note of the Belgian Govern

nent says :

"The royal Government, as soon as it received the message of Your Holi-ness to the heads of the belligerents, hastened to reply that it would study with the greatest deference the propositions the document set forth in such elevating language.
"At the same time it desired par

ticularly to express its lively and profound gratitude for the particular interest the Holy Father manifested in the Belgian nation, of which in the Belgian nation, of which the document was new and precious

At the outset of his message the Holy Father took pains to declare that he had forced himself to maintain perfect impartiality toward all the belli gerents, which renders more significant the judgment of His Holiness when he concluded in favor of the total evacuation of Belgium and the re-establishment of its full independence, and also recognized the right of Belgium to reparation for damages and the cost of the War.

#### HONEST PEOPLE REJOICE

"Already in his consistorial allocu tion of January 22, 1916, the Holy Father had proclaimed before the world that he reproved injustice and he condescended to give the Belgian Government the assurance that in formulating that reprobation it was the invasion of Belgium he had

directly in view. "The honest people of all countries will rejoice with the Belgian Government that the injustice of which Belgium was the victim and the necessity for reparation have been proclaimed and that the highest moral authority of Christendom remains watchful amidst the passion of men.

'It was because of the gratitude felt on this occasion, which was augmented by the numerous charitable acts of the Holy Father in favor of so many Belgians, victims of the violence of the enemy, that the royal Government has examined into the possibility of contributing in the measures depending upon it toward the realization of the double desire which inspires the pontifical message; to hasten the end of the present War and render a return of similar catastrophies impossible by the adoption of guarantees destined to assure the supremacy of right over force.

#### RESERVE DECISION

"At the beginning of September the royal Government informed His Holiness that it must reserve de-cision regarding its action on the propositions contained in the message until the powers at war with Belgium had clearly made known their war aims. It added that in any case Belgium would make no pronouncement on general peace conditions and the with Irish ones, and the thing done. The expenses can be covered by selling the existing copies of the by selling the existing copies of the control of the powers guaranteeing its independence that have done honor to their control of the control rms fight with hers for the cause of

"Nothing has modified the situa tion that existed at the moment the royal Government made known that point of view to His Holiness. However, Belgium seizes eagerly the London, Jan. 24.—The Telegraph's Dublin correspondent states that a to repeat before the civilized world what it wrote nearly a year ago to President Wilson :

#### CONDITIONS OF PEACE

"'Before the German ultimatum terms with all its neighbors. She practiced with scrupulous loyalty posed by the neutrality. lead mor

that has the right to say it took up arms to defend its existence it assuredly is Belgium. She desires passionately that an end be brought to the unheard of sufferings of her populace, but she would accept only a peace that would assure her at the same time reparation and

ecurity and guarantees for the

"For the integrity of Belgium, the territory of the mother country and colonies, political, economic and military independence without conditions or restriction, reparation for damage suffered and the guarantees against a renewal of the aggression of 1914—such remain the indispensable conditions of a just peace so far

as concerns Belgium.
"Any settlement that would not recognize them would shake the very oundations of justice, since it would forever more be established that in international domains violation of right creates a claim for its author and may become a source of profit.

#### CENTRAL POWERS SILENT

"Since the royal Government a year ago formulated its conditions it permits itself to recall that the Reichstag voted resolutions called peace resolutions. Chancellors and Ministers of Foreign Affairs have followed each other in the German Empire, and more recently in the central empires, and have published notes replying to the message of His Holiness, but never a word has been pronounced and never a line written clearly recognizing the indisputable rights of Belgium that His Holiness not ceased to recognize and pro

#### THE IRISH SITUATION DISTURBS AMERICA

DISASTROUS CONSEQUENCES WOULD FOLLOW FAILURE OF CONVENTION

Canadian Press Despatch

London, Jan. 24.—The Washington correspondent of The Times cables that disquieting reports about pros-pects of the Irish convention have delay. created in America profound un-easiness, causing great anxiety in official circles.

says, "would inevitably follow the collapse of the Irish convention and the failure of the British Government to apply to Ireland the principles which both Lloyd George and President Wilson have declared essential to the future happiness of mankind. President Wilson, while refraining with scrupulous care from any public expression of opinion, is known to sympathize most deeply with the aspirations of the majority of the Irish people for the fullest measure of Home Rule, and it can be said neither Mr. Balfour nor Lord Bryce have been left in any doubt about the President's hopes and the feeling of America in this matter. Not only did Mr. Wilson take occasion during Balfour's visit to emphasize the great importance of the effect of a satisfactory solution on the Irish question must have on the attitude of the American people towards Britain, but the former British Ambassador in Washington has received numerous expressions of opinion along the same lines from most of the prominent men of both parties in America.

#### IMMEDIATE OUTBURST SURE

solution of the Irish question be lary Bishop to John E. FitzMaurice. dashed, says the correspondent, no power on earth can prevent an immedirect effect upon American partici-pation in the War. The splendid the place of the confidence now happily existing.

The correspondent asserts that even in official circles a strong feeling exists that in the event of the collapse of the Irish convention, the British Government must be prepared to accept the decisions of the beapplied in the case of a collision majority and enforce them upon the of trolley cars which occurred near minority.

"If, however, the Ulster minority is allowed to wreck the convention, it will be impossible for President Wilson to keep the matter from being publicly debated in Congress. The next Congressional election is certain to be close, with the present outlook in favor of the Republicans, who, in order to win the large Irish vote throughout the country, will undoubtedly throw their whole weight behind any movement in favor of autonomy for Ireland. The Demo-crats will have to follow suit, and Congress will drape itself green from head to foot."

Man was created for this end; to raise, reverence and serve the Lord, is God, and by this means to save Belgium aspired only to live on good his soul. All other things have been created to assist man to this end for which he was created, and he must toward each of them the duties imchoose only those creatures that
posed by the neutrality.

choose only those creatures that
lead more surely to his end,—St. his diocese, and a silver medal of the

#### CATHOLIC NOTES

Father C. S. Sheehan, an Irish chaplain, has been decorated with the Military Cross for gallant conduct on the Somme.

The Catholics of Dyersville, Dubuque county, Iowa, already have subscribed \$11,000 towards the K. of C. War Camp Fund. The community is entirely German.

Rev. Jean Forbes, of the White Fathers, the great North African missionary order, has been appointed Coadjutor to Bishop Streicher of Ta-barco and Vicar apostolic of Victoria Nyanza. The new prelate is the brother of Bishop Forbes of Joliette, Que., Canada.

The London Tablet announces the death of Mr. Ambrose Willis, who was killed in action in Palestine. For some years Mr. Willis was the publisher and manager of The Tablet: but when the War came he felt it his duty to volunteer for the front, and

Fifty thousand dollars is bequeathed to the Mission of the Immaculate Conception for Destitute Children by the late William H. White, a non-Catholic, of Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island. A number of smaller bequests are made to Catholic churches on Long Island.

Rome, Jan. 17.-Right Rev. Mgr. Denis Hallinan, D. D., V. G., parish priest of Newcastle, County Limerick, Ireland, has been appointed Bishop of Limerick, in succe the late Right Rev. Edward O'Dwyer. Considerable satisfaction is felt here that the Right Rev. Mgr. O'Riordan, rector of the Irish College, will remain at his post, instead of going to Limerick to f<sup>11</sup> the vacant e, as it was deemed he might pos-

sibly be appointed to fill it. Acting on the orders of Governor Alexander, the sheriff and other offi cials at Lewiston, Idaho, refused to permit an anti-Catholic lecturer to deliver an address in that town. He was advertised to speak for three nights at one of the public halls but when the officials learned that the ecturer was notorious as a fomen of religious strife he was invited to betake himself out of town without

The body of Abbot Santini, General of the Canons Regular of the Lateran, who died in Rome some years ago, was brought from the "Most disastrous consequences," he cemetery to the church of St. Joseph in via Nomentana, which he built, and was laid to rest there in a monumental tomb. Burial within the walls of Rome is prohibited, but ex within the ceptions are made occasionally now

by special privilege. A short time ago the people of Spain celebrated the centenary of the great Jesuit theologian, Suarez. Now they are about to observe the fourth centenary of the death of Cardinal Ximenez, regent of the kingdom in its most flourishing days, founder of the University of Alcala de Heuares (in which was one time incorporated an Irish College,) and author of the famous polyglot edition of the Bible.

The Rev. John Mark Ganhon, D. D., J. C. D., who will be the second youngest member of the American hierarchy, will be consecrated Auxiliary Bishop of the Diocese of Erie, Pa., on February 6. He is forty years old. Final arrangements for ceremony have not yet been com-pleted. News of the elevation of Rev. Dr. Gannon was received Nov. 16, when a cablegram from Rome Should hopes of a satisfactory announced his appointment as Auxil

Father Miles Tompkins, who was power on earth can prevent an immediate outburst of feeling here which | Canadian | Expeditionary | Force in will not only very greatly hamper 1915, and who has served twenty President Wilson, but will have a months in France, has, according to cable advices, been awarded the Military Cross for bravery and devotion result of Balfour's visit to the United to duty. Father Tompkins is a States would be wiped out overnight, and distrust of Britain would take tigonish, Nova Scotia, and when he volunteered as chaplain was on the staff of the University of St. Francis Xavier's College as a teacher of agriculture and in charge of the college farm.

" Mysterious are the ways of Providence" is an anothegm which might Salamanca, N. Y., a few days ago, causing the death of one man, Alfred Inamarato, of Olean, and the serious injury of another, Mr. Collins, of Allegany. The Rev. John Weismantel, of Canasaraga, was on one of the cars. Although considerably injured himself, he at once administered the last rites of the Church to both men the former dying a few minutes later.

Magr. Heylen, Bishop of Namur, has now left Rome after a visit of ten days during which he received many sympathetic greetings from Belgian and other residents here, ecclesiastic and lay. He was received in audience three times by the Holy Father, to whom he reported on his work for the priests in the occupied parts of northern France adjoining his diocese, which had been entrust-ed to him. His—Holiness was most sympathetic, giving him a donation for his fund for a Christmas Regina Pacis" recently struck.

#### GERALD DE LACEY'S DAUGHTER

AN HISTORICAL ROMANCE OF COLONIAL DAYS

> BY ANNA T. SADLIER BOOK II CHAPTER II

AN ENEMY DECLARES HIMSELF

The sky was still overcast, though a slight coolness had crept up from the Bay, relieving the sultriness of the previous day. As he looked out the previous day. As he looked out of the window that morning, Evelyn's father had said to her that surely there would be rain. But noon and dinner hour had passed and still the rain kept off, though the sun was obscured and was a perceptible dampness in the air.

Soon after dinner Evelyn set forth, walking by the banks of the stream towards the Collect Pond and the Indian encampment. For she was full of anxiety to put her catechumens amongst the Wilden on their guard, lest by word or sign they should betray to hostile observers describable animation, to which the vivid reds and yellows of the squaws' dresses, contrasting with the green of the trees, lent color. of the women were busy pounding corn in the stump of to the accompaniment of a low croon that had something wild and weird in its musical cad- "C were stringing clam-shells. The lood receded quickly from last-named carefully separated the Captain Ferrers' face. It was as

as currency. was usually the spokeswoman of the tribe, was detailing to a group Kidd. The romantic story of that sea-rover had apparently seized upon their imaginations, told as it was with the wild hyperbole of their

"The great chief of the Sank n canin [the fire-makers]," the old squaw was saying, "had sailed over the big Sea Water, and had seized upon the war cance that came thither from beyond the setting sun. In it were the gifts of the great Manitou shining metals and stones that The chief had taken these glittered. and buried them in the earth, or in the depths of the dark waters."

Evelyn knew that the speaker was here referring to a pond on the East ern point of Sewanaka, which had an uncanny reputation amongst the Indians. For, though it was near the ocean, its waters were never still, but always bubbling, and perfectly fresh. So the Wilden declared that it was guarded by a Manitou or spirit, and to this spirit, as the old woman declared, the chief of firemakers" had entrusted from time to time his stolen treasure.

Evelyn could not repress a shud der as the grewsome history of Captain Kidd was thus recalled to her having frequently seen that notorpirate, swaggering about the city streets with his great pistols at his belt. He had been on friendly terms with many of the principal inhabitants, and had married the daughter of a respectable family. She had heard his end described: how he swung in chains from a ghastly gibbet over beyond the seas in London, while much of his rich booty, at least such as he had buried on Gardiner's Island, was recovered through the honof the Gardiner family. Enough was still missing to excite the cupidity of mariners; for tales were rife amongst them of a treasure as yet undiscovered, the remaining portion of the "Quidder Merchant's" cargo. And this was part of the booty which the Indians believed to have been entrusted to the Manitou, who for no earthly consideration would yield it up to mortal man.

Evelyn's mind was, however, much more fully occupied just then with the possibility of danger to her sternly, father, herself, or the missionaries who had implanted the seeds of faith had no small difficulty, at first, in explaining to the forest people the said Her Ladyship but in danger which would accrue to her-self and to their beloved "blackgowns," if it were discovered that they had been taught the Gospel mysteries, and had been baptized or were about to receive the waters of baptism. But once they realized Evelyn's meaning, they formed a pressy concern control of themselves by a Silver Covenant of the silver coven necessary with their lives, this beloved "pale-face member of their tribe" from every danger. This last clause in the new Covenant was framed by the Wilden themselves, for to Evelyn it never occurred as for to Evelyn it never occurred as Captain Prosser Williams, bo yet that here on this hitherto free low with plumed hat in hand. played as a child and spent those played as a child and spent those played as a child and spent those and distant. Her first impulse was an child and spent those played as a child and spent those played a

that morning, pausing an instant to bade him a ceremonious good morn survey the tiny island on the water's ing, and, averting her face from him, glassy surface where already one or two bits of local history had been enacted, she turned her steps to the Broad Way. There she presently be-held coming towards her with champing of bits and clanking of bridles the outriders and postilions, heralding the approach of the state chariot. Within its luxurious depths Lord Bellomont sat stiff and erect in his elaborate military uniform beside my Lady, who appeared, as Evelyn thought, somewhat faded and worn in the broad light of day Opposite them was Captain Ferrers, whose eyes for an instant caught and held those of Evelyn. The list-less face of Lady Bellomont bright-ened into momentary pleasure at sight of the girl, who had interested her from the first. voice which, whether intentionally or not, was quite audible to Evelyn, as she addressed Captain Ferrers :

"She is truly a most lovely and

charming girl.' The young man so addressed felt the warm color rise to his face, and there was a light in his eyes at that meed of praise, which Lady Bello-mont saw with amusement, not unof them were present in New York Colony, besides proving ruinous to her father and herself. The encampment presented a scene of in a queen paramount in her particular coterie—one of the gayest and, it is whispered, most riotous in London. After a brief glance at the subject of the remark, to whom he vouchsafed the curtest of salutes, Lord Bellomont turned in the opposite direc

" Captain Williams does insist," ences. Others were weaving corn leaves into mats or tying them up into brooms, while still other groups Lacey is but a naughty little Papist."

whole shells without blemish for the more valuable wampum, whilst the blow. For he had been totally unmore valuable wampum, whilst the blow. For he had been totally unbroken or defaced shells served for aware of the suspicions generated in the inferior sewant, both being used the mind of his fellow-soldier by that chance remark of Polly As Evelyn came walking through Cortlandt's. His own observations the woods, with the fragrance of at the encampment of the Wilder pine and sassafras and other wood- had convinced him that this imputa land odors in her nostrils, she tion was true, but it was hard to stopped to listen, for the old squaw, conjecture how much or how little Captain Williams knew, and why he had been so imprudent, or so maliciof listeners an account of Captain ous, as to convey his knowledge to a quarter where it was likely to be dangerous.

Your Excellency," he said hotly, " may well defy Captain Williams to bring any proof.

Lady Bellomont looked steadily at him for a moment. Were it even so," she said at last, "we shall do what is possible to

protect her." As Captain Ferrers shot a glance gratitude at the speaker, Lord Bellomont, turning quickly, inquired as to the subject of their discourse
"We were talking about Papists,"

my Lady said, audaciously.
"If the orders I have given be obeyed," said His Excellency, with a frown, "there shall not be in all this colony, nor in His Majesty's adjaprovince, a single adherent of Romish superstitions. Such persons are a menace to the State.

"And is their number so considerable?" inquired my Lady with malice

But Captain Ferrers knew that she spoke thus, rather in opposition to my Lord than from any special sym-pathy with the class of people who, in the mad excitement following the accession of King William, were persecuted everywhere in the British The Protestant Succession was the fetish of the hour, to which all were ready to bow down, and no one could safely declare himself a professor of the ancient faith by which England had been raised to her highest glory

To my Lady's query His Excellency replied testily:
"The proportion of these Papists may be small, but they are a pestilent people whom we must root out lest they conspire to our detriment with the French of Canada."

In my belief that is a chimera, declared Lady Bellomont.
"What is a chimera?" said my

Lord. The Papists or the French I but mean their connection each other," answered Her ship. "Men have assured me with Ladyship. that none was more zealous against those same French and all other enemies of the province than the

ernor Dongan.' "Women," cried His Excellency sternly, "should most fitly busy themselves with their fripperies, leaving the affairs of state to men.

present Earl of Limerick, once Gov-

said Her Ladyship, but in a lower voice and with a smile at Captain Ferrers, who had naturally taken no

part in the discussion.

Meanwhile Evelyn de Lacey stood watching the state carriage till it had disappeared in the distance. She felt the more gratified at the pretty compliment from Lady Bellowas turning to pursue her way, she heard a voice at her elbow saying:

yet that here on this hitherto free low with plumed hat in hand. Insoil of Manhattan, where she had stantly her face, which had been

When she left the Collect Pond Williams." Instead, she merely ing, and, averting her face from him, stood slightly aside that he might pass on. Her whole demeanor was so intentionally repellent that the man's pale face flushed with annoy-He winced and bit his lip angrily. stirring, Evelyn, with a formal bend of the head, prepared to leave him, but she had barely taken a step when he overlook her, saying in low,

prejudice you against me?"
"No one," replied Evelyn, "since
I have scarce so much as heard the

with my grandmother to see Their
Excellency's arrive?"
Ever so slight a sigh escaped her

staying her steps with an abruptness that could not but convey her desire to be freed from his company. But Prosser Williams showed no disposi-tion to leave her, and, with deliberate insolence, inquired:
"So it is merely that something

Evelyn deigning him no reply, the malignant meaning:

Have the savages down yorder been something dull this morning? Mayhap, they did not patter their Aves to your taste, or bend in adoration to the Virgin?"

The blow told. Evelyn felt in

in every fibre of her being the cruel listening for the confidence about to consciousness that this man had be made. learned her secret, and so held her her head high, and passing

me longer, Captain Williams. I am

her, but said as she walked Disdain, sweet Mistress Evelyn, is oftentimes a costly luxury."

And, with this implied threat in Evelyn turned a corner and

escaped him.

CHAPTER III.

GLADNESS AND TEARS Evelyn was undecided as to whether or not she should communieate to her father the anxiety which had been consuming her since ser Williams had so broadly hinted at his knowledge of her religion She was aware that it would consti tute an unpardonable crime in the sight of Lord Bellomont and his advisers to instruct the Indians in the tenets of the Catholic faith. it was part of the policy of the Government to keep the savages pagan rather than permit them to come under the influence of the mission. aries, since the latter were falsely supposed to be ready to conspire the Canadian French, and to lead their Indian catechumens into a lesgue with the Catholics and aborigines of the north.

Her mind was so disturbed that she absented herself for many days from the Van Cortlandt mansion and from the society of Polly, whose sharp eyes might have quickly discovered her perturbation. sitting in her room one afternoon, looking out towards the Fort where the flag of William of Orange was flying. The warship, lying at anchor in the Bay, seemed the very symbol of that power which, like some dreadful dragon, might reach out a claw to seize her. It was with very mingled feelings of pleasure and apprehension that she heard Polly's voice calling from the garden below. It would be so pleasant to see her again, and to revert, if that were possible, to the happy days before the coming of Lord Bellomont, or at least before his power had been disself. played in a manner so adverse to herself and her co religionists. And I am!" part should convey to Polly, and through her to others, any confirma-tion of what might be already suspected as to herself and her father. and as to her own relations with the Wilden. Not that she distrusted Polly for one instant, but she dared not put her upon her guard, or confide a secret to her which, in the present circumstances, might prove perilous even to the confidant.

The sight of the bright faced girl standing down there amongst the flowers, in the flower-sprigged and much beribboned muslin gown, recalled with a sudden thrill that was half a pang that other noonday when they had gone to witness the arrival of the new Governor, and had first laid eyes on those various per sonages who were destined subsequently to play such important roles their own life-drama. out of the window, Evelyn inquired whether Polly would come up, or if

she herself would go down. 'Dearest friend," urged the other, "come down, I pray you. What I have to tell you, will be best told in

the garden. As Evelyn descended the stairs she reflected with relief that the other's news must needs be of a pleasant nature, to judge by the brightness of her face and her happily excited manner. She laid an arm affectionately on Polly's shoulder and the two began to pace the flower-strewn paths where since girlhood they had exchanged confi dences and chatted over the various episodes of life in Manhattan.

'It is a full week," began Polly proachfully, "since I have seen or believe it myself, it came so sudden and seemed so wonderful. Nor do I know whether to be sad or joyful."
"Your face decides for the latter,"

"Yes," answered Polly, though her face at the instant was sober enough. "I believe I am more joyful than sad, and yet-

She fell to stirring the syringa bushes near which she stood, while Evelyn waited with a smile for the which already she had

'Do you remember. Evelyn." said Polly Polly suddenly, lapsing into that vein of reminiscence in which the former had been indulging as she came down the stairs, vehement tones: came down the stairs, our excitement that spring day when we drove

nention of your name." and she looked wistfully at her friend.

"I was so elated with the notion of meeting all those strangers who had come from overseas to enliven our old Manhattan. How exciting it was! And yet, my dearest," with a despondent little shake of the head, there was no use entering the lists, has ruffled my lady's temper this and I might have known it at once. To those men of His Excellency's Household and to the officers of the man added in a tone that was full of regiment save for a few subalterns, I have been as nothing, while you—"
"Oh, my dear," cried Evelyn, "why will you talk such nonsense!

But nonsense that is true," declared Polly, nodding in support of her words. There was a silence in the garden as if all the flowers were

'So I gave up all hope of the new-But she bravely held comers," went on Polly, "and con-th, and passing him soled myself with the thought that

gain, this time decidedly, she said our old friends are best. Henricus has always wanted it, since I beg that you will not detain played together in our Company and a day or two ago he threaten that, if I would not have him he He made no further effort to delay would go away overseas. I did not er, but said as she walked: would go away overseas. I did not precisely want him to go, sc—in short, dear, I am going to be mar-

She finished almost shamefacedly. Evelyn gave a cry as though it was something sad and lamentable that the other had confided to her.

"But Polly," she protested involuntarily, "you are so young, and you have so many to choose from."
"But at least you will own that my choice has been good," she insisted, "and that my Henricus is the dearest of them all—except your Pieter. Once I was very fond of Pieter, cousin though he was, but

that is over long ago. She plucked absently at the leaves of a syringa bush, and picking them to pieces, strewed the path before her as she concluded rather dream-

ily So I am to be married soon, and we shall have as great a wedding as ever was seen in New Amsterdam, and you will be first of the brides maids.

But, even as she announced this intended festivity with all her wonted gaiety, her voice suddenly broke, and, turning aside, she wept openly and unrestrainedly. tears gathered in Evelyn's eyes as well and rolled down her cheeks and thus it was a strange sight to see the two girls still standing beside the syringa bushes and celebrating with tears this news that should have been so joyful.

"I should be glad," said Evelyn at 'yet I feel as if my heart would

"And mine is broken," sobbed Polly, "only I suppose I must marry 'Yes," assented Evelyn, "you

must marry sometime. It's common doom. But it can never be quite the same between us two, and no one, Polly, can take your place.' Polly for only reply wept the

joyful."

But Evelyn was not joyful, for this man whom Polly was about to marry had never seemed to her worthy of such a wife. He was narrow and puritanical and, despite his family connections and traditions had identified himself with the Leislerian faction. She suspected more over, that with Polly there was very little love in the matter. She had consented to marry Henricus Laurens from sheer weariness at his pertinacity; perhaps, too, from some little sense of pique at her failure to succeed with those more brilliant new-comers, and finally because such a match would be advantageous, and the wealth and social position of of the young man would establish Polly amongst the leading young matrons of Manhattan. TO BE CONTINUED

A MODERN PRODIGAL

you considered the step well, Jack ? There was a note of pleading in the trembling voice. This desire of his younger son to leave the quiet estead, and strike out for himself in the city had come as a shock to
John Layton. Looking back, he
wondered at his own surprise. He
might have known it would come.

capital had dwindled away, and now
to fill his cup of self-contempt to
overflowing, there was the remembrance of last night, the bitter consciousness of degradation, of a selfstoo Jack had been restless and discon-tented for a long time. The ranch was a dull place for a young man, it

was true.
Still, Tom seemed satisfied enough. heard from you. And in that time But Tom was different, stubborn has happened—oh, I can scarcely and set, and not always tolerant of and set, and not always tolerant of others, particularly of Jack—but with all that, a good steady fellow, whom

every one praised. The father sighed a little, and then

my boy. We're getti see, and we thought-We're getting old now, you

"Haven't you got Tom? He'll always stay round the old place." "Tom will soon marry, Jack, and perhaps bring home a wife that won't be any too considerate of your mother Jessie Brandon is a good girl, I've nothing against her, but a little sharp tongued and stin — saving. sharp tongued and Small wonder, when she's had such a grinding time with that father of hers, and half a dozen younger brothers and sisters. But I thought it likely you and Rose would settle down and make a match of it. Your mother loves Rose.'

The young man winced as he turned to the open window. There it stretched before him, the monoton-ous gray prairie, unbroken for miles by a tree. How sick he was of it!
And Rose! Of course his father
didn't know that the night before she had driven home from Fallon's with Charlie Hunt, and made a laughing stock of him. He rejoiced at the mbrance of the revenge he had taken by coming up behind on horseback, and suddenly frightening their horse by such a blood-curdling whoop that the light rig had barely escaped landing in the roadside hedge. Charlie was no driver, anyhow. What was his father saving ?

Of course, my dear boy, if you must go, you must, I suppose, and grateful. It gave him time to think, we'll do all we can to give you a start. and he had a great deal to think Times have been hard, and things not just as I would like. We lost whitewashed wall, and began to go considerable on that thousand dollar over it all. Where had it begun horse that died last fall. But maybe Oh, yes, he remembered. Back in times will be better in the spring. Wyoming, on the old ranch. He had There's a little cash put away that was to go to you after I'd gone over and mother and Rose. There had the range. Perhaps you'll need it been his trouble with Tom, too . . . more now. You can draw on the and Denver, and his enlistment, and at Chevenne. And let us hear from were all past now. He felt very tired you as soon as you get to Denver. Your mother will be anxious. I'll

Jack's heart smote him when he found himself alone in the sittingroom, that seemed to have grown uddenly dear in all its hon tails, from the wax flowers, carefully preserved under a glass case to the prim, snowy tidies on the old-fashoned chairs. How stooped and gray his father was getting! He hadn't noticed it until to day. cose in his throat at the thought of the silvering hair and bowed shoulders. His mother, too, had seemed worried lately, and her step was not as light as it had been. Ought he to stay at home? Was it his duty to care for them? Did God ask it of him? Then came the remembrance of Rose's heartlessness and of Tom's overbearing ways. No, he could't stand it any longer. He would away and when he had made a He would get tune he would come back to them and make them all happy. The opened to admit his mother. The door crossed the room, and laid her toilworn hand gently on his arm there was a world of sorrow in the

patient face.
"My dear," she said, "your father has told me all and perhaps it is for the best. I have felt for a long time that you are restless and unhappy. and that you and Tom don't hitch Tom is so steady and responsible while you were always my baby Jack and the sunshine of the house, but just a little unsteady and wayward. oys will be boys, I know. I'll miss you often. Be true to your God and your Church, my dear, and I'll never in the winter of 1902 when weeping.

Morning, the pure bright morning of the west, broke over Denyer. The air seemed athrill with life and hope and promise. A coquettish little breeze played with the climbing roses that were the great glory of the park; the air was musicale with the untir-ing chatter of a dozen gossiping sparrows. Nearby on one of the detect some waiting and watching green park benches, Jack Layton, holding his throbbing head between and deadly enemies, the black snake

seemed longer, somehow. There had been a crowd of faces, a confusion of voices. Someone had called him a good fellow — somewhere. There were women there too, but not like the beast of a higher order, living by respect that had been dragged in the of the interlacing waters.

Could be go home? He pulled himself together, cooled his throbbing interest therefrom. brow and parched throat at a park fountain, and set out thoughtfully toward the business section. Yes, he that the return trip, northward, was

and father and Rose. They would forgive.

Then like a blow came the thought

of his elder brother. Tom wouldn't want him around. Tom would reproach him with squandering their father's hard earned savings and coming back to live on the family. Could be stand that?

He suddenly stopped short, attracted by a soiled American flag, flapping lazily from a lower window, and surrounded by posters, announcing the need of volunteers in the United States Army. Jack stared hard for a moment then pulled himself together squared his shoulders, and disappeared behind the swinging doors.

The merciless sun beat flercely on the Arizona desert, and the little town of Nogales lay listless under its Things were quiet, as burning rays. was usual in midsummer There had been a stir caused by the report of troubles on the border and reinforcements had been hastily sent It was said that the climate had worked havoc with some of the recruits, and fever cases had kept the doctors busy for a while, but every thing was quiet again. To Jack Layton, lying a mere

shadow of his former self, in the Military Hospital, the quiet was but happy, for was he not going home—home to his father's house find her now and see what she thinks about it."

Joseph story? His father's house!
How glad he would be to see them all again! And what a comfort it would be to his mother to know that he had not given up his faith, but had gone to confession and Holy Communion when the doctor said he was so low. That had been the answer to her prayers, he knew. What it was to have a saint for a mother! He wondered if they had got his message The lieutenant had promised to telegraph a long time ago. He hoped it had not been forgotten—but no matter. He felt so very, very tired, and the day was so hot. The disconand the day was so hot. nected train of thought trailed off

into a light slumber. came as soon as I could. I hope I am not too late." No, Mr. Layton, I am happy to

say that I think your son is out of danger."
The voice pierced his sleep. almost feared it part of a happy dream, He turned on his pillow looked into the tender, rugged old

face bending over him. A great content filled the wistful blue eyes, and satisfied smile lit the pale face

"Father," he said. — Jennie M. Marvin, in the "Messenger of the

THE NEOPHYTE AND THE ROSARY

J. A. M. Richey, in America

The writer recalls a trip to Florida lay my head on my pillow until I've clergyman of the Protestant Episcobegged God's own Mother in her own pal Church. The Southland was dear beads to watch over my boy. dear beads to watch over my boy.

Things may not be so easy as you scenes indigenous to the clime just Your father had a hard time north of the Everglades. It was when he first started out. But if you Fort Meade in the early morn that played in a manner so adverse to herself and her co religioniste. And yet she was afraid lest something in her bearing or a chance word on her part should convey to Polly, and don't succeed, remember there is the sun gilded with his auric rays an of Spanish moss which draped the wooded roadway.

Down in the groves of De Soto the hanging boughs of trees, he wan dered with stick in hand alert to his hands, tried to remember.

Surely he had money in his pocket last night. Or was it last night? It illustrate the celerity wherewith it

Rose. He shuddered as he recalled them—and then? Yes. He had with flowers, and by nuts which fell drunk he remembered now. Not at first, though. Not until they had pressed, and urged and taunted him. at his feet and offered him, as if he were a philosopher, many an indephiseent problem to solve. Mean-After that, all was a blank. And now here he was alone, penniless, with a covey of quail as he shot over the bursting head, and a sick and des- protruding roots of palmettos into pondent heart. What a failure! He had tramped the streets for three weary months in a fruitless search for work, to hear everywhere of slack numbers and the foliage-like distribution to the streets of the same transfer of the transfer of work, to hear everywhere of slack business and hard times. His small bution of their plumage, while the capital had dwindled away, and now buzzards circled like small clouds in to fill his cup of self-contempt to overflowing, there was the remembrance of last night, the bitter consciousness of degradation, of a self-contempt to describe the sky and the sand hill crane guided his straight course high in the heavens towards his objective, or sciousness of degradation, of a self-contempt to describe the sky and the sand lice of the sky and the sand hill crane to the sky and the sky with why had he left the ranch? What would he not give for a scent of the sage brush and a sight of the prairie? of centuries gone both lent interest to this beautiful wilderness of pro-

would try to go back, even if he had to tramp it or beat his way on the squatters. After watching the "push-

"Your mother and I will miss you, freights, he would go back to his Phone Main 6249. After Hours: Hillcrest 3313 Society of St. Vincent de Paul Bureau of Information

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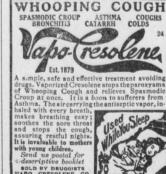
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short stay between trains in this graciousness whom one has been for an exchange of ideas, and with beautiful city of the Southland. An pleased to contemplate chiefly one common purpose in view, to electric car took one out to Fort through the medium of the intellect. look for ways and means to mend Beauregard at the delta of the Savannah and there, with great tongs, the fishermen scooped oysters out of | vivifying, then it was that the neotheir beds from the confluence of the phyte learned to say his Hail Mary fresh and salt waters, whilst the with the aspiration and reflection of darkies on the docks shelled the bivalves into cans to the accompaniment of plantation songs.

evening, at the station across town, it was discovered that there was a two hours' wait before train time. There was time either kill or improve. A large Catholic church on a bluff opposite the depot sent forth a glow through its windows which seemed to say the time should be improved.

For a week day evening the church was very full, but a seat was easily found without assistance and there was a peculiar feeling of being at ase and at home, though I was minded to exaggerate that fact at the time. A genuflection, before enterconsciousness that there might be some "Low Churchmen" present to protest against the customary rever-

The venerable and good Father stood afar off high up on the altar step, pacing back and forth and instructing his people on the sin of calumny. Clearly does his discourse to mind, as though it had been vesternight. Forceful were his words and apt his illustrations. Irish he was to the core and the brogue enriched his deep and winning voice. The practical homeliness of an illustration shows how he The practical ho

went to the root of the matter:
"Now, my dear people, there are several ways in which you can caltell the lie direct! You can keep silent when you ought to speak! Then, you can say: Ah, Mike is a fine fellow, a good father, a kind husband, a beautiful character!—but And there! You said all those nice things about him just to get in

After the sermon he descended to tion of the rosary. In a low tone which veiled his unskilled attempt of the Our Fathers and Hail Marys. It was the first time he had ever said the rosary. Though knowing well the words, he was not accustomed to the vocal agility wherewith they were said and in his verbal effort he made little headway with meditation on the mysteries. Altogether, at that time, he was disposed to reckon repetitions," as one is sometimes inclined to do when his own inability and the skill of others are in apposi

It was years later, in California that the messenger of death came with the evening trade-wind and claimed a sweet soul from a housewife and mother had treasured in her trunk was a rosary to which she had taken a fancy and had purchased the been born on the feast of the Assumption and had been named by her

feast of the Immaculate Conception, early Mass, the New Eve and Mother of his special need, a proper appreciation on the part of a Christian of his relationship to the Mother of his Saviour. As from the door of the the Mother of the special content of the Mother of the saviour as from the door of the the Mother of the saviour as from the door of the fare of their Church at heart; they have only the New Eve and Mother of the saviety and the remedy? Undoubtedly the vast throughout the world, or result in the remedy? Undoubtedly the vast majority of our people have the well-saviour. As from the door of the fare of their Church at heart; they are fithe various of the New Eve and Mother of the saviety of the remedy? Undoubtedly the vast throughout the world, or result in the remedy? Undoubtedly the vast banks and thurches as well. The national-intention in relations of the Catholic Church, not only has a ugurate the red reign of Mars throughout the world, or result in the program banks and thurches as well. Church in catholic Church, not only has taken over all the possessions of the Church but has decided how many of the saviety of the sa

ers" or yard engines, loaded high with wood in lieu of coal, as the treatment of the relationship by a species of train drew into Savannah, it remained for me to make the most of a chart with the Queen in all her leading Canadian Catholic thinkers power can rob him of this glorious or the cupidity of a president. The

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RECOMMENDED AND BLESSED BY HIS HOLINESS POPE BENEDICT XV.

THE FEDERATION OF CATHOLIC FORCES.

built up. Its people agree for the ethnic elements from which the most part in civic and economic Church recruits her membership? matters, but there is little or no solidarity among them, owing to the which have been transmitted to them by their forbears. Thousands of immigrants came from Europe, chiefly settle in this country in the last century, and brought with them from across the sea their national and mind the end he has in view, the religious prejudices and their nar-rowness of mind against everything Catholics of Canada could do noth-ing better than follow the example Catholic-vile weeds which they and prospered without let or hindrance. Those early settlers are now dead, but the generations which have come after them have accepted their hatred and rancor as a so sacred inheritance. Instead of looking on the Battle of the Boyne as one of the dead episodes of history, instead of allowing issues hundreds ten, they are ready to fight over again the racial and religious battles edge of Catholic doctrines and prinof the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The prejudices of the past still govern vulgar multitudes form their judgments and opinions not on facts or on reason but on tales and traditions which have come the ignorant.

hearts is more or less the situation which exists in Canada today, and any one who knows anything knows from us in creed or otherwise that religious or national unity. Prejudice of whatever brand is the result of ignorance, and ignorance can be overcome only by enlightenment. Ignorant fanatics should be enlightened not by abuse or physical violence but by clear cut instruction patiently given. Such men should have our sympathy rather than our gether in peace and har contempt; for, not having been fav- "There is material in Canada," with the evening trade-with and claimed a sweet soul from a house hold. Among the things which the ored, as we have been, with the gift a writer in the Antigonish Casket, of true faith, they can hardly be ex-Christian charity.

It is the duty of Catholics to be up Was it because his wife had upon to do their share in the campaign of enlightenment. It can hardly be a question of whether ented to her something more claims a membership of 42% of the

single Psalm, repeated twenty seven times, "For His Mercy endureth for ever." apparently divided in everything else. Instead of concentrating our tremendous strength in the interests Repetitions cannot be "vain" of our Church, we are deplorably where the spirit of devotion is present and where reflections on the mysteries are hung, as it were, upon the words of virgin, saint, angel and which would make us irresistible, great Christian nations of the world God Himself.

If it was St. Dominic who gave the species of mutual strife and bickerorange to Italy and the rosary to the world, it was Florida which first showed the wayfarer the golden fruit see members of the same spiritual world, seek to regain control of their in its native State, and Georgia where family, children who take their doche first, and the only time for many trines from the same source; who ing war cries have almost silenced he first, and the only time for many years, said the rosary with its words:
"Blessed is the Fruit of thy womb."
And when on the morning of his reception into Holy Church—on the word, have so much in common, and the roar of mighty guns they word, have so much in common, and the roar of mighty guns they six years ago, the neophyte attended other while the enemy looks on com- hell of horrors.

"Behold thy Mother." Yes, then it the present unhappy condition was that the fact became spiritually of things. It ought to be an easy matter for people who have to live together to find a common platform and to formulate a programme of enlightenment in order to overcome the ignorance and hatred of those who do not know us, and who, be cause they do not know us, have not the Christian charity to give our aims and our beliefs the benefit of

their doubts.

Self-protection and common sense easy for the sincere, no matter from what race they may have sprung, who love their holy religion and wish to see it respected. How can we ever hope to see the Catholic Canada is not yet a nation in the Canada is not yet a nation in the sense of ethnic unity, but it has all the social and religious elements out the upbuilding of this nation, if we of which a powerful nation may be cannot weld together the different

During the present month our Holy Father suggests as the object of national and religious traditions our prayers the union of the scat-which have been transmitted to them tered forces of Catholics. His appeal is sent out to the whole world for the League of the Sacred Heart is active in every country, but he leaves of their practical co religionists in planted deeply in several of our the nation south of us. A few short Provinces, and which have grown up years ago millions of Catholics in the United States came together through their representatives and resolved upon a closer union. The result was the "Federation of the Catholic Societies of the United States," with a fourfold object clear ly outlined as the sum and substance of their endeavors : First to foster Christian education and Catholic in terests; secondly, to overcome bigo ciples; and, fourthly, to combat the social evils of the day. These four objects would cover the ground of among our fellow countrymen, who Catholic federation in any country, form their judgments and opinions There is nothing in them that should excite opposition except from the ignorant. They are formulated with no view of aggression or condown to them.

This alienation of minds and quest; but merely to defend interhearts is more or less the situation ests that should be defended, and incidentally to teach those who differ persecution is a weapon that has

lost its edge. Enlightened scholarship, human sympathy, and tolerance of the legitimate ideals of others, sum up the needs of the present age—nowhere more pressing than here in Canada
—if the various races of which the nation is made up wish to live to of true faith, they can hardly be expected to be overburdened with true Christian charity.

"out of which such a federation could be formed, and there are surely aims to which federation might be year of the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago. Why did it seem to mean more to the finder than aught else which he came at, they are the ones who are called the content of the content of the came at, they are the ones who are called the content of the con acter, and in few instances have they a wider horizon than diocesan limits. Apart from the common faith it may the very fact that she had treasured it all these years signified that it constant presence of the enemy than a fancy, even a dear association entire population of Canada; that is there are too many reasons to be and some faith in the devotion of the mystic chaplet, though, like any other every hundred we meet in this coundivided. Is it not time that a move Episcopalian, she was not in the try belong to the Catholic Church, of some kind be made to close the

#### A PRINCE OF PEACE

How startling strange these words of Christ Jesus sound! Like sungreat Christian nations of the world state of confront each other in the most America. dreadful war of all time.

Enmity, Hatred, Murder, three mighty monsters who once ruled the

title.

The Allies have declined to accept his Christ-like plea for the bleeding people of all the warring nations, but they have not closed the door to Hope. . . In fact, I think ively against the Catholic Church but organist Christianity, can find Hope. . . . In fact, I thin. President Wilson's answer opens it a

not be ignored. They may be sub jected to some modification, but none of the belligerents can afford to treat all foreign teachers. The Presbyterthem lightly. There are 300,000,000 Catholics in the world. Loyal to every flag under which they live, Catholics are fighting on both sides call on Catholics for some kind of mutual action. The task should be and sacrifice gives the Pope a and sacrifice gives the Pope a perfect right to enter a plea for peace. He has spoken not only for his own children but for all mankind and for Christ. He has given form and expression to the soul of civilization and challenged the Christian conscience of the world. His actiworthy the exalted station he occupies. He has placed civilization, Christianity, and the human race it-self under everlasting obligations.— Brann's Iconoclast.

#### READING FOR AMUSEMENT

In "Life and Literature," Lafcadio Hearn's recently published book of lectures, there is a good passage about the unprofitable character of the so called intellectual activity of those who read merely for amuse-

ment. He observes Thousands and thousands of books are bought every year, every month, I might even say every day, by people who do not read at all. They only think that they read. They buy books just to amuse them selves, 'to kill time,' as they call it; in one hour or two their eyes have passed over all the pages and there is left in their minds a vague idea or two about what they have been looking at; and this they really believe is reading. Nothing is more com-mon than to be asked, 'Have you read such a book?' or to hear somebody say, 'I have read such and such a book.' But these persons do not speak seriously. Out of a thousand persons who say, 'I have read this,' or 'I have read that,' there is not one perhaps who is able to express

and on the way back, just to pass the time; and what does he read? It is in commemoration of this A novel, of course; it is very easy cure that, on February 3, the day work, and it enables him to forget his troubles for a moment, to dull his mind to all the little worries of his daily routine. In one day or two days he finishes the novel, then he gets another, . . . At the end of a few years he has read several thou-No; he will tell you that they are nearly all the same, but they help him to pass away his idle time

It is utterly impossible that the result can be anything but a stupefying of the faculties. He cannot even remember the names of twenty or thirty books out of thousands m less does he remember what they contain. The result of all this reading means nothing but a cloudiness in his mind. That is the direct re-

Episcopalian, she was not in the habit of reciting her beads. Perhaps those words, "Pray for us sinners now and at the hour of our death," told the bereaved husband more distinctly of a bond of fellowship and charity which even the grave cannot sever.

Then they were not vain reach. better New Year's resolution could people, who praise him for his these unfortunates take than an saintly life and for the wondrous Then, they were not vain repetitions!

No, come to think of it, did not Our Lord Himself say: "when ye pray, say, Our Father," etc. Could that be a vain repetition? No, even a Protestant would not claim that. The cally Christians repeated the suppose of the sup the mental effort involved in read-The early Christians repeated the gainst it.

Our Father many times. We are told that Paul, the first hermit of the desert, said three hundred Our Fathers daily, counting them with pebbles. The Psalmist of old, in a criment, but, sad to say, we are converted to make use of these sublime qualities in the interest of our Church and our nation? Evidently we have during this present month an object worthy of our prayers.

How are we Canadian Catholics and our nation? Evidently we have during this present month an object worthy of our prayers.

E. J. Devine, S. J.

The psalmist of old, in a comment, but, sad to say, we are appraintly divided in any averating of the intellectual development attending the novel-reading during this present month an object worthy of our prayers.

E. J. Devine, S. J. their time by devouring volume after volume of second rate fiction. For all development necessarily means exertion and pain, but they who habitually read, only for amusement, quantities of books, which cost their gray matter to produce, will ultidrawn and dripping swords, as the mately find themselves in a hopeles state of intellectual stagnation.-

#### THE PROTESTANT CHURCH IN NEW MEXICO

A writer in a current Protestant magazine, with a good deal of fair ness, and more foresight, points out clearly that the fate now involving word, have so much in common, and the roar of mighty gurst they wasting their efforts in fighting each strive to transform this earth into a destined to work its fury on Protestant churches as well. The nationalis included a crusade for the re

assurance that Protestants will not be molested is a present one and doubtless will change with changing but against Christianity, can find little wider.

Pope Benedict's suggestions could not be ignored. They may be sub colleges and can also find warrant that the law for the exclusion of all foreign teachers. The Presbyterians, who have shown a singular regard for Mr. Carranza, and whose attitude has been entirely unsympathetic towards the Church, may find out too late that all types of Christianity look equally odious to those who hate God.-Chicago New

#### ST. BLAISE, BISHOP AND MARTYR

FEAST, FEBRUARY SRD

Is the question, "Who was St. Blaise?" puzzling your mind? Do you know why we have our throats blessed on his feast day, and when and why the custom was inaugur-

St. Blaise was Bishop of Sebaste. which is located in Armenia, a country long known to the world as the last stronghold of the Christians in Turkey. During the persecutions under Licinius, St. Blaise hid in a prison, where he was cruelly tor-tured and finally beheaded. This was early in the fourth century, and the fame of the saint soon spread from the Orient into Europe, where many churches and altars were dedicated to him. He had been a physician before he was raised to the Episcopate, and the people ascribed many wonderful cures and sought his intercession whenever ill.

The best known of these cures one that was effected by St. Blaise while he lay suffering in prison. A woman who knew of his great skill as a physician, came to him bringing with her a boy in whose throat a fish-bone had stuck. On her knees the mother implored the bishop to something for her child. legends tell us that the boy's throat was so badly swollen that it seemed vain to hope for aid from earthly any opinion worth hearing about what he has been reading.

"A young clerk, for example, reads every day on the way to his office Almost immediately the fish bone skill, but St. Blaise called for two meanwhile reciting some prayers. Almost immediately the fish bone

after Candlemas, we celebrate the feast of St. Blaise. On this day, all who can, go up for the "Blessing of St. Blaise." Usually the priest takes Usually the priest take two lighted consecrated candles and ing the throat, of the one who is to receive the blessing. In so places, however, the wick of candle is dipped in consecrated oil wick. As the blessed candles or the consecrated oil touch the throat, the priest, in Latin, pronounces the blessing, "May God, at the intercession of St. Blaise, preserve you from throat troubles and every other

sult. The indirect result is that the mind has been kept from developing the faithful approach the altar for the blessing, either at the Mass or in Those who are not yet addicted, beyond all hope of recovery, to the best-seller habit can profitably lay to

of John clustered around St. Kathererine's shrine at Fierbois, however; there is, in fact, a whole history of and deliverances and wonder workings, as one will find only in the chronicles of the days of faith and war again. For adventure and hero Katherine, reposing now in the Bibliotheque Nationale at Paris. Only once has it seen the light of an English day—back in the ninetics of the light lish day-back in the nineties of the of tearing millions from the center last century. when the late Andrew Lang published a translation of some of its pages, taken from a transcript made at Tours in 1858 by the Abbé Bourasse: and this slender little

the fifteenth century, rescurer of the imprisoned, curer of the injured, saver of the doomed; above all patroness and inspirer of the patroness Maid; these things and many others, proved and attested beyond questioning. "Ah yes," smiles the skeptic; "quite so! But she did not save Jeanne, this Saint of yours, I see! Saviour. As from the door of the tabernacle, there came forth the words: "Bebold thy son; son, behold thy Mother, behold thy Mother, behold thy Mother, thy Mother." Though a Protestant may often accept theoretically the fact that the Mother of his Saviour is in some sense his Mother also, it doubt-

To the Christian soldier, dear as life and freedom and victory are, there are still higher and dearer things; and these, above all succorings and rescuings, St. Katherine will give to him whenever the need be, if he but ask her, just as she gave them to the Blessed Jeanne. Strength to with-stand temptation, strength to remain steadfast and true to his ideals, to his cause and to his flag, whatever the cost, be it even death, these ar the rarest gifts heaven can accord the fighting man on the field of honor. To Katherine herself, imprisoned in Alexandria and doomed to martyrdom it she would not recant her Faith, God's comforting angel came, promising her help to withstand her judges and accusers, promising her release from her suf-fering, and entrance into paradise. To Jeanne, imprisoned and doomed, the holy Katherine brought the same comfort; and a gift greater and more desired than even liberty and triumph could ever be. The true soldier surrenders only to God. And that surrender made, he can turn even death into a victory, and if life can be denied him, can welcome with a soldier's salute the falling away of the chains of his mortal flesh, the unbarring of the bright doors of eternity.—Charles Phillips in Catholic World.

#### HE DID NOT SAVE

mountain cave but was tracked down by hunters and dragged off to prison, where he was cruelled to the revolt of Luther there existed in Christendom unity of faith, of authority, of discipline denies that there were gross evils to be reformed. Popes and saints were the first to proclaim that need. Luther might have cooperated at that great task along the lines which the Church laid down and which she sanctioned. But the role of a reform-er in the Catholic sense was scarcely to his liking. From the task of the reformer guided by the doctrines and the authority of the Church he turned to the more congenial one of originating a new evangel and founding a sect. Pastor Junius B. Remensnyder, in the Christian Herald for December 12, tells us that Luther's purpose was only to save, not to destroy, and that the last thought in his mind was to break in twain the It is possible that at the outset of

his revolt, Luther did not formally make hp his mind to rend asunder the seamless robe of the Church and destroy her unity. That was a task too great in itself and too terrifying even for this colossus of rebellion and disorder. But when men build on false principles and are guided by illogical premises they are le whither they would not go. As Individual was constituted sole judge is in itself a principle of cherricand the Christian than the Bible, a dumb, though inspired book, of which the individual was constituted sole judge is in itself a principle of schism, of disunion and disintegration. For fifteen centuries, the Church interpreting and expounding the Bible, in the light of her history and tradition, and infallible in her doctrinal and moral decisions in this regard, had been the rule of faith in the past. But Luther was an individual interpreting the Bible, and tradition, and infallible in her and tradition, and infallible in her and tradition, where the cording to his own whims, fancies and passions, was the final umpire to decide the issues of life and death for the soul. All over the world, wherever the atholic Church is known and loved, in the light of her history A SAINT FOR SOLDIERS | decide the issues of life and death for

There is much more than the story
John clustered around St. Kather
ine's shrine at Fierbois, however;
passions of the men who read the there is, in fact, a whole history of soldiering written in its aucient faith of millions. Induced to conrecords—such a story of war time escapes and escapades, of miracles and deliverances and wonder work- to look upon it as a human document and then to discard it altogether

chivalry; days long lost, but coming back to us, it seems, on the red tide of at least imagine that they saw in the Bible. Now thousands reject every thing they see there and laugh at the sword, stock or gibber, commend us to these antique records of the Chapel of Fierbois! It is a chronicle of wonders, this yellowed manuscript Les Miracles de Madame Sainte Verbeiter verseit new in the Pitch Christian verseit new ind verseit new in the Pitch Christian verseit new in the Pitch Chr

of unity and dragging them from the solid groundwork of truth to the shifting sands of heresy and error. The principles of Luther destroyed the cohesion of the body of the Faithful under the rule and headship book is now out of print. A chronicle of wonders — the most of them of one pastor. Luther did not save wrought for soldiers gone to war.

Of such are the wonders wrought by this blessed Saint for soldiers in the fifteenth century, rescurer of the invival of t strong nature to exert a magnetic in impartial survey of his life convinces of all Christian warriors, Jeanne the the student that he did not use it Maid; these things and many others, well. He was a destroyer, not a true teenth century alone there were no fewer than 270 conflicting sects, the brood of one false principle. It is a sad commentary on the ruinous rule

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LONDON, SATURDAY, FEB. 2, 1918

IRELAND'S "TWO NATIONS"

As the work of the Irish Conven tion draws to a close and anxiety deepens as to the outcome, our Canadian papers occasionally throw their powerful editorial searchlight on Ireland past, present and future and baffled, if it has not bankrupted, English statesmanship for centuries. While the resignation of Sir Edward oppose the only feasible Irish settlement some papers promptly justified such a course; when it appeared that it was to aid in such settlement that Carson resigned they as promptly repudiated their former position as an unmerited aspersion on the patriotism of a great statesman!

The London Free Press has several times strung together editorially the platitudes of an almost forgotten stage of discussion of the ever present problem of Ireland. A solution, must be found that will square with the solemn professions which justify the War or England must stand pilloried before the civilized world.

This from the latest of the Free Press series may be taken as more or less typical of the outcropping of the Lower Silurian period :

"The Nationalists talk as though 'the Irish people' were a nation. There are two nations in Ireland differing in race, religion, character and even in language, as the speaking and writing of Erse progresses. Today two peoples inhabit Ireland, each of which should be self determining, according to the principles gaining ground in the civilized

We shall let a staunch Ulater Protestant. St. John G. Irvine, answer this interesting survival of an exploded theory. In his" Sir Edward Carson and the Ulster Movement" he goes right to the point resurrected are no more Life than the gargoyles from the Free Press scrap-book :

nonsense that was said or written olic and Protestant. kind is the sort of twaddle that uttered by politicians and journal- and Hottentots." ists and persons who have never seriously thought about anything in their lives for ten consecutive min-

much bigger task of disabusing men and the men of Kent." English minds of a long cherished prejudice. His argument is even supervenes in Ireland, making a more useful in Canada where we material difference, he answers : have such a widespread though anaemic imitation of English preiudice which attains here its greatest | family, as great a difference between strength about the time that the majority of Englishmen have out-

St. John Irvine declares a fundamental truth which G. K. Chesterton often emphasizes:

"There are two facts about men which probably contain all the truth | tween members of the Church of different. It is the confusion of England. these two facts which creates disfor men, ignorant of or indifferent to truth, insist on seeing towards each other as Low Churchresemblances where there are differences, and differences where there or vice versa, in England." are close affinities."

generalizations about races which and refreshing revelation of the Daily Chronicle, cables the N. Y. make for "suspicion, distrust, con- mind and spirit of that young, sane tempt, hatred and all uncharitable- and vigorous Ulster which is superness," and which he believes are seding the factitious "Ulster" of the hangs in the balance. And that "Lloyd responsible in great measure for the "politicians, journalists and persons George as Prime Minister cannot European Disaster.

erribly from loose generalizations as Ireland has, and few peoples have been so tragically misunderstood and misrepresented by the English

After a caustic reference to the take in asserting that they do not understand Irishmen, he says :

"When a man has learned to underunderstand all men. That, however, is an understanding at which me men refuse to arrive, and so it happens that the world is governed in the plan of tragical ignorance and calamitous generalizations. .

"Journalists and politicians have made and spread the false generali zations that antagonize men and obscure the truth. The Unionist journalists and politicians spend place mainly inhabited by archangels: the exceptions to the archangelic characters are, of course, the Catholics and Nationalists whose liabolical nature is too terrible to be calmly contemplated. The rest of Ireland. save for the saving grace of solated Unionists, is peopled by persons whose dispositions are of a kind that cannot be discussed in polite

To the Englishmen whose minds are still "moidhered" by false generalizations Mr. Irvine devotes some attention. Touching the familiar generalization about the industry and thrift of Ulster in contrast with the rest of Ireland he writes:

" Enormous energy and enterprise are to be discovered in Belfast settle off-hand a question that has but equal energy and resource may The skill and enterprise shown in the making of the biggest and best loats in the world are equalled, on Carson was believed to indicate that their own plane, by the skill and this Irish rebel sought a free hand to enterprise shown by the peasants on the western seaboard who have liter. ally turned bare bog-land into cul-tivable farms with few resources beyond their fingers and the kelp they tore from the sea. .

"The aggregate wealth of Ulster is probably greater than the aggregate wealth of the rest of Ireland, but the individual wealth of the rest of Ireland is now almost certainly greater than the individual wealth of Ulster.

"Another twenty-five years of development will mean a remarkably prosperous agricultural Ireland. exceptional suffering caused by the European Disaster to the no suffering caused by the chaos of the industrial system, and will remember that Belfast has a deplorable record as a centre of sweated industries, it will not be difficult for him on the whole, is a happier and more prosperous one for the peasant (generally speaking, a Catholic) than it is for the workman (generally speaking, a Protestant).'

Our author is at infinite pains to demonstrate an obvious and irrefragable fact which, nevertheless, has been obscured by lazy generalizations

"All men are alike, fashioned according to type, 'made' as the Bible has it, 'in the image of God.' They resemble each other in fundamentals; they differ in inessentials. The inessentials are of great importance since they give color and varto human existence, but they orm the Free Press scrap-book:

"Perhaps the most stupid of all the prince that was said or written prince that was said or written prince the last Home Prince control." versy arose out of the talk about decorative aspect; but closely akin pire. But it will contribute power-the two nations in Ireland: Cath- to all other men in his essential fully to clear the minds of its readers. Talk of this aspect; that is to say, he is very twaddle that much like Englishmen, Frenchmen of all too prevalent cant.

Admitting "the decorative" differences between Ulstermen (Protestant inaction in case the Convention fail very conscience of men and women clusive. Even it true the greater ap and Catholic) and the rest of the should read carefully what the Wash of all nations. But Albert, rejoicing plication of the foreigners as an index This vigorous assertion of a truth | inhabitants of Ireland, Mr. Irvine | ington correspondent of the London | in the deep love of his own people self-evident in Ireland would be quite who knows his England as well as Times says of the effect such shirk. sufficient if Mr. Irvine were address- Reland asserts that "these differ- ing of responsibility would have in estly grateful for the approval of the ing himself to his fellow Irishmen ences are immaterial and no greater the United States. It was quite to be highest moral authority of Christenin or out of Ulster; but he essays the than the differences of Lancashire- expected that some one unnamed dom, moves the heart as well as the

To the objection that religion

member of an Ulster Protestant a Manchester Dissenter and a Tun-Cork Catholic. There is certainly as much bitter feeling; and in some inants and Catholics in Ireland, generally speaking, feel as antagonistic men feel towards High Churchmen,

"Few countries have suffered so about anything in their lives for ten tion to the small races and nationalonsecutive minutes.

With such "twaddle," as we have quoted from the Free Press, the counterpart of which our readers will meet with in other papers, Mr. miserable pride" that Englishmen Irvine has scant patience; but its prevalence he recognizes and despite its silliness he vigorously refutes it. And the utility if not the necessity of his refutation will be our excuse for another extended quotation :

> in the end of all Ireland contains only Irishmen, that the Ulsterman is as flercely in love with his mother Ireland as any man in Connacht or Leinster or Munster.

"When the last Home Rule con roversy was at its height, some born fool proposed that Ulster should be politically detached from the rest of Ireland and politically attached to Scotland or the Isle of Man or some proposed that it should be pay-detached. I have never yet met any detached. I have never yet met any sed that it should be physically Ulsterman to whom this proposal did not sound like a proposal to commit a horrible act of outrage. It was made and supported by people who cannot rid their minds of the belief that Ulstermen are not Irishmen. These people speak of us as 'Ulster cots, a description which westrongly resent. It is as inept as I should be if I were to describe the fishermen in the Devonian village in which I am now living as 'Devon Spaniards' be cause they have Spanish blood in their veins, and are, some of them, less 'typically' English looking than anyone, not a foreigner, can be. At the risk of being tedious and vainly repetitious, I wish to impress upo the mind of the English reader this that Ulstermen are Irishmen that they are proud of their Irishry and that they dislike intensely any suggestion that they are aliens in a hostile land. It is important, English reader should know that Ulstermen have been as rebel--against the English as the 'Irish have been.

The first of the many illusions held about Ireland by English people which must be dispelled is that there are two nations in Ireland : one, the minority, resident in Ulster and composed of Protestants, all of whom e thrifty, industrious, sober, nest, intelligent, brave and highly enlightened; the other, the majority resident in the remaining provinces and composed of Catholics, all of whom are spendthrift, lazy, drunker corrupt, ignorant, often cowardly invariably superstitious. In Ulster itself, nearly half of the population is Catholic, possessed of all the characteristic virtues and vices the typical Ulster Protestant, differing from him only in the ex-

pression of their belief in God. There are not two Irelands and two kinds of Irishmen: there are four millions of Irish, men, women and children, each of them varying from all the others, but all of them closely akin in their needs, and there is only one Ireland, whole and in divisible, a nation knit, as all nations are, out of the incalculable dissimilarities and resemblances of its people into an unperishable unity."

St. John Irvina is a Protestant : his book may not be entirely pleasing to the Catholic Home Ruler who is disposed to put Ulster Orangemen outside the pale of Irish nationality and Ireland except that which furnishes soothing syrup for his own particular | been proclaimed and that the highprejudices. It will be utterly shocking to those who regard Carson as a of men." statesman and Carsonism as an different from all other men in his heroic form of devotion to the Emfully to clear the minds of its readers

should semi-officially disavow inter ference on the part of the President; for justice: but the Times representative in The British Parliament cannot at one "There appears to me, who am a and the same time usurp the right and shirk the responsibility of governing Ireland. No rehash of such bridge Wells Anglican as there is tawdry fictions as "two nations in between a Belfast Protestant and a Ireland "can save England from able conditions of a just peace so far people with a blasphemous travesty being branded as a hypocrite if her as concerns Belgium.

"Any settlement that would not own rite. We believe that bogus treatment of Ireland is in flat constances more. I believe that there is more amonity in a small Irish tradiction with her loud and selfand Protestants than there is bea people stand for a tyranny on the about them: one is that all men are length and Nonconformists in a people stand for a tyranny on the author alike; the other is that all men are town or village of similar size in part of an ally that mocks at the profit. I doubt whether Protest- basic principle for which both profess to be fighting: "Governments derive all their just rights from the consent of the governed." This is quite keenly realized in England, ditions: On the whole the book, which was and therein lies reason for hope. Our author deprecates the fatuous published in 1916, is an interesting Robert Donald, editor of the London Times that "the prestige of Great of Belgium to Germany form a point Britain at the peace conference" in the program of German policy.

ities of Europe and have the Irish problem unsolved on his back."

Let the Irish convention succeed or fail, it must not be forgotten that it is an expedient of the British Government. Its failure removes not a jot of responsibility from the Government which must solve the Irish problem or leave it to be solved by Ireland without help or hindrance from outside.

#### BELGIUM

The public peace negotiations go on apace. Both Count Czernin, the Austria-Hungarian Foreign Minister, and Count von Hertling, the German Chancellor, have answered Lloyd George and President Wilson. The German Chancellor takes up seriatim the fourteen specific points laid down such place. He might as well have in the President's peace program. The belligerents are quite evidently making distinct advances toward a common basis for formal negotiations.

One point emphasized both by the British Premier and the American President as a sine qua non is the absolute independence of Belgium. It is impossible to imagine any compromise here. A victorious Germany than the refusal of independence and reparation to Belgium.

Lloyd George put this condition as first and most essential:

"The first requirement therefore always put forward by the British Government and their Allies, has been the complete restoration, political, territorial and economic, of independence of Belgium, and such reparation as can be made for the devastation of its towns and prov-

This is no demand for war indemn-

It is no more and no less than an istence that before there can be any hope for stable peace, this great breach of the public law of Europe must be repudiated and so far as possible repaired."

words, expresses the self-same condition with no less emphasis as absolutely indispensable:

"Belgium, the whole world will gree, must be evacuated and restored, without any attempt to limit the sovereignty which she enjoys in common with all other free nations. No other single act will serve as this among the nations in the laws which they have themselves set and deter mined for the government of their relations with one another. Without this healing act the whole structure and validity of internation al law is forever impaired.

King Albert's Government answera tone and spirit worthy of the Catholic King "who kept his soul' rebukes the bigots who under preence of love for Belgium vent their hatred of the Pope.

"The honest people of all countries will rejoice with the Belgian Government that the injustice of who enjoys reading nothing about which Belgium was the victim and oral authority of Christendom est me remains watchful amidst the passion

Canadian editors who think they of Belgium and their unequivocal can justify the British Government's demand for reparation, touch the the lists" is interesting but not conand the respect of all others, mod-

"For the integrity of Belgium, the Washington is hardly a gullible fool. territory of the mother country and colonies, political, economic and military independence without cor damage suffered and the guarantees | Canada's "serious problem" by against a renewal of the aggression of 1914—such remain the indispens-

recognize them would shake the very foundations of justice, since it would town or village between Catholics righteous professions in the face of forever more be established in international domains that tion of right creates a claim for its | Statues and crosses mark the limit author and may become a source of

Chancellor von Hertling disclaims

all intention of annexing Belgium; but, as will be seen, he refuses to assent to the Allies unalterable con-"Point seven: Belgium: My pre

our opponents have not unreservedly taken the standpoint that the in-tegrity of the Allies' territory can offer the only possible basis of peace discussion, I must adhere to the standpoint hitherto always adopted and refuse the removal in advance of the Belgian affair from the entire

Until Germany realizes the abso lutely essential condition precedent with regard to Belgium, peace negotiations must be abortive, or Germany must be able to dictate the

#### CATHOLIC AND PROTESTANT CHURCH EXTENSION

Under the heading "Foreign Children Head the Classes" the Free Press gave this interesting account of a London meeting of what we may call Presbyterian Church Extension

Startling and at the same time convincing facts and figures of the inroads the foreign element is making on what was formerly British rights, in the Prairie Provinces, were forcibly presented last evening at the evening sessions of the Women's Mis-sionary Society's annual meeting of the Presbytery of London, which opened yesterday afternoon in New St. James' Church, by Miss Eliza MacGregor, travelling secretary of

This great influx in our Canacould impose no more humiliating dian West of natives from countries condition a defeated Entente Alliance of Europe are availing themselves of every opportunity along material lines," said Miss MacGregor, "but I m sorry to say their aptitude for things spiritual is not so keen. These foreigners, chiefly Russians, have their farms and homes and are being educated and are making great strides commercial life. It is already estimated that within the next ten or ern Provinces will be in the hands of I have been told that the children

of these foreigners have far greater mental ability than Canadian chil dren with whom they associate daily in the public schools and while I do not agree with this statement that they have equal or greater ability, I am firmly convinced that the children of foreigners in the West have far greater application of their mental ability. Whether in the And President Wilson, in different primary or in the advanced school classes, foreigners almost invariably are heading the lists, which represents another avenue that is being entered upon by the newcomers. Money and power are within their grasp and it is just here that the work of the missions is being applied. Unless they are told of the lo Jesus Christ and religious liberty Canada will have to cope with

serious problem."

Miss MacGregor outlined the work in the mission homes throughout the are supporting and in which children foreign birth are being instructed Christian ways. While presenting the facts Miss MacGregor made a ing Pope Benedict's Peace Note in foreign and home fields.

We have no apology to make for so engthy an extract; rather we invite you to read it again. "These foreigners, chiefly Russians," are, we have good reason to think, chiefly Poles and consequently chiefly Catholics. Coming from what used to be Russian Poland it may be justifiable to call them Russians; but it is none the less misleading. Talking with the Vicar-General of George and President Wilson in their of why "foreigners whether in the scathing condemnation of the rape primary or in the advanced school classe almost invariably are heading of character suggests a comparison quite as embarrassing for the native Canadian as that which is concerned

only with mental ability. We can understand the solicitude conscience of mankind in his demand for people of whom it is said "money and power are within their grasp. We recall the missionary zeal which 'told" young Ruthenians" of the love of Jesus Christ and religious ditions or restriction, reparation for liberty" and sent them to solve posing as priests and deceiving their priests and bogus Masses proved too strong and malodorous a meat for honest Presbyterian stomachs.

> There is another item in the report of the Women's Missionary Society's proceedings that is or

"The financial statement of the W. M. S. for the past year makes a most creditable showing. The total decessors in office repeatedly declared that at no time did the annexation general fund represent 86,797.15, to pression that the Englishman is an Cathalia Hard at Indian Cathalia Hard Indian Cathalia Cathalia Hard Indian Cathalia Cathal general fund represent \$6,797,15, the supply fund, \$258 60. Value bales sent, \$2,685.86; from the mis-The Belgian question belongs to sion bands for the general fund, those questions, the details of which \$926.06; to the supply secretary, are to be settled by negotiation at \$6.80, and bales valued at \$731.

ceipts for 1917 of \$7.696.64, showing an increase of \$12.65 over 1916.

Home and Foreign Missions?

The Vicar-General of Winnipeg told us that one Polish priest had twenty-two missions to serve in that diocese. Catholic Church Extension is the Home Missionary Society for Canada. Father Fraser worthily represents Canada in the Foreign Mission field.

#### IRELAND AND THE HAPPY IRISH

The Irish problem was old when our great grandfathers were young ; it is perennial. But never did Irefor the result, which may be made are being bled white to fill the economic and industrial life. broken ranks at the front, England, If the reader is looking for scathas a measure of safety, retains an ing invectives let him turn to the army of 180,000 men in Ireland. pages wherein Begbie the English-Sinn Fein candidates have been man vents his scorn upon those who elected by overwhelming majorities would crush out the very life of Irein every recent bye election. De land, and whose brutal soldiery im-Valera, the present leader of the paled infants on the ends of their movement for national independence, spears, accompaning the action with is received everywhere with acclaim. the ejaculation "Nits will be lice." Some Irish Americans have intimated If he wishes pretty pictures let him that any resistance on the part of read this Protestant's description of Ireland to England at present would religious home life in the West of be construed as an offense against Ireland. No Catholic pen could have

advocates. Lindsay Crawford, an to the author's description of the Ulster Protestant, tells a Toronto slums of the Orange Capital, where audience that "We cannot forget the the "Gospel of Mammon" holds part that Ulster played in the years sway, where people are concerned gone by in the national fight. If in not with Life but with Wages, where later years, through the intrigues of there is no childhood, where the British statesmen, these men have been "pinched, peevish, unlovable" babies weaned from the national cause, it is of the squalid homes of West Belfast, stirring appeal for greater service for to bring them back to the side of Ire. the ugly treeless streets, enter the land, to make them stand, as their melancholy army of mill workers, fathers stood, for the defence and whose brief life knows no sweetness, maintenance of Irish Nationality, no joyousness and, alas, often no We are asking nothing from England | hope. that is not ours. We are simply asking her to restore the title-deeds of our Nation." Miss Jeanette Rankin of Montana, the first female member of Congress, has given notice being enacted daily in the harassed of motion that, when peace negotiations begin the United States should insist that Ireland's claims should be thankfulness that our lot is cast on considered together with those of this side of the Atlantic. The pres-Winnipeg the other day we were told other small nations; while in far off ent coal crisis in Canada and the that the Poles were making just the Australia the Archbishop of Mel-England would never sheathe the advancement described by Miss ence of over thirty thousand Irishmen hardship and suffering to many that he was heartily in accord with thousands. But we have not as yet the present movement for national had to flee from our homes in disindependence, and that, by reason of order and terror, as multitudes have the blood that their sons had shed in had to do in Italy (to cite only the defence of Belgium and Servia, Irish latest example), nor to feel the pangs men in Australia had a right to of hunger on any extended scale. demand that their Motherland should | And these even are among the lesser receive justice and receive it now.

cates of the new movement.

It is not our intention to offer any opinion on this question. We will AN OVERSEAS contemporary calls leave that to the omniscient editors attention to the singular circumof some of our Canadian dailies, and stance that amid all the jibes and to George Bernard Shaw. Our pur# insults levelled at the Holy See, and pose in making these citations, in at Catholics in general in this period pointing to these straws which show of trial, we hear nothing of the old how the tide is flowing, is to intro- charge against the Jesuits on the duce to our readers two recent pub- score of their expulsion from Gerlications dealing with Ireland, that many in Bismarck's time. The same should have weight owing to the writer remarks on the significant first-hand information that their fact that whereas the Jesuits were authors possessed. We refer to "The really driven from the Fatherland Lady Next Door," by Harold Begbie, certain secret societies, which it is which was warmly recommended by unnecessary to name, are still the RECORD four years ago; and "hugged to the Imperial bosom.', which appeared recently in this Evidently the Kaiser had nothing to country under the title " The Happy | fear from the latter, but the Jesuits Irish;" and to "Ireland," by Kather- were considered to be an ever-present ine Hughes, the accomplished writer menace to his schemes for the subjuwho has given us that charming gation of mankind. biography, that fascinating story of pioneer missionary life in the West,

pression that the Englishman is an Catholic Herald of India in a recent unemotional prosaic individual who issue of that well conducted journal. is concerned only with pounds, shill- His words we do not scruple in this ings and pence; and that the Irish- instance to paraphrase and make our who have never seriously thought preach the policy of self-determination as the peace conference. So long as Sixty-eight representing total regetter unpractical person, wholly the Reformation is read in conjuncman is a quixotic dreamer, an alto own. It is only when the history of

hour. Most people would naturally This represents the financial activ- suppose that Harold Begbie being a ity of the Women's Missionary man, an Englishman and a Protest-Society in one Presbytery, that of ant at that would have discussed the London and the surrounding district. Irish question from an economic and Our Lord commended the prudence political standpoint, and would have and foresight of the unjust steward. been incapable of appreciating the Have Catholics nothing to learn strength of those unseen forces of from Protestants in the matter of religion and tradition that contribute so much to the formation of the national character. On the other hand, Katherine Hughes being a woman with Celtic blood in her veins and the Catholic faith in her heart, should by all the rules of causality have given us pretty pictures of Irish home life, touching references to the days of famine and persecution, and emotional appeals to men of Irish blood to come to the aid of fair Kathleen ni Houlihan But she does nothing of the kind. She deals largely with the Sinn Fein movement in its attitude to education, agricultural pursuits and Irish land occupy such a prominent place industries. She arraigns Lloyd in world politics as at this very George before the tribunal of hismoment. An Irish convention is tory, of fair play and of his own holding its long protracted sessions, public declarations, and in arguand the people are feverishly waiting ments that are irrefutable in the force and cogency of their reasoning known before this reaches our read. and in the wealth of facts and figures. ers. A few days ago the Imperial she marshalls so adroitly, she proves Parliament, by a vote of 136 to 48, the injustice that is being done to decided not to enforce conscription Ireland not only in her lawful in Ireland. While British colonies national aspirations but also in her

the United States. The venerable paid a higher tribute to the joyous-Cardinal Logue utters his warning ness in the midst of poverty and hardagainst any recourse to arms that ships, the almost targible nearness would be criminal by reason of its to heaven, the charity, the poetry, very impotency. On the other hand the sweetness and the purity of that many of the clergy are ardent advo- life as personified in Maggie Mullen of Port-na-Blah. If he wishes to In other countries Ireland's realize still more by way of contrast national claims find many zealous the beauty of that life let him turn not, I am convinced, a hopeless task after a short term at school and in

NOTES AND COMMENTS

A GLANCE at photographs of scenes countries of the Old World should inspire us all with a sense of devoutevils in the War zone.

THE ATTITUDE of the world to the Father Lacombe the Blackrobe Society of Jesus, and the reasons therefor, have seldom been more These two books afford a striking accurately or more succinctly ex-

with all the romantic interest of a well contested game. On both sides there was talent and enthusiasm. The "Reformers" wielded all the power, moral and physical, they could command. The Jesuits, hopelessly outnumbered, could score only by the adoption of a new weapon: they discovered the value of systematic education. The "Reformers" essayed to enlist the masses; the Jesuits met them by going after the youth. For almost a generation victory seemed to lie with the former, but in due time the Jesuit schools drove all formidable competitors from the field, and within less than a century, most of the foremost men in Europe had received Jesuit training. The Reformation was staved in its course, and France, Italy, Poland, Belgium, Spain, Austria, and half of Germany were saved to the Church.

This, says our contemporary, is the true origin of the animosity which the non-Catholic world cherishes-or affects to cherish-against the Jesuits. Animosity of this dubious kind became in time a sort of fashion, but it is remarkable that for the most part, those who affect to hate them most have never had any dealings with them, and consequently have no personal knowledge of them to offset their inherited ideas. A multitude of terms have been used in denunciation of the Jesuit educational system, and yet their keenest adversaries have ended by adopting their methods. In the end when competition with Jesuit schools became hopeless, States (Germany, for one) closed them by force and drove the Fathers out of the country. That will be found on candid investigation to be the chief source of antagonism to the Society.

A DESIRE which our Holy Father Benedict XV., is said to possess in common with his predecessor, the saintly Pius X., is the canonisation of Blessed Jean Vianney, the venerated Curé d'Ars. Pius X. had hoped to bring the process to a conclusion during his pontificate, but that was not to be. Pope Benedict is no less eager for this consummation and tion," makes constant enquiries as to its progress. Two new cures, considered to be miraculous, have recently been submitted to the tribunal and at great length. He charges the are being investigated with the Cabinet with procrastination and thoroughness which characterizes all investigations of the kind. The Curé has come to be regarded as the patron and model of parish priests, and prayers for his canonisation are continually ascending from innumerable altars throughout the world

BISHOP CHISHOLM, of Aberdeen, has addressed to the Free Press of that city a characteristically vigorous letter on the progress of the War, and on Lord Lansdowne's much discussed letter urging peace. The Bishop has throughout been an ardent supporter of the national cause. and, while he considers the Lans. downe suggestions worthy of the maturest consideration he is at one with Mr. Asquith and with Premier Lloyd George in affirming that s durable peace can be brought about only by decisive victory over the German arms. "Not a man," writes the Bishop, "not a gun can be laid aside, not an eye of our ever vigilant Fleet must be closed until this is achieved." Bishop Chisholm's sentiments will give small comfort to those who would persuade themselves and the nation that Catholics are half-hearted in the Allied cause.

## ON THE BATTLE LINE

COL. REPINGTON ON THE WAR

London, Jan. 24.—The situation on the western front is now critical in the opinion of Col. C. A. Repington, one of the foremost English military critics who recently resigned from The Times and became military cor-respondent of The Morning Post. In his first contribution to The Post, which appears in to day's issue, he criticizes Premier Lloyd George and the war Cabinet severely, because, he asserts, they have failed to maintain the strength of the British armies in west, thereby creating the present conditions.

Col. Repington begins his article

STRAIGHT TALK

tion with that of the Jesuits, he says in effect, that the period is quickened marking that the accumulation of and with these thus liberalised Powers marking that the accumulation of and with our Allies and with neuthis immense force may be either to | trals in one great League of Nations, attack, the writer says all the evidence points to the impending de-livery of a series of great attacks.

The American army can be only a contingent during the next months.

LOSSES LIGHT

I want to tell the people of Eng land, particularly, those ministerial poltroons who bleat about our losses, that our total casualties in killed wounded and missing since the War number of French dead. The only suitable recognition we can make of French heroism, to help them now in their hour of need.'

CRITICAL SITUATION

Declaring that the British armie in France have not been maintained adequately since the death of Lord Kitchener, Col. Repington says that "political strategy is first among the causes which have brought about the present critical situation on the pre-ern front." He reiterates his prepresent critical situation on the westvious criticism respecting the posing of British forces in distant demns "the failure of our war cabinets, particularly the present Cabinet to prolong the Kitchener policy of continually reinforcing our armies in the field with fresh divisions.

Marshal Haig's Field statements that his drafts did not reach him in time to be properly trained and that he had to fight 131 German divisions with half number," he adds, "is the is the most damning indictment of the war Cabi net that could have been made.

#### CRITICIZES CABINET

When Mr. Lloyd George became premier, Col. Repington goes on, he rejoiced because he thought it meant more vigorous prosecution of the War, and particularly the utilization of millions of civilians, but he found that it meant nothing of the Pursuing his criticism of the Lloyd George Cabinet, he declares that "by imposing upon Haig a certain course of action contrary to that agreed on at the allied conference of November, 1916, the Cabinet

deurred grave responsibility."
He says further that each man at the front has had to do the work of the courage to tell the country the truth and to pass on to the public the advice he must have received from any general staff conscious of its duty. CHARGES COWARDICE

"The most favorable construction can place on the premier's inache adds, "is that he was gambling for peace by Christmas. But in spite of his innumerable

peeches, no peace came."
In this strain the writer proceeds cowardice. 'The question which concerns most deeply every man, woman and child in the United Kingdom," he declares, "is whether Haig's men will now be sufficiently reinforced to enable them to compete with the enemy on fair terms. opinion is that they will not be.

Though the situation is undoubtedly serious Col. Reppington may be playing the game of those who wish to force an election before the new Franchise Act goes into effect. It is difficult otherwise to explain the new light he has suddenly received on military affairs.-E. C. R.

#### OUR WAR AIMS AND PEACE TERMS

H G WELLS ON ENGLISH JUNKERDOM

J. H. THOMAS, M. P., SAYS PEOPLE UNCERTAIN WHAT THEY ARE FIGHTING FOR

In the course of an article in the Daily Mail by Mr. H. G. Wells, entitled, "Are we Sticking to the Point? My View of our War Aims;" he writes As we do not want to kill Germany we must want to change Germany

And if we have any meaning at all that is saying that we are fighting to bring about a revolution in Germany We want Germany to become a democratically controlled State, such as is the United States to day, with open methods and pacific intentions instead of remaining a clenched fist. If we can bring that about we have achieved our war aim : if we cannot then this struggle has been for us only such loss and failure as humanity has never known before. It is high time and over that we cleared our minds and got down to the essentials of the War. We have muddled about in blood and dirt and secondary issues long enough. . . What I want to point out here is the supreme importance of a clear lead

in this matter now in order that we should state our war aims effectively. Now, unless our leading statesmen are humbugs, and unless we are pro pared to quarrel with America in the interests of the monarchist institu-tions of Europe, we should in the by saying that he intends not to event of an overwhelming victory mince matters. The Germans, he destroy both the Hohenzollern and mince matters. The Germans, he destroy both the Hohenzollern and says, now have 165 divisions on the destroy both the Hohenzollern and western front, or more than all the if it means anything at all and is not Allies combined, excluding those in a mere lying rhetoric, that we should the Italian theater. The number of German troops is being increased, he adds, at the rate of 7 to 15 divisions effect if not in form, republican, and and democratic: that is to say in the rate of 7 to 15 divisions ty, and may be expected to more than 200 divisions as it is po ible to concentrate

The arriv 1 of some Austrian

The arrival and the patients, some 650 in number, of ago, But they are not prepared to the right and ability of Irishmen to govern in municipal matters destroyed forever the force of the They are not prepared to destroyed forever the force of the like, Eastern Empire. They are not prepared to destroyed forever the force of the fight on foreign soil to enlarge Unionist objection to majority rule and the patients, some 650 in number, of the patients, some 650 in the patients, some 650 in number, of the patients, some 650 in number, of the patients, some 650 in number, monthly, and may be expected to reach more than 200 divisions as soon as it is possible to concentrate Bulgarian, and the like, Eastern

trading freely with one another, guaranteeing each other freedom, and maintaining a world wide peace and disarmament and a new reign of law for mankind. If that is not what we are out for, then I do not understand what we are out for. diplomacy and foolery in the struggle and f am no longer whole hearted in Germany than there is of reactionary Toryism in this country, and it is more free to speak its mind. That however, is a question by the way. It is not the main thing that I have to say here. What I have to say here is that in Great Britain—I will not discuss the affairs of any of the Allies—there are groups and classes of people, not numerous, not representative, but placed in high and influential posiions and capable of free and public utterance, who are secretly and bitterly hostile to this great war aim which inspires all the Allied peoples. These people are permitted to deny—our peculiar censorship does not hamper them-loudly and publicly that we are fighting for de Tosh !" and world-freedom. "Tosh!" they say to our dead in the trenches, "you died for a mistake." They jeer at this idea of a League of Nations making an end to war, an idea that has inspired countless brave lads to face death in such pains and hard ships as outdo even death itself They perplex and irritate our Allies by propounding schemes for some precious Economic League of the British Empire-that is, to treat all "foreigners" with a common base selfishness and stupid hatred—and

they intrigue with the most reactionary forces in Russia. These British reactionaries openly and with pera thing as mean and shameful as Germany's attack on Belgium, and they do it because generosity justice in the world is as terrible to them as dawn is to the creatures of the night. Our Tories blundered this great War not seeing would take them. whither it particular it is manifest now by a nundred signs that they dread the fall of monarchy in Germany and Austria. Far rather would they make the most abject surrender to the Kaiser than deal with a renascent repub-lican Germany. The recent letter of Lord Lansdowne urging peace with German imperialism was but a feeler from the pacifists' side of this most un English and, unhappily, most influential section of our public life. Lord Lansdowne's letter was the letter of a peer who fears revolution more than national dishonor. But it is the truculent wing of this same anti democratic movement that is far more active. While our sons suffer and die for their comforts and conceit these people scheme to prevent any communication between the Republi can and Socialist classes in Germany and the Allied population, At any cost this class of pampered and privileged traitors intend to have peace while the Kaiser is still on his throne. If not, they face a new world in which their part will be small indeed, and with the utmost ingenuity they maintain a dangerous vagueness about the Allied peace terms with the sole object of preventing a revolutionary movement in Germany. . . . If we Allies are honest, then, if a revolution started in Germany to day, we should, if anything, lower the price of peace to Germany. But these people who pretend to lead us will state nothing of the sort. For them a revolution in Germany would be the signal for putting up the price of peace. At any risk they are resolved that that German revolution shall not happen. Your sane, good German, let me assert, is up against that as hard as if he was a wicked one. And so, poor devil he has to put his revolutionary ideas away. They are hopeless ideas for him, because of the power of the British reactionary.

They are hopeless because of the line we as a nation take in this matter, and he has to go on fighting for his masters. A plain statement of our war aims that did no more than set out honestly and convincingly the terms the Allies would make with a democratic republican Germany-republican, I say, because where a scrap of Hohenzollern is left today there will be a fresh militarism to morrow—would absolutely revo-lutionise the internal psychology of Germany. We should no longer face a solid people. We should have re-placed the false issue of Germany and Britain fighting for the hegemony of Europe—the lie upon which the German Government has always traded and in which our extreme Tory press has always supported the German Government—by the true issue, which is freedom versus imperialism. the League of Nations versus that aristocratic, plutocratic and auto-cratic greed and conceit which dragged us all into this vast welter and conceit which us all into this vast welter of bloodshed and loss.

Writing in the Daily News the Right Hou. J. H. Thomas, M. P., says: What is wrong is—We have lost our morale, because people are uncertain of what we are fighting for. They hate German militarism today as they did in 1914: but they also hate militarism in any form. The people believe that right and not might,

German people out of existence, nor who were resisting Liberal reforms to leave the germs of another war. In the British Constitution, the Car The soldiers at the front say they are sonites organized the Ulster Unionsick of the war, but that they must list opposition to the Asquith Home ensure that their children shall not Rule Bill, they rendered the old suffer as they have suffered. Our children must be spared a repetition ing out for separate treatment for of this horrible nightmare and the Plantation counties of the northworld must unite in a great brotherwhat we are out for, then I do not work must three in a great brother left province. Not only has Carson understand what we are out for hood to save humanity. That is the deserted the Unionist minority out. There is dishonesty and trickery and soldier's feelings; that is what the side Ulster, but he also stands for people at home think. Therefore let the partition of Ulster itself and the our statesmen—not only those in abandonment of the Unionist minorfor such a half-hearted war. There is far franker criticism of militarism well—set out in clear simple lan alist counties. In shifting their guage our war aims. It should be made clear that this nation to day stands for the same principle as she did in 1914; that we are not desirous of continuing the war one moment longer than is necessary to free the world from the possibility of another even more horrible massacre: that territory is not and never was one of our aims; that an eco war is foreign to our intentions; and that we are prepared to join with the nations of the world in a League that will act as police to any nation that should mean wrong. Let the Government see to it that in the further sacrifices that have to be made steps will be taken to make them as equal as possible amongst all sections of the people, and that what food there is should be shared equally. And as a people anxious for peace we mean to endure until there is a peace which will lead to the salvation of the world.-The Derry Journal.

#### IRISH CONVENTION

The resignation of Sir Edward Carson brings to a climax the rumors that have been afloat for a consider-able time, of the failure of the Irish Convention to arrive at a practical settlement of the differences between the Carsonites of Ulster and the re painder of the people of Ireland.

Everything seemed to be going along satisfactorily, and there growing disposition on all sides to speak hopefully, if not confidently, of the prospect of an agreement among the members of the Convenion. But these hopes were rudely lashed to the ground on the eve of Christmas, when the Chairman, Sir Horace Plunkett, gave the first ink-

ling of a deadlock. things. There are some things on acted as president, secretary, treas which we have not agreed. I cannot urer. tell you yet that we will be able to present a unanimous report; but I can tell you that, at the end of our deliberations, we shall leave the present, Lt. Col. (Rev.) W. T. Work-Irish question better than we found it, because we shall have agreed on O. M. F. C., President; Lt. Col. (Rev.) many things, and those who have to F. L. French, D. A. D. C. S. Canadian complete the task which we may Corps., Vice-President; Major (Rev. have left unfinished will find that P. H. M. Casgrain, C. M. G. have a much simpler work to

do than we had.' It is no exaggeration to say that this announcement caused consternation both in Ireland and in Eng. It was obvious that so long as there was a chance of reaching an agreement Sir Horace Plunkett would be the last man to admit fail Plunkett ure on the part of the Convention. Now that Sir Edward Carson has resigned in order to have freedom of action in the matter of Ireland, the prospect of a settlement by consent finally has vanished. The deadlock is due to the refusal of Unionist Ulster to agree to any settlement that involves the setting up for all Ireland of a Parliament in Dublin. Partition was the rock on which the Carson - Redmondite negotiations broke, and partition, apparently, has become a chasm which cannot be bridged by the Convention.

Ulster. The Unionist position taken up by Carson has long been regarded Unionist leaders in the eighties and proposed tion, has a room at the rear of the defence of the scattered Protestion, has a room at the rear of the defence of the scattered Protestion, has a room at the rear of the defence of the scattered Protestion, has a room at the rear of the work is being carried on in each centre, with a number of lesser stations radiating from them. At "scattered Protestant minority in the south and west of Ireland." Uister resolved that she never would and recreation room. desert this minority. This was desert this minority. This was Ulster's stand on the two occasions on which Gladstone essayed the task and on the two occasions on which Gladstone essayed the task and the state of t on which Gladstone essayed the task of promoting "a real union of hearts" between England and Ire land through the granting of selfgovernment to the Irish people. The elections of 1885 had done for the Irish Nationalist cause what the elections of 1905 did for the cause of democracy in England. Irela turned a sweeping majority to Parliament in support of the demand for Home Rule. The final decision rested with the obsolete House of Lords, and against this feudal stronghold the forces of democracy, under Gladstone, could not prevail. Unionism triumphed, but it was a Unionism that was pledged to the Fallon.) maintenance of the integrity of Ire-

land. The policy of the status quo in Ireland received its deathblow in 1898, when the Unionists extended Local Government to that part of must triumph as they did three years | the United Kingdom. The admission forces also is to be expected, and news be in some cases, but in no case too already has come of the appearance much crowned; that we should join Neither do they desire to crushthe obedience to the leadership of men Purfleet is in operation here.

eat brother-That is the deserted the Unionist minority out alist counties. In shifting their ground of defence the Carsonites of the northeast corner of Ulster have out themselves off from enlightened Unionist opinion in the other parts

of Ireland, as well as in England. Unionists south of the Boyne have gone on record as opposed to the partition of Ireland. No light has been thrown upon the action of Carson in resigning, be-yond his own cryptic reference to the Ulster problem. It may be that his resignation is the first move towards clearing the political decks for a general election. The Repington incident seems to indicate that bigger issues than Ireland may force Lloyd George to consult the country and that the program of the Government will include a scheme for the solution of the Irish problem from which Carson may be forced to dissent. In any event, no Government can afford to let matters drift in Ireland. If in its final report the Irish Convention admits failure, volves upon the responsible Government to find a way out compatible with the ideals of democracy for which the Allied nations are fighting. Toronto Globe, Jan. 23.

### CATHOLIC ARMY HUTS

OVERSEAS DIRECTORS' REPORT London, January 3rd, 1918.

The organization and incorporation of the Catholic Army Huts were explained at length in the printed Constitution and in the public state ment issued by the Provisional Dir ectors at Ottawa, November 5th.

The work began overseas in June, 1917, upon receipt of the first contribution from Ottawa. From June 1st to December 10th, the whole bur-We are making progress," he den of the Society overseas fell upon it. "We have agreed on many the Rev. Father Workman, who

> On December 10th, 1917, the first meeting of the Overseas Directors was held in London. There were Corps., Vice-President; Major (Rev.) Office, and Major (Rev.) J. J. O'Gorman, O. F.; Major (Rev.) John Knox Senior Catholic Chaplain, shott Camp, was unavoidably absent. Father J J. O Gorman was appointed overseas Sec. Treas. An office was provided for the Secretary by the Canadian —Chaplain Services in Oxford Circus House, one of the Canadian Headquarters' Buildings. Every overseas chaplain is a mem ber of this Society, and keeps the secretary posted as to the nature of supplies or help he requires. Proxies have been received from the chaplains for the annual meeting to be held in accordance with the con-

stitution in Ottawa.

The following is a list of Catholic chapels and huts in England and France already operated by the C. A. H. in England

-Bramshott.-The Military Catholic Chapel is the neatest building in The irreconciliable demand for the partition of Ireland has resulted the Canadian soldiers by the Alderpartition of Ireland has resulted virtually in the isolation of Unionist shott Command Catholic Extension Society, through the Imperial Senior Chaplain, Father O'Farrell. by thinking Unionists in the south. been decided to reimburse Father ern parts of Ireland, as well as in O'Farrell that he may be able to ex-Great Britain, as untenable. The tend his work elsewhere. This will The tend his work elsewhere. This will Unionist position has shifted since the days of Gladstone. Then the Unionist argument was an all Ireland one. It will be recalled how Chamberlain, Churchill, and other chapel, and who has been chiefly

2.—Witley.—(a) A small army hut in charge of Father Ronald McDonald, is fitted up as a chapel

been supplied with a French library The recreation room 150th French Canadian Battalion, (Father Doyon), has likewise been provided with a French library. The dining room of this battalion has been fitted up with an altar, and the

3.—Shorncliffe. — (a) East Sandling, (Father P. Costello). A Catholic chapel, due to a private English donor, has been fitted up as a combination chapel and recreation room. (b)-West Sandling. (Father J. I

(c)—St. Martin's Plains. (Father C. D. O'Gorman.)

In both these places a small army hut has been fitted up as combination chapel and recreation room. Christ-mas comforts were supplied to all the patients, some 650 in number, of

6.-London. Two ambitious propwhich is equally important fro religious and social standpoint. Meanwhile, Father Daniel after the Canadians in the C. W. L. Hut, Westminster, and is supplied with a small house where he takes in soldiers who cannot get accommodation elsewhere.

France. — 1. — Le Treport. The C. A. H. hut was built here by Father

7. O'Sullivan, at a cost of £124. 2.—Etaples. A hut has just been established by Father M. M. Tompkins, M. C. 3.—Canadian Corps Area.

Division, and one has been forwarded to the 22nd French Canadian Battalion 4 .- 3rd Can. Casualty Clearing Sta-

tion. Steps are being taken by Father Charles Fallon to have a hut or tent erected here. 5.—Canadian Railway Troops

(Father J. R. O'Gorman and Father T. Hussey.) Four tents are being ordered for these Battalions.

The total receipts forwarded over-

August, and \$50,000 as the result of the Ontario Campaign Week, conducted by the Knights of Columbus terprise. and other Catholic gentlemen. Six hundred and sixty six dollars has been received from the Maritime Provinces Knights of Columbus, and \$1,773.75 collected directly by Father O'Gorman. Of this \$405 the Ottawa Council Knights of Columbus. The amount credited to the Ontario Campaign Fund includes \$1,100 collected by the Right Rev. D. J. Scollard, Bishop of Sault Ste Marie in the churches of his diocese. The total expenditure to date, (Jan. 3rd, 1918,) is £1,046 19-8½, leaving a balance on hand of £10.957-7.61 This balance will soon be consider ably reduced when a couple of the big propositions now under consideration are carried out. The society has supplied all chaplains in England or France with such supplies as they have required. It has provided Catholics in outlying districts with a priest for Sunday, in the rare in stances when this could not be done through the regular military chan nels. It has by no means confined its expenditure to purely Catholic channels, but has given help whenever a reasonable request was made for it. An instance in point is the Hostel for Nurses in Paris, under the patronage of Princess Victoria, to which ten guineas was donated.

The work done thus far has not been spectacular, but it has been a satisfactory and prudent start, and the overseas Directors look forward to the needs of 1918 with confidence and satisfaction.

W. T. WORKMAN, Lt.Col., Pres. J. J. O'GORMAN, Major, Sec. Oxford Circus House.

#### THE CATHOLIC CHURCH EXTENSION SOCIETY OF CANADA

THE OTHER EXTENSION SOCIETY .

The Presbyterian Home Mission Board of Canada reports for the year that the ordinary receipts amounted to \$408,263 75 and the expenditures to \$397.374.57. addition to the ordinary receipts there was a Special Thanksgiving Offering made by the Presbyterians amount the Home Missions received \$103,423.46. The grants from Great Britain are reported to be less than in former years, fet amount to the respectable sum of \$3.853.73.

These thousands of dollars are for the supp Home Missions.

It goes without saying that a large portion of the above amounts is expended in Canadianizing—or in truer words—in perverting Catholic foreigners, especially the Ruthenians, from their allegiance to the

Ancient Faith.

Referring to North Alberta, it is stated in one report: "Our Ruthenian work is being carried on in sex hers who have renounced Roman Catholicism and are asking for light and truth. But the accumulated prejudice and superstition of generations make the process of enlighten ment very slow.

Convention of Presbyterian Ruthenians (fallen away for lack of priests) was held not long since, in Saskatoon, Sask. From the Convention the following conclusions were reached by the Presbyterian Church 1. That the Presbyterian Church,

officer commanding, (Col. Barre), has written the society thanking them for what they have done.

despite all obstacles, has gathered a substantial body of Ruthenian people and has at least been able to set their faces toward the gateway of spiritual freedom.' '2. That a very large body of

these people recognize no church

affiliation, but are as sheep without a shepherd and afford to the Presbydeal with this very important Area, terian Church the greatest possible That there is an insistent demand by the people themselves for the education of their children

and they are determined to take advantage of the best educational institutions that the State provides. As our readers know, about 250,000 Ruthenians in Canada and we have only one priest for every 10,000 of them. To say that it is the business of the Ruthenian Bishop to look after these people does not improve matters. It is true, His Lordship is the supreme Pastor of the Ruthenians in Canada, chapel tent is with each Canadian but this fact does not excuse our in difference to their needs and to the law of charity which binds us to the obligation of assisting our weaker brethren in the way of salvation. Before any Bishop can give adequate attention to his flock he must have the way and means. Means are lack ing to Bishop Budka, and it is our him united support and sufficient means to save his people from the seas amount to £12,004.7.3. Of this amount \$5.000 was received from the wolves of heresy. As the Ruthenians stand today, it is no wonder the Ontario Knights of Columbus in Presbyterians consider them "a great possibility for missionary en-

Independent Church, aided and abetted by the Presbyterian Mission Society, now become a part of the Presbyter ian Church in Canada. today associated with the Presbyterian Ruthenians more Ruthenian mis sionaries than there are Ruthenian Catholic priests working under Bishop Budka.

Newspapers are a powerful agency for good or evil. The Baptists pub lish "The Witness of Truth" in Slavic, the Presbyterians "The Ranok" in Ruthenian, and the Methodists "La Luce" in Italian. The Catholic Ruthenians have one newspaper and because of financial difficulties, it is on the verge of fail ure, although to the Bishop it is his right arm and the most powerful source of good in the midst of his

Aid these Catholics now or we lose them and their children forever.

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

should be addressed : EXTENSION. CATHOLIC RECORD OFFICE, London, Ont.

DONATIONS Previously acknowledged... \$60 50 A Reader, Southwold Stn... J. L. McAleer, Charlotte-

b. Keegan, Egmondville... Mary McGregor, North Bay In honor of Blessed Lady 1 00 1 00 and Infant Jesus .. A Friend, Parkside, Sask ....

FATHER FRASER'S CHINESE MISSION

Taichowfu, China, Nov. 26, 1916. Dear Readers of CATHOLIC RECORD

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

Yours faithfully in Jesus and Mary

James Hanley, Listowel.. Katie M. Stack, Asquith... Mrs. R. L. Condon, North 2 00 50 Kingston N. S. J. McDougall, Judique 2 00 Intervale ... Wm. Lynch, Douglas .. 8 50 A Reader, Southwold Stn. J. L. Mcaleer, Charlotte-5 00 2 00 1 00

J. M. FRASER

00 00

1 00

A Reader, King's Cove..... C. J. McRae, Beaverton... Subscriber, Chatsworth .. 1 75 1 00 Miss L. Gilmour, Montreal Thanksgiver, Paris...... Thanksgiving from a Friend, Grand Narrows 5 00 Reader, Toronto ..... 1 00

A had book is falsehood and sin a permanent and impersonal form.

#### Merchants Bank of Canada ESTABLISHED 1864

Paid Up Capital, \$7,000,000 | Total Deposits, \$ 92,102,072
Reserve Funds, 7,421,292 | Total Assets, 121,130,558 GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

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

## FIVE MINUTE SERMON

REV. F. P. HICKEY, O. S. B. SEXAGESIMA SUNDAY

EXAMPLE OF ST. PAUL THE WORKER "I have laboured more abundantly than all they; yet not I, but the grace of God with me." (1 Cor xv. 10.)

Last Sunday the Gospel impressed upon us the necessity of working to get to heaven—the laborers called to the vineyard — and to day in the Epistle, we have the example of the great worker St. Paul set before us-the worker who cried out th ent of his conversion. what wilt Thou have me to do?"
(Acts ix. 6); the worker who owns, I have labored more abundantly than all they.

We have to be saved as well as St. Paul; may recalling his example stir our hearts up to be willing and anxious to work for God! Now, what was the secret of the earnest-ness, that carried him through such labors, journeys, perils, preachings, persecutions? Why did he work so hard ?

Because he valued the grace of God—the grace which had singled him out. Others had been passed over, but the persecutor had been death of St. Stephen, breathing forth vengeance against the disciples at ment of his conversion,

Because he valued the grace of God, which made all things work to his good. The very fact, even, that he had been a Pharisee and a persecutor made his preaching the Name of Jesus all the more wonderful, and aroused the interest, the faith, the enthusiasm, of his hearers. Even that he was a Roman citizen procured that he was a Roman citizen procured the hearest factor of the solution of the solu that he was a Roman citizen procured him the chance of preaching Christ in the Eternal City.

by which heaven was secured to him. "That being justified by His grace, we may be heirs, according to the hope of life everlasting." (Titus iii. 7.) Go to a mother's side,

And another reason why he labored so unweariedly was this, because of Thine own deep anguish hide the years he had wasted. He wanted to make up for the past. How he would regret that he had not known brow, our Blessed Lord! Others had heard the words of Christ and seen His now, miracles; others, like Peter and Andrew and John, had been with Him, called and chosen sold to with Him, called, and chosen, and taught, and filled with the Spirit of the Saviour: and, meanwhile, Saul, wise in his own conceit, filled with the pride of the Pharisees, had scorned pride of the Pharisees, had scorned This promise to the deadly cup, the new Teacher, Who went about And led her down from love and doing good to all. The Pharisees had to own that the whole world was gone after Christ, yet Saul had dis-dained to approach and listen. Oh! those years that had been wasted!

done! against the disciples than anyone death of Stephen. "Saul made havoo of the Church, entering in from house to house, and dragging away men and women, committed them to prison," says St. Luke. (Acts iii. 3.) No wonder, then, St. Paul labored. hurried, pressed on, filled with remorse and anxiety for the days he had not known Christ.

selves. He worked, because he valued the grace of God. We do not work, because we do not value that same I loath, abhor—my very so grace. He was singled out and By strong disgust is stirred chosen, so have we been. There are Whene'er I see, or hear, or tell countless better people than we are, who have not the gift of faith, who have not been called to be God's own true children

And how God's grace has made all things work for our good—even our sufferings, poverty, sickness, death of those dear to us! All these have ned to us to check us in our of God, to win us back to Christ, Who alone can heal the stricken heart.

look back, and we shut our eyes, and try not to remember our neglect, our infidelities to God. Those wasted years might now be made a powerful motive to urge us on to work. Think of them, beg God's pardon, and resolve to be up and doing. If not, they will rise up against us at the end and call for our condemnation. To get to heaven we must work.

Make up your minds to that, at once and generously. Then, how must we "Blessed are they who hear the word of God and keep it."
(Luke vi 28.) God's real glory is our obeying Him through love. So let us seek His will and do it, and work it out day after day. Prayer is the work, and regular attendance at Church is the work, and forgiving our neighbors, and keeping the commandments. Oh, the work is ready to our hand! Do it for the love of God.

If we have not the courage to act up to grace, to give our hearts to God, to please Him and work for Him, ask St. Paul to help us. He, who converted so many thousands by his preaching, can convert us by his prayers. And his example is preaching to us yet. If we need a friend to help us, on whom can we rely more surely than on St. Paul? If we are converts to the faith, we have a special claim upon him. If we wish to make up for years misspent and wasted, he will make us zealous. Remind him how he labored, congratulate him on his reward from the faithful Lord, and humbly, earnestly ask him to win us over, and bring in another soul to God.

A good word is as scop said as an the Skell.

#### TEMPERANCE

THE STRONGEST POEM ON TEMPERANCE EVER WRITTEN

The following is considered the strongest temperance poem ever written. It was written by a young lady, who was told that she was a maniac in her hatred of alcoholic liquors

GO FEEL WHAT I HAVE FELT Go feel what I have felt, Go, bear what I have borne Sink 'neath a blow a father dealt, And the cold, proud world's scorn! Thus struggle on from year to year, Thy sole relief the scalding tear.

Go, weep as I have wept See every cherished promise swept, Youth's sweetness turned to gall; Hope's faded flowers strewed all the way
That led me up to woman's day.

Go, kneel as I have knelt, Implore, beseech and pray, Strive the besotted heart to melt, The downward course to stay;

Be cast with bitter curse asidechosen for an apostle! Guilty of the Thy prayers burlesqued, thy tears Go, stand where I have stood, And see the strong man bow; With gnashing teeth, lips bathed in

blood. And cold and livid brow Go, catch his wandering glance, and

There mirrored his soul's misery.

stirred the Eternal City.

Because he valued the grace of God
Have told him what he might have

Thine own deep anguish hide, Wipe from her cheek the tear;

And trace the ruin back to him Whose plighted faith in early youth Promised eternal love and truth But who foresworn, hath yielded up

light From all that made her pathway bright,

And chained her there 'mid want and strife, And, worse still, the evil he had nore! He had been more bitter And stamped on childhood's brow, so mild He was consenting to the That withering blight-a drunkard's child!

> Go, hear, and feel, and see, and know All that my soul hath felt and known, Then look within the wine-cup's

glow; See if its brightness can atone ad not known Christ.

Let us turn from St. Paul to our.

Think of its flavor you would try,

If all proclaimed—'Tis drink and die.

I loath, abhor—my very soul By strong disgust is stirred

#### GLORIES OF THE CHURCH

kind; that, possibly, is my misfortune:
but I am conscious of a profound
obligation of gratitude to that wise,
august, austere, yet tenderly human
obligation of gratitude to that wise,
august, austere, yet tenderly human
obligation programming salf august, austere, yet tenderly human ecclesiastical power which, self centered amid the vicissitudes of human affairs, and provident for me of learning, imagination, and sensibility throughout the world, has preserved the literature and art of all the centuries, has made architec ture the living symbol of celestial aspiration, and, in poetry and in music, has heard, and has transmitted the authentic voice of God.

"I say that I am not a churchman; but I would also say that the best hours of my life have been hours of meditation passed in the glorious cathedrals and among the sublime cathedrals and among the s York; in Winchester and Salisbury; ing this event in the life of our Lord in Lincoln and Durham; in Ely, and in Wells. I have stood in Tintern, when the green grass and the white daises were waving in the summer wind, and have looked upon is certain that it was a long-estabthose gray and russet walls and upon those lovely arched casements—among the most graceful ever devised by human art,—round which

Bolton, and Melrose and Dryburgh; and, at a midnight hour. I have stood in the grim and gloomy chancel of St, Columba's cathedral, remote in the storm swept Hebrides, and looked upward to the cold stars and heard the voices of the birds of nightmingled with the desolate moan ing of the sea.

With awe, with reverence, with many strange and wild thoughts, I have lingered and pondered in those haunted, holy places; but one remembrance was always present — the remembrance that it was the Catho-lic Church that created those forms of beauty, and breathed into them the breath of a divine life, and hallowed them forever; and, thus thinking, I have felt the unspeakable pathos of her long exile from the temples that her passionate devotion prompted and her loving labor

#### THE SIGNIFICANCE OF CANDLEMAS DAY

FEAST SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2ND

The Mosaic Law commanded that a woman who had given birth to a son should not approach the Taber-nacle for forty days. On the fortieth day she offered sacrifice for her pur-ification, a lamb as a holocaust and a turtle dove as a sin offering. If she was poor a second pigeon or turtle dove was offered in place of the lamb. As the first born was to be considered as belonging to God, it must be redeemed or ransomed. The price of ransom was five sicles, about three dollars in our money.

Mary was a daughter of Israel. the had given birth to her first-born. By the spirit of the law she was not The law of purification was made for women espoused to men. Mary was espoused to the Holy Ghost. Her Child was the Creator of all things and could not be ran-somed as a slave. The Holy Spirit revealed to Mary that she should fulfill the law like other Hebrew mothers, that her Son should be ransomed as a common Jewish boy. The same Divine plan that protected offering. She was truly the hand-maid of the Lord. Her Son was

obedient unto death.

Joseph and Mary start for Jeru-They do not know how close they are to God. The party enters the

ones. They are praying for the day of their deliverance, not knowing in which Jesus, the Light of the that that very moment they are under the same roof with the promised Messiah. The whole ceremony is simple and the preliminary forms are soon completed. But God will not let so signal an event in the earthly Life of His Son pass without a welcome. His Angels summend Catholic Church, in the New York
Tribune, in connection with the
centennial of the New York Archiver archive archiver archive archiver archiver archiver archiver archiver archiver archiver archiver archiver archive arc And God's grace, poured out our souls by the Sacraments, makes it so easy, if we only would, to be is to think of the Catholic Church is to the catholic Church i The Holy Gnost has promised him that he shall not see death until he a pledge of immortality.—B. X. O. R. silent darkness twinkled the sanctu- for much of the discomfort and gen.

JOHN HALLAM, Limited for much of the discomfort and gen. and places the Child in his trembling arms. His saintly old face is illumined with divine love. He tween Anagni and Carpinete to the priest, the sacrifice is offered, the priest, the sacrifice is offered, the price of ransom is paid. Mary and Joseph pay homage to their Creator. The Temple is dear to Mary for in it she spent the years of her

solitude, where ancient Ripon dreams, in the spacious and verdant valley of the Skell. I have mused upon Netley, and Kirkstall, and Newstead, and instituted towards the close of the will take you to Carpineto, where instituted towards the close of the will take you to Carpineto, where Softly, lingeringly, died away the

# The wounded boy smiled his grati-

Dreadful Pains All The Time Until He



Verona, Ont., Nov. 11th., 1915. "I suffered for a number of years with Rheumatism and severe Pains in Side and Back, from strains and heavy lifting

When I had given up hope of ever being well again, a friend-recommended "Fruit-a-tives" to me and after using the first box I felt so much better that I continued to take them, and now I am enjoying the best of heath, thanks to your remedy ".

W. M. LAMPSON.

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fifth century by Pope Saint Gelasius Mary's fruitful virginity obliged her in order to give Christian tone to to visit the Temple and make the certain remnants of the old Lupercalia still retained by the Romans In support of this opinion we have the recorded fact that Saint Gelasius Joseph and Mary start for Jerusalem. She carries the Child and Joseph carries the two doves, their simple offering for they were poor. A sermon on the Feast of the Purification, but they have with them the They can not afford the price of a caion, attributes the hestatto of lamb but they bear with them the Lamb of God. The people gaze at them. They wonder at the sweetness of the Mother, the beauty of the nants of an ancient pagan custom which the company of the remains of an ancient pagan custom which the company of the remains of an ancient pagan custom which the company of the remains of an ancient pagan custom which the company of the remains of the r Child and the serene majesty of which had not faily died out among obsept. They smile at them and say a pleasant word to the simple little family from the hill country. In memory of those which the fable gives the cores when the went to the in memory of those which the fable gives to Ceres when she went to the top of Mount Aetna in search of her Temple. It is the second Temple, built after the return from Babylon. The great Temple of Solomon had been destroyed. It is the Temple there is no record of any feast in which the Child now sleeping peacefully in His Mother's arms shall soon sanctify by His presence, the one that He shall tell His people shall be destroyed until not a stone is left upon a stone.

honor of Ceres for the month of February. Pope Benedict XIV., probably the most learned of all the Popes, connects it with the ancient pagan custom of going through the streets with lighted torches in their theorem. priests and people there are faithful ones. They are praying for the day of their deliverance, not know the fact of the deliverance, not know the fact of the deliverance are faithful turned this custom into a Christian of their deliverance, not know the fact of the fact

earthly Life of His Son pass without a welcome. His Angels summoned the shepherds on the Great Night. Innd or on sea." The blessed candle boy the light of God's faith. It is clasped in the hands of the dying as

### A GOLDEN DEED

AN INCIDENT IN CHILDHOOD OF POPE LEO XIII.

raises his eyes to heaven and sings.
"Now, O Lord, dismiss thy servant according to Thy word in peace, be of a recent illness in his spiritual cause my eyes have seen Thy salva-tion." He gives the Child back to at the foot of a hill they noticed a The doves are presented poor lad clad in a shepherd's dress, who was covered with dust and cry

> misery.
>
> The child replied that he had been It had done

your foot can be properly attended last sweet note of music, and now

tude, and was helped into the carriage.
"Joachim," inquired the tutor,

what in the world are you going 'I am going to do what any Chris-

tian would do. Can we leave this poor wounded boy by the way-side?" "But what will your parents say?"
"What can they say but that I have done well? Is it anything

The tutor was convinced. He gave his pupil a friendly pat on the

unusual for us to help those who

on its way.
When they reached home Joach im's mother was surprised at the ragged and untidy guest her son had brought; but when she heard the story and saw the expression of gratitude on the child's face, she sent for the family physician who attended to the bruised foot.

Joachim's face shone with joy.

asked.
"My child, you could not have

The lad who was so easily moved by the sufferings of a stranger be-came Pope Leo XIII.: and in all the record of golden deeds with which his life was filled this one glows like a star. The illustrious Pontiff was a worthy successor of the kind-hearted child; and now, when the Catholic world likes to remember him as the Pope of the Workingman, it is pleasant to recall this story of the little Joachim. God chose him to heal the wounds of humanity as he min istered to that shepherd boy, and gave him a heart large enough to compassionate the woes of the whole world .- Sacred Heart Review.

#### THE BOY CHORISTER'S STRATAGEM

Evening shadows were fast falling and the deep peace of the twilight gloom filled the interior of a little village church. Through the open window came the evening song of a bird, calling her mate to the while the droning of myriads of insects made a pretty accompani-

Busily engaged up in the organ loft putting away the hymn-books used by the choir in the service just finished. Paul Sfanley was insensibly affected by the witching spell of the hour. Of a high strung artistic temperament, little Paul was the musical director's favorite. him music was a passion, and many an hour had master and pupil spen together discussing some work of one or another of the great com-

Tonight, however, Paul was left alone. Seated before the open book-case, clad in his soutane and surplice, he made a picture which would delight the heart of a painter. Turning over sheet after sheet of music, he finally selected one which seemed to absorb him entirely; a rapt look came over his face and his eyes took on an unwonted It was a little hymn which Paul had often sung at Benediction, a touching tribute to the Sacred Heart, a fitting expression of the special devotion he had ever cherished towards our Lord in the Sacrament of Love Divine Rapt in his own thoughts he paid no heed to the passing moments, until his head fell upon his breast and he

william Winter, the noted dramatic critic, paid this tribute to the Catholic Church, in the New York Tribune, in connection with the The Prophet Simeon is advanced in the Grant Sight.

The blessed candle spends its life on the Altar of God as an immolation to the Living Lord in the Tabernacle. It burns in Christian homes to brighten them with the The Prophet Simeon is advanced in the Sar guided the Magi to the Crib spends its life on the Altar of God as an immolation to the Living Lord in the Tabernacle. It burns in Christian homes to brighten them with the Nad Sardwer to have altogeted down, and still the boy slept on. Suddenly he started down, and still the boy slept on. Suddenly he started days ago from one of the training failed to realize his situation; then memory reasserted itself and he thing I've thoroughly learned here so knew that he had been locked in the far is, how to obey." That lesson is church alone! But no thought of distinctly worth while, says The Ave fear entered his mind, for in the Maria, compensating the young man

> Instinctively he knelt in prayer, when suddenly a sound broke the stillness. Surely it was the footfall of someone moving about in the church below. Peering into the darkness, Paul discerned the figure of a man stealing with stealthy tread up the aisle. On moved the crouching form to the very sanctu ary rail. Will he stop there? No he has entered the sanctuary and

passed up the steps to the altar.

In a moment the boy divined the terrible truth-the intruder was about to rifle the tabernacle of its sacred vessels. What shall he do This dreadful sacrilege must be averted. A cry trembles upon his lips, but dies away unuttered. He is

of this miscreant. With a single bound he reaches the organ, and seating this event in the life of our Lord is one of the earliest in the Christian Church. Many of the Fathers believe that the solemnity was instithe startled air floats a long, low wail from the instrument, like the plaintive cry of a breaking heart, and mingling with the music the sweet,

among the most graceful ever devised by human art,—round which the sheeted ivy droops, and through which the winds of heaven sing a perpetual requiem.

"I have seen the shadows of evening slowing gather and softly fall, over the gaunt tower, the ronfess nave, the giant pillars, and the shattered arcades of Fountain Abbey, in its sequestered and melancholy solitude, where ancient Ripon dreams.

of Milan count it among the feasts of our Lord. The Church of Rome considers it a feast of the Blessed Virgin. Surjour is offered in the Temple, the offering is the consequence of the shattered arcades of Fountain Abbey, in its sequestered and melancholy solitude, where ancient Ripon dreams.

of Milan count it among the feasts of our Lord. The Church of Rome considers the feast of the Blessed Virgin. Surjour is offered in the Temple, the offering is the consequence of the most ancient Apostolic calendars call it the Feast of the Purification.

The shepherd boy pointed to a little village high up on the side of solitude, where ancient Ripon dreams.

there is no other sound to mar the awful hush, which has fallen upon the place save the great choking sobs which rack the strong frame of the man as he totters down the aisle and

out into the night.

door ajar. Filled with alarm he hastened to make an inspection of the of universal military training. interior. Upon the aisle and sanc tuary carpet he saw the imprints of muddy boots, and stretched across the keyboard of the organ lay the unconscious form of the sleeping chorister, who had guarded his Lora from descention and had called to from desecration, and had called to repentance the criminal in the very shoulder, and the carriage proceeded act of committing the most heinou sacrilege.—Catholic Opinion.

#### AFTER COMMUNION

Now art Thou in my house of feeble O Word made flesh! My burning Joachim's face shone with joy. Have I not done right, mother?" he Caught mystically in a living mesh! Now is the royal banquet, now the

The body broken by the courteous Host

Who is my humble Guest—a Guest Though once I spat upon, scourged at the post,

Hounded to Calvary and slew my Lord! My name is Legion, but separate and alone:

Wash, wash, dear Crucified, my Pilate hand; Rejected Stone be Thou my corner-

Like Mary at the Cross's foot I stand; Like Magdalene upon my sins I grieve; Like Thomas do I touch Thee and

believe. -THEODORE MAYNARD

THE STRAYED WORSHIPPERS

Love Divine, Immortal Ope Thine unseen portal, Shed Thy radiance that we again the Way may find; Blighted garlands bringing, Very sadly singing:

Lo our Roses we have strewn, alas! before the Blind. Ay, at idol-altars, Where the spirit-falters,

Weary worshipping vain gods, who never loose nor bind : Died our fervid flowers, Lo, our Roses we have strewn alas ! before the Blind.

We who, rapt in vision, In life's dawn elysian, Hymning, trod the wondrous Way that unto Thee doth wind, Spent, bestained, belated, Come Thy consecrated, Lo, our Roses we have strewn, alas

before the Blind. And our only token. Heart and spirit broken, And the tears that never now, per-chance, the Way we find; Take us to Thy keeping, who confess it, weeping Lo, our Roses we have strewn, alas before the Blind.

LEARNING TO OBEY

A typical American youth-typical was fast asleep.

Night settled down, and still the

was allowed to have altogether too

uine hardship which his present condition and his future experience before the close of the war will naturally entail.

Discipline, kindly and judicious if you will, but resolute, firm, unyielding—that is what the American boy Coming in the early dawn to open of this twentieth century needs; the church, the sacristan found the most forcible argument in favor

> Disputes about religion and its practice seldom go together.

Our dignity lies in our power of thought, let us be careful to think

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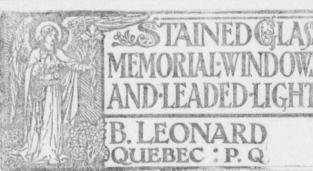


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#### CHATS WITH YOUNG MEN

"I'M SORRY; I WAS WRONG " There may be virtue in the man Who's always sure he's right, Who'll never hear another's plan And seek for further light; But I like more the chap who sings somewhat different song; Who says when he has

things "I'm sorry; I was wrong."

It's hard for any one to say That failure's due to him— That he has lost the fight or way ecause his lights burned dim. It takes a man aside to throw The vanisy that's strong, Confessing, "'Twas my fault, I know Confessing, "'Twas my I'm sorry; I was wrong.

And so. I figure, those who use Hate it too much their way to lose On many future days. They'll keep the path and make the fight.

Because they do not long To have to say when they're not right-

"I'm sorry; I was wrong." -Chicago Evening Post

WATCH FOR YOUR CHANCES "Every young man has chances coming his way constantly; it is not a question of having chances, but of recognizing chances when they come," says President Bedford of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey had a chance once, but didn't take it. Never mind the chance that is past; watch out for the next one and qualify to be able to seize it.

Success that is worth while is, after all, very largely a matter of plain, everyday morality combined with tremendous industry and a deserved reputation for integrity and for fairness toward the other fellow.' -Leslie's.

AMONG THE NEVERS

Never betray a confidence. Never wantonly frighten others. Never leave home with unkind Never laugh at the misfortune of

others. Never send a present hoping for one in return.

Never pick the teeth or clean the nails in company.

Never fail to be punctual at the

Never fail to give a polite answer to a civil question.

Never present a gift saying it is of

no use to yourself. Never question a servant or a child about family matters. Never fail, if a gentieman, in being civil and polite to ladies.

Never look over the shoulder of

another who is reading or writing.

Never associate with bad company. Have good company or none. Never refer to a gift you have made

or a favor you have rendered. Never appear to notice a scar, deformity or defect of any one pres-

Never arrest the attention of an acquaintance by a touch. Speak to

Never punish your child for a fault to which you are addicted your Never answer questions in general

company that have been put to

Never call a new acquaintance by a Christian name, unless requested

to do so. Never lend an article you have borrowed unless you have permission to

OPPORTUNITY

I said to him, 'What can you do?' I said to him, 'Do you know shorthand?' He answered, 'No, sir.' I said to him, 'I think it would be a good plan for you to learn it.' He said. 'I will do so.'

"About a year afterward he came in again, and said, 'Do you remember 'Well, I have learned it. I said to him, 'Sit down and take the pencil and paper.' I dictated to him for a minute or two, and then he read me what he had taken down. I said to him, 'I think we can find a place

A few months ago this young man was appointed cashier. Three weeks afterward, I was laid on my back for seven weeks, the whole work and care falling upon him. After I recovered exactness with which he had done his work. He had no better opportunity than a great many other lads, but he used his opportunity.'

Opportunity knocks once at the every child. opportunity. Where is the trou-? Opportunity knocks at the door of one man and gets no reply. He was out with "the boys" last night until 2 o'clock. Of course, he could deputation arrived from Leinster to nacle, or Temple, a lamb and a young not get up before 9; it was 8 when opportunity knocked. Perhaps he opportunity knocked. Perhaps he had just stepped out to meet a friend in a saloon around the corner, to take only one drink, intending to stay only weight with Bridgid. It was only impurity and reinstated in her 5 minutes; but one friend after another dropped in, and he had to drink with each one in turn, and it took all compliance with the request that way of a sin-offering other dropped in, and he had to drink of work and the had to drink of the forenoon. Perhaps he was out the forenoon the forenoon the forenoon the forenoon the forenoon. Perhaps he was out the forenoon the f

#### OUR BOYS AND GIRLS SHORT SKETCH OF LIVES OF SAINTS OF THE WEEK

JANUARY 29 .- ST. FRANCIS OF SALES Francis was born of noble and pious parents, near Annecy, A. D., 1566, and studied with brilliant sucreturn from Italy he gave up the grand career which his father had marked out for him in the service of the state, and became a priest. When the Duke of Savoy had resolved to restore the Church in the Chablais, Francis offered himself for the work, and set out on foot with his Bible and breviary and one com-panion, his cousin Louis of Sales. It was a work of toil, privation, and danger. Every door and every heart was closed against him. He was rejected with insult and threatened with death. But nothing could daunt or resist him, and ere long the Church burst forth into a second spring. It is stated that he converted 72,000 Calvinists. He then compelled by the Pope to be-come Coadjutor Bishop of Geneva, and succeeded to the see A. D. 1602. At times the exceeding gentlenes with which he received heretics and sinners almost scandalized his friends, and one of them said to him, Francis of Sales will go to Paradise the Bishop of Geneva: I am almost atraid his gentleness will play him a shrewd turn." "Ah," said the saint, "I would rather account to God for too great gentleness than for too great severity. Is not God all love God the Father is the Father of mercy; God the Son is a Lamb; God the Holy Ghost is a Dove-that is, gentleness itself. And are you wiser than God?" In union with St. Jane Francis of Chantal he founded

FEBRUARY 1 .- ST. BRIDGID, ABBESS.

Next to the glorious St. Patrick, St. Bridgid, whom we may consider his spiritual daughter in Christ, has ever been held in singular veneration in Ireland. She was born about the year 453, at Fochard in Ulster. During her infancy her pious father saw in a vision men clothed in white garments pouring a sacred unguent on her head, thus prefiguring her future sanctity. While yet very young, Bridgid consecrated her life to God, bestowed everything at her disposal on the oor, and was the edification of all who knew her. She was very beautiful, and fearing that efforts might be made to induce her to break the vow by which she had bound herself to God, and to bestow her hand on one of her many she prayed that she might become ugly and deformed. Her prayer was neard, for her eye became swollen, and her whole countenance so changed that she was allowed to follow her vocation in peace, and marriage with her was no more thought of. When about twenty years old, our Saint made known to St. Mel, the nephew and disciple of St. Patrick, her intention to live only to Jesus Christ, and he consented to receive her sacred vows. On the appointed day the solemn ceremony of her profession was performed after the manner introduced by St. Patrick, the bishop offering up many prayers, and investing Bridgid with snow-white habit, and a cloak OPPORTUNITY
In conversation with the president her head on this occasion to receive which she knelt recovered its origsaid, I will try and do whatever I am set to. I have just got through school, and I want to earn my living.' a long time after. At the same moment Bridgid's eye was healed, and she became as beautiful and as

Encouraged by her example, several other ladies made their vows with her, and in compliance with the wish of the parents of her new advising me to learn shorthand?' I associates, the Saint agreed to found a religious residence for herself and them in the vicinity. A convenient site having been fixed upon by the bishop, a convent, the first in Ire was erected upon it: and in obedience to the prelate Bridgid assumed the superiority. Her reputation for sanctity became greater was diffused throughout the country the number of candidates for admission into the new monastery I was amazed to see the clearness and increased. The bishops of Ireland every man, every woman, parts of the kingdom, and, as an sume to touch anything consecratud opportunity offered, introduced into to God. This term was of forty days

lovely as ever.

solicit the Saint to take up her resi-

onstrations of respect and joy. The sight on which Kildare now stands appearing to be well adapted for a religious institute, there the Saint and her companions took up their abode. To the place appropriated for the new foundation some lands were annexed, the fruits of which were assigned to the little establishment. This donation indeed con-tributed to supply the wants of the community, but still the pious sisterhood principally depended for their maintenance on the liberality of benefactors. Bridgid con-however, out of their small their means to relieve the poor of the vicinity very considerably; and when the wants of these indigent persons surpassed her slender fin-ances, she hesitated not to sacrifice for them the movables of the convent. On one occasion our Saint, imitating the burning charity of St. Ambrose and other great servants of God, sold some of the sacred vest-ments that she might procure the means of relieving their necessities. She was so humble that she sometimes attended the cattle on the land which belonged to her monastery.

The renown of Bridgid's unbounded charity drew multitudes of the poor to Kildare; the fame of her piety attracted thither many persons anxious to solicit her prayers or to profit by her holy example. In course of time the number of these so much increased that it became necessary to provide accommodation for them in the neighborhood of the new monastery, and thus was laid the foundation and origin of the town of Kildare.

The spiritual exigencies of her community, and of those numerous strangers who resorted to the vicinity, having suggested to our Saint the ncy of having the locality erected into an episcopal see, she represented it to the prelates, to whom the consideration of it rightly balonged. Deeming the proposal just tion, which soon spread over Eurand useful, Conlath, a recluse of eminent sanctity, illustrious by the ope. Though poor, he refused provisions and dignities, and even the great things which God had granted great see of Paris. He died at Avighis prayers, was at Bridgid's desire, chosen the first bishop of the newly crected diocese. In process of time it became the ecclesiastical metropolis of the province to which it be desire to honor the place in which

St. Bridgid had so long dwelt.
After seventy years devoted to the practice of the most sublime virtues. corporal infirmities admonished our Saint that the time of her dissolution was nigh. It was now half a century since, by her holy vows, she had irrevocably consecrated herself to God. and during that period great results had been attained; her holy institute having widely diffused itself through-out the Green Isle, and greatly advanced the cause of religion in the various districts in which it was established. Like a river of peace, its progress was steady and silent; it fertilized every region fortunate enough to receive its waters, and caused it to put forth spiritual flowers and fruits with all the sweet perfume of evangelical fragrance. The remembrance of the glory she had procured to the Most High, as well as the services rendered to dear souls ransomed by the precious blood of her divine Spouse, cheered and consoled Bridgid in the infirmities inseparable from old age. Her last illness was soothed by the presence of Nennidh, a priest of eminent sanctity over whose youth she had watched with pious solicitude, and who was indebted to her prayers and instruc tions for his great proficiency in sub-lime perfection. The day on which our abbess was to terminate her course, February 1, 523, having arrived, she received from the hands of this saintly priest the blessed body adjoining her convent, but was some

olendid shrine near the high altar. In the ninth century, the country being desolated by the Danes, the remains of St. Bridgid were removed in order to secure them from irrevand, being transferred to Down-Patrick, were deposited in the me grave with those of the glorious Patrick. Their bodies, together with that of St. Columba, were translated afterwards to the cathedral of the same city, but their monument was destroyed in the reign of King Henry VIII. The head of St. Bridgid

FEBRUARY 2.—THE PURIFICATION

increased. The bishops of Ireland, soon perceiving the important advantages which their respective after childbirth, should continue for a certain time in a state which that law calls unclean, during which she dioceses would derive from similar foundations, persuaded the young and saintly abbess to visit different was not to appear in public, nor preeach one the establishment of her upon the birth of a son, and double stitute.

While thus engaged in a portion that time for a daughter. On the expiration of the term, the mother pigeon, or turtle dove, as an offering

by the Holy Ghost, and His blessed Mother remaining always a spotless Russian is deeply and passionately virgin, it is evident that she did not devoted to his Church. When this come under the law; but as the world was, as yet, ignorant of her miraculous conception, she submitted with great punctuality and out of the life that it made it imposexactness to every humbling circum-Devotion and zeal to honor God, by every observance prescribed by His law, prompted Mary to perform this act of religion, though evidently exempt from the precept. Being poor herself, she made the offering appointed for the poor; but, however mean in iiself, it was made with a perfect heart, which is what God chiefly regards in all that is offered to Him. Besides the law which to Him. bliged the mother to purify herself. here was another which ordered that the first-born son should be offered to God, and that, presentation, the child should be ransomed with a certain sum of money, and peculiar sacrifices offered on the occasion.

Mary complies exactly with all these ordinances. She obeys not in the essential points of the law, but has strict regard to all the circumstances. She remains forty days at home; she denies herself, all this time, the liberty of entering the Temple; she partakes not of things In sacred; and on the day of her purification she walks several mile Jerusalem, with the world's deemer in her arms. She waits for the priest at the gate of the Temple, makes her offerings of thanksgiving and expiation, presents her divine Son by the hands of the priest to His Eternal Father, with the most pro-found humility, adoration, and thanksgiving. She then redeems Him with five shekels, as the law appoints, and receives Him back again as a sacred charge committed to her special care, till the Father shall again demand Him for the full accomplishment of man's redemp-

> The ceremony of this day was closed by a third mystery—the meeting in the Temple of the holy persons Simeon and Anne with Jesus and His parents. Holy Simeon, on that occasion, received into his arms the object of all his desires and sighs. praised God for being with the happiness of beholding the so - much - longed - for Messias. He foretold to Mary her martyrdom of sorrow, and that Jesus brought redemption to those who would accept of it on the terms it was offered them; but a heavy judgment on all infidels who should obstinately reject it, and on Christians, also, whose lives were a contradiction to His holy maxims and example. Mary, hearing this terrible prediction, did tion of mind from the present, no dread for the future ; but courageous and sweetly committed all God's holy will. Anne, also, the prophetess, who in her widowhood served God with great fervor, had the happiness to acknowledge and adore in this great mystery the Redeemer of the world. Simeon, having beheld Oar Saviour, exclai Now dismiss Thy servant, O Lord, according to Thy word, because my eyes have seen Thy salvation

This feast is called Candlemas because the Church blesses the candles to be borne in the procession of the day.

FEBRUARY 3 .- ST. BLASE, BISHOP

St. Blase devoted the earlier years of his life to the study of philosophy, and afterwards became a physician. In the practice of his profession he and the hollowness of worldly pleas-In conversation with the president of one of the oldest banking firms in Philadelphia he said: "Some twenty years ago a lad came into the bank and said to me. To you want a boy?" In the residence of this saintly priest the blessed body and shood of her Lord in the divine Eucharist, and, as it would seem, immediately after her spirit passed forth, and went to possess Him in The Bishop of Sebaste, in Armenia, mediately after her spirit passed mediately after her spirit passed forth, and went to possess Him in that heavenly country where He is that heavenly country where He is pratification of the inhabitants of the ocean's bed it springs into beauty at the expense of the pain of the ignormal approach to face and enjoyed without that give was appointed to succeed at the expense of the pain of the ignormal approach to face and enjoyed without that give was appointed to succeed at the expense of the pain of the ignormal approach to face and enjoyed without that the expense of the pain of the ignormal approach to face and enjoyed without the city. struct his people as much by his time after exhumed, and deposited in example as by his words, and the great virtues and sanctity of this most precious of all beautiful and servant of God were attested by many miracles. From all parts the people came flocking to him for the cure of bodily and spiritual ills. Agricolaus, Governor of Cappadocia and the Lesser Armenia, having and the Lesser Armenia having and the breaking up in the bosom of the breaking up in the bosom of the breaking up in the breaking up in the comparations with others, to people came flocking to him for the light, as we see it gleaming upon cure of bodily and spiritual ills. seized and hurried off to prison. While on his way there, a distracted mother, whose only child was dying of a throat disease, threw herself at the feet of St. Blase and implored his is now kept in the church of the intercession. Touched at her grief, Jesuits at Lisbon. the Saint offered up his prayers, and the child was cured; and since that dure may gladden the sight of man. time his aid has often been effectual. In like manner, it is no mere figure ly solicited in cases of a similar of Heaven's speech to say that the disease. Refusing to worship the false gods of the heathens, St. Blase was first scourged; his body was nine months on the hidden blood of then torn with hooks, and finally he Mary, was a true man. And man is was beheaded in the year 316.

#### LOST SYMBOLS

One of our ambassadors extraordinary has just returned from Russia and offers some first hand explanaand offers some first hand explana-tion of the turmoil and muddle that have come upon the great Slavic nation. He touches on the love of the forenoon. Perhaps he was out joining in a strike. At any rate, he was not there, and so he lost hier portunity. And ever since he has been complaining that he has had no chance.—St. Paul Bulletin.

Saint Francis de Saies. We must, shines the light of illuminating intel. expense of a lamb might be too great more than the Czar, or the flag, or the anthem, has burnt deep into the animate material. And from such performance of little works, which induced her to accede, as she did, to expense of a lamb might be too great the more than the Czar, or the flag, or the animate material. And from such performance of little works, which induced her to accede, as she did, to expense of a lamb might be too great the nathem, has burnt deep into the animate material. And from such performance of little works, which the nathem, has burnt the animate material. And from such are easiest and are constantly within our reach if we wish to advance in they were received with many dem-

sible for him to see any purposes in the cruel regime inflicted on his fatherland. A conspiracy of silence seems to have seized the press in concealing the bitter anti Christian attitude of the Bolsheviki but of all their cruelties the cruelest has been the indecency to destroy the one thing that binds all Russian hearts. Other symbols may come and go but the Cross will stay, and whatever freak parliament may rule for a day in Petrograd the emblem of the Cross is sure to defy all hatred

#### CATHOLICS THE FIRST

TO BEAR THE RED CROSS ON AMERICAN SOIL IS THE RECORD

One of the most important figures in the history of missionary effort in the United States is the saintly Bishop Baraga, who sacrificed a brilliant future in Austria in order to devote himself to the conversion of the Indians in the forest wilds of Michi-

Of late much has been written of the origin and history of the "Red Cross," and Catholic writers have pointed out the fact that as early as the sixteenth century St. Camillu Lellis attached a red cross to the garb of the members of his community who were engaged in caring for the sick and infirm

No mention, however, has hitherto been made of the fact that Bishop Baraga, when he plunged into the wilderness in 1830 bore aloft a banner which must have been quite similar to that of the Red Cross of

Information concerning this fact comes from the first Bishop and Arch-bishop of Milwaukee, Mgr. J. M. Henni who writes in his treatise (Munich 1863) "A Glance Iuto the Ohio Val This excellent missionary nastens from forest to forest, from lake to lake, bearing in his hand a white flag with a red cross to an-nounce his arrival "as the servant of the crucified God."

In this manner this distinguished missionary bore the banner of the Red Cross to a race of people who generally speaking, have received but little benefit of kindness from the white man. And that thirty years before the introduction of the Red Cross by the Geneva convention Church Progress.

#### MYSTERY

God's providence is a mystery. So is His grace. The mystery of God's providence often involves annihi a tion. The mystery of God's grace i frequently synonymous with suffering These mysteries are forever working in nature. Annihilation, in the commonacceptation of the word as we use it, is being effected roundabout us every day, even though, for the most part, we know it not. Suffering is the thing that more closely touches But we do not always realize the fact that it is the grace of God. Let us use the thought of annihilation as a stepping stone to the con-

ception of grace.

Take, for instance, the pearl. We are charmed by the whiteness and the purity of its lustre. Take a string of earls. And at once our mercenary stinct tempts us to quote its beauty in terms of magnificent moneys. | place Yet, while we admire and try to place a value upon the glorious and inanimate child of a tear. Deep from help as far as he can to promote the

upon its multiplied flery reflection of ments So in the bursting of an acorn that

an oak may grow; the disintegration of a seed into black nothingness to form the tinted flower. Here is destructive annihilation of the barren root in order that a new child of versions are epitome of the Gospel. It is root in order that a new child of verof the earth.

It is in thus progressing from the creature to the Creator made man that we begin to realize that annihilation transmutes itself into grace. Because all things in nature are ordained by God for the education of man. And so man begins to have a new and a real perception of what

suffering means. From the eyes of man come bitter Russian heart and instances the which he may look and see things Russian heart and instances the Czar, the national flag, and the that are not only not sorrowful, but

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This is his diamond. In the heart of man there surges sometimes a grief that is apparently destructive of all refinement. ambition or effort. It is a crushing out, a tearing apart, a grinding of the This is an obliging old world. If But.

finer sensibilities of affection. from the despondency that such hurts as ingratitude brings a man is taught to realize his own ingratitude to the deemed and Who has sanctified him. In this contrition man finds the acorn of the temporal that rots itself away to spring into the tree of This season reminds us of the earthly birth of the eternal God, who

came upon the earth to suffer, to die and to be buried. But also to spring gloriously again from the tomb in the rehabiliament of His divinity, that thus man may realize the possibilities and the magnificences of his own immortal soul.

Thus we realize the beauty of an nihilation; thus we appreciate the effectiveness of grace. And we thank God for the mystery of suffering.—

#### IN THE NAME OF THE LORD

At the head of the year Holy Mother Church writes in bold characters that Name in which alone there is salvation. She believes that if men consecrate the first month of the year to God by showing reverence for the Holy Name of reverence for the Holy Jesus, the chances are that they will spend the remaining eleven months in a God-fearing manner. She realizes that if men learn from experi ence during this month that in His Name there is power and might, courage and strength, sweetne consolation, they will not only hold it in esteem and respect, but will go out of their way to have reverence shown it by those under them, as also by all with whom they come in

contact. Keen observers have remarked that in the last few months there DRUGS has been a notable decrease of respect towards the Holy Name. The secular papers of the country have commented on the fact that cursing and blasphemy are notably on the increase. A glance at the joke columns in many of our daily papers and monthly magazines proves con-clusively that the men who are trying to cheer up the masses frequently do so by the irreverent juggling of the Sacred Name and all that it stands for. This shocking state of affairs has probably been induced by the fact that we are living in very tense days and that the things that at other times would have amused or appalled us now seem common-

It is not only Holy Name men who are called upon to stand as defenders eautiful pearl, we are inclined to of that Sacred Name. Every Catholic, in his own way and sphere, mus glory of the Name of the Son of God. All must realize that unless this noble oyster.

In the same way, take the diamond which is the most beautiful and the carried of Christ is the same thing as real respect for the carried of Christ is the same thing as eating away respect for Christianity

> spread a love for that name which was first uttered in heaven by the Almighty Father, and was first pro-nounced on earth by the lips of an Catholicism compressed into one word. It is the name propounded by Infinite Wisdom itself. Therefore must we respect it, and help in our own way to counteract an evil tendency which is growing day by day in our beloved land. We owe it day in our beloved land. to God, we owe it to our Catholic religion, and we owe it to our own country to make the Name of Jesus honored, respected and reverenced everywhere.—Rosary Magazine.

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The Catholic Record LONDON, CANADA



MEDICAL PRACTICE FOR SALE

#### WAR ACTIVITIES OF THE K. OF C.

Washington, D. C., January 26.— The appropriation of \$100,000 to the Knights of Columbus War Fund, is one of the official acts of the Rockefeller Foundation for the year 1918 This gift is a splendid testimony to the excellent work which the Knights of Columbus, representing the Catho-lic people of this country, are doing for the social, recreational and re-ligious welfare of Uncle Sam's fighting men. It emphasizes the fact that this work is for all soldiers and sailors, irrespective of creed, and that the Catholic organization under whose auspices it is being conducted is adhering rigidly to the policy adopted by them from the very beginning of doing this work in so broad a way that every man in uni-

form may profit by it. The Rockefeller Foundation has taken a leading part in making army welfare work possible, and its appro-priation to the Knights of Columbus, which, by the way, is the largest this organization has received to date from any single source—is a proof of its earnest desire to benefit the men in khaki. The foundation does not act on the impulse of the moment, and the work which the Knights are doing was subjected to rigid investiared entirely up to the claims made for it, and as a result it was num-bered among the Rockefeller Foundation beneficiaries for the present

BAGLEY INSPECTS CAMPS

After an inspection tour which has East and Middle West, A. G. Bagley, general secretary of the Knights of where he will determine by personal investigation what may be done to develop and improve the Kuights of Columbus recreation work in these mobilization centers.

entire for of humanly — Christs ambassadors to the entire world—for in His inscrutable providence, human and imperfect as they are, they shall be the leaders of His people until the end of time.

Catholic fathers and mothers will no doubt, be greatly interested in the following extract from one of Mr. in the mind of every parent:

"The rosary was recited last night," says Mr. Bagley, writing from a Southern camp, "and it was a sight never to be forgotten. The hall was crowded, jammed, from the plat-form to the door. Men knelt there for half an hour before the service commenced, and were loath to get up when they were concluded. They sang the sweet old hymns of the Church, many of them I think, with swelling hearts, as I never heard them before.

"The men are praying! They want the spiritual services of the Church, and are more earnest than ever before. The Pan American Mass with all its pomp and ceremony, pales into insignificance compared to this magnificient service. It was vonderful. It took one back to the days of the early Christians. These men came there of their own volition, under much physical discomfort to offer their praise and homage in heartfelt prayer before the Blessed Sacrament. If only the comfortable, perfunctory and self-satisfied Catho-Ites could witness such scenes, they would get down on their knees and go down in their pockets, to extend the blessings of this wonderful work.

SOLDIERS ALSO STUDY

those who have ideas of their own concerning soldiers and camp life, the fact nevertheless remains that the minister of His blessings; to many of the men are using their stand at the altar to offer the Lamb leisure time for study of a serious of God for the sins of the people—yea nature. In this they are being encouraged by the Knights of Columbus, the Y. M. C. A. and other welfare organizations. The libraries estab building are exceedingly popular, and while fiction is always in demand books of a more serious nature are called for frequently. Of course, and fierce storms shall sweep his every American soldier expects to go to France sooner or later, and every man of serious bent is ambitious to be able to speak the language of the country when he arrives there.

Many are bewailing the fact that they neglected golden opportunities during their school days, but they are carnestly endeavoring to make up for this deficiency by intensive study at the present time. The —must try to bring to it the noble study at the present time. The Y. M. C. A. is using the Rosenthal method, in which practical and entrus understandable text-books are com- Flock. bined with phonograph records so that the men have the opportunity of hearing spoken French all the time, and in this way are building up a love itself.

practical conversational knowledge Oh how grand, how generous, how which will be of inestimable value once they are "over there." Sammy and his language phonograph have who came flocking around Him from and devoted friend, His Eminence tance, a German machine gunner become boon companions and little did Dr. Rosenthal, one of the foremost linguists of his time, dream of trayed Him, to those whom He found the idea of utilizing the talking machine as an auxiliary to his common sense method of linguistry.

the idea of utilizing the talking abundance upon them all.

So the reigning virtue in the heart of every Bishop must be charity—

of Columbus, together with other welfare associations, is meeting the demands along as many lines as pos-

#### THE MISSION OF A BISHOP

IMPRESSIVE SERMON BY RIGHT REV. J. J. HARTLEY, D. D., AT FUNERAL OF BISHOP FOLEY

Michigan Catholic "You have not chosen Me but I have chosen you and appointed you that you should go and bring forth fruit." (St. John xv. 15.)

These words fell from the lips of Christ Himself in His farewell discourse to His Apostles on the night of the last Supper—just before He went forth to His passion and death upon the cross. They have a special meaning and deep signification for every Bishop called to the plentitude of the priesthood and to rule in the Church of Jesus Christ.

Church of Jesus Christ.

The Bishop is a man chosen by God Himself for the sublime and holy office he fills. Not all the power—nor the personal influence in the world—nor all the talent nor all the genius nor charm of personality can make a man worthy of the Apos. can make a man worthy of the Apostolic priesthood established by Christ our Lord and Saviour.

His vocation comes from Christ Himself. "You have not chosen Ma but I have chosen you and appointed you that you should go forth and bring fruit "-and his mission is the grand mission consecrated by the life, power and memorable words of Christ to His Apostles gathered about Him at the supreme moment of His ascen-sion into heaven. "All power is imperil the salvation of souls and sion into heaven. "All power is given me in heaven and earth." "As the Father hath sent Me I also send you. Going therefore teach all nations, teaching them to observe all included many of the camps of the things whatsoever I have commanded

In the old Bible history that we studied so long ago, you will recall the striking lesson that sank deeply Bagley's letters, and which answers into our memory, for in every detail a question which must be foremost it unfolds how God chose and raised up the leaders of the people in the

> Moses was herding his flock at the foot of the mountain, when suddenly in the distance he saw a great flame of fire rising from the heart of a green bush. It grew brighter and green bush. It grew brighter and blazed stronger from moment to moment, and yet never seemed to be consumed. Filled with wonder he rose up and said, "I will go and see this great sight," and lo as he drew near the voice of God spoke these words to him, "Put off the shoes from thy feet for the place whereon they standest is hely ground."

thou standest is holy ground."
Then and there the Eternal God told him of his mission-to lead His people forth from the land of captivremony, pared to It was to the Theen or the poor, abandoned by raised up and preserved by the merciful providence of God—to become the leader of his people so long as he

So, my dearly beloved brethren, some day in His merciful providence God whispers down in the depths of the soul of some young levite and leads him to the sanctuary. Behold the light is burning there; the voice of Christ speaks from His hidden home in the tabernacle: the place whereon he stands is holy and his shall be the grand mission to lead SULDIERS ALSO STUDY
God's people—yea, to lead humanity
from this land of sin and sorrow to

This the grand ambition for him! On trials, sorrows, crushing anxiand fierce storms shall sweep his apostolic heart, but what matter; what do trials and sorrows amount to when compared with the grand honor, the inexpressible joy and happiness of serving God and doing good to humanity.

A BISHOP'S MISSION

In facing this grand mission, the Bishop, no matter how far human entrusts Him with the care of His

And first of all the Bishop ought

the service he was rendering American military men when he conceived it is goodness and mercy in fullest in Baltimore, was chosen to be the

his words and his deeds to enter them in letters of gold on the great Book of Life—to plead for him in as a Bishop among the clergy, re-until dusk, when he took them to the

Then, my dear friends, in the next guided him in all his labors. place for the Bishop the spirit of justice must pervade his whole Apostolic life—the spirit that never wavers from one side to the other— that never cares for human praise nor fears human criticism, but clings with unbroken devotion to the true interests of his Divine Master-to the temporal and eternal welfare of immortal souls—to the glorious cause of divine truth and the sacred precepts of morality. Oh, yes, that grand spirit must find a safe resting place in the depths of his soul day and night through all the events that come and go to make up the years of his Apostolic life. Yea, more than that; there will

come moments when magnanimity of soul must tower over all his feelings in gracious consideration of serious defections and sad lapses from duty.

These stirring moments came in the life of Christ Himself, and the same spirit that moved Christ to soften the heart of St. Peter with a kind look and brought st. Thomas to his knees with a heart overflowing with deepest faith and devotion by a passing word of gentle reproach, that same spirit shall never fail the Bishop when justice and stern duty bring him face to face with events that sometimes shake the soul—yea,

word hardly expresses what we Cathedral shrine, bishops, priests, mean, for it is not human skill, nor religious and devoted laity, all send prowess, nor strength we have

Never grows tired of labor. Is never fearful of danger.

3. Never discouraged in the face of difficulties and adversities. 4. Never downcast or over-whelmed in the face of sorrows and misfortunes.

Christ Himself, and oh how brave, how courageous, how merciful He was in the supremest moment of His sorrow. The world and His enemies robbed Him of everything—His character, His few belongings, His life, and His dying words reveal the grandeur and nobility of His soul: "Father forgive them for they know not what they do." These are some of the grand traits that we look for in the heart and in the apostolic life of a Bishop.

Bishop Foley was born in that city which is so intimately associated with the history of the hierarchy and the progress of the Catholic Church in the United States-Baltimore-on the 5th day of November, 1833, of a devout and old fashioned Catholic father and mother who had the great nonor of having two of their sons to be chosen Bishops-one of Chicagothe other of Detroit.

After finishing his college and seminary course under the direction of the devoted Sulpician Fathers at Baltimore, and being still too young for ordination, he went to the city of Rome to still further pursue his theological studies. After finishing his course with great honor and distinction he was ordained there on December 20, 1856, just a few days more than 62 years ago. Returning to Baltimore from the Eternal City he began at once to take up the many arduous duties that fell to the lot of a priest in those early missionary

When our Civil War broke out in 1861, he not only attended to his duties as a parish priest, but also gave much of his time night and day lished in every Knights of Columbus | the world and the salt of the earth. | Rave fluct of this time and in looking after the spiritual wants of the soldiers encamped near Baltimore—hearing their confessions, saying Mass for them and giving them Holy Communion before they went to the battlefield and caring

His early priestly life was not only spent in these important duties, but up war work and to send 25,000 canwe also find him most intimately associated with the events that mark the progress of the Catholic Church. He had the honor of serving the course of his address in the Congressional ing as one of the notaries of the Second Council of Baltimore in 1868, "I spe spirit of the Divine Master who and again in the Third Plenary Countrench with a splendid Irish division.

third Bishop of Detroit and was con-secrated on the 4th of November, 1888, by the Archbishop of Baltimore.

000.

that supreme moment when he shall stand before his Divine Master to render an account of his Apostleship.

It is but simple justice and fairness to say that the spirit of kindness and charity was always there.

The kindness of a noble, priestly heart for all, the courtesy and urban-ity that crosses all, lines of demarka-tion and makes all men kindred in peace and good will; the spirit of love, loyalty and devotion that weds the soul in unbroken ties to its native land; the enthusiasm that rejoices in its every welfare and success, were all aglow in his soul from earliest days of his youth to the latest moment of his 84 years.

The spirit of justice and fairness that pervaded his apostolic life was there—yea, that magnanimity of soul that enables a man to tower over self and the quick impulses or wounded nature; that moves him to do good to others and help others to do good to themselves; that magnanimous spirit was there in the sad days that brought

many trials and crosses to his soul. And then, my dear friends, the unflinching spirit of unwavering devo tion to duty that never grew tired of labor, was never fearful of danger, nor ever overwhelmed with discouragement in the face of adversity, that noble traditional apostolic spirit was there to animate the soul and make the poor old body stoop fearlessly to embrace the hardships that lay before

When Mary smiled.

The shackles of the centuries him every day.

imperil the salvation of souls and imperil the salvation of the priesthood. Oh, the spirit of Christ will never fail him in souls and imperil the salvation of the priesthood. Oh, the spirit of Christ will never fail him in souls and imperil the salvation of the priesthood. Oh, the spirit of Christ will never fail him in souls and imperil the salvation of the priesthood. Oh, the spirit of Christ will never fail him in souls and imperil the salvation of the salvation of the salvation of the priesthood. Oh, the spirit of Christ will never fail him in the salvation of the salvation And now, my dear friends, that is spirit of Christ will never fail him in those moments, but will always inspire him what to do and what will be for the best.

will be for the best.

will be for the best.

eternal the sixty two years of your splendid priestly life. We not only bid you farewell, but from the very depths are the sixty two years of your splendid priestly life. We not only bid you farewell, but from the very depths are the sixty two years of your splendid priestly life. East and Middle West, A. G. Bagley, you, and behold I am with you all general secretary of the Kuights of Columbus Committee on War Activities, has gone to the Pacific Coast, where he will visit all the camps and prowess, nor strength we have in mind, but rather the brave spirit of God in His infinite mercy bid his soul that home: may give you peace and rest and everlasting joy in His heavenly

> WHERE TWO AND TWO DON'T MAKE FOUR

"Mr. Roy's first assumption is that there are two nations in this country, a French speaking nation and an English-speaking nation. He is wrong. There are not two nations. There is but one, and as one we shall remain, whether we speak French, English, Russian, Italian or German. -Toronto Saturday Night.

"The Nationalists talk as though "The Irish people" were a nation. There are two nations in Ireland, differing in race, religion, character and even in language, as the speaking and writing of Erse progresses.

—The London Free Press.

With all our boasted democracy "the coulders of public opinion" haven't begun to grasp the significance of the homely democratic adage: "What's sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander." If "Ulster is right" what's the matter with Quebec's being the Ulster of Canada?

CATHOLIC TRUTH SOCIETY

For the first time in many month in the Society's office, No 67 Bond St.,
Toronto, is empty, and until such time as a supply is received from our good friends, the missionaries will be without the supply in the supply in the supply is received from our good friends, the missionaries will be without the supply in the supply in the supply is received from our good friends, the missionaries will be without the supply in the su be without their weekly shipments. all good We trust our many generous friends answer. will come to the rescue.

INSPIRING STORY OF AN IRISH SOLDIER

CONGRESSMAN MCCORMICK, OF ILLINOIS, TELLS HOW AN IRISH PRIVATE GOT VICTORIA CROSS (Catholic Press Association)

went to the battlefield and caring for them again when they were brought back wounded.

His apply prior the life in the striction of the stric a stirring patriotic speech, urged the House of Representatives to speed

"I spent a day in the Hindenburg cil of Baltimore, held in 1884, he served as one of the chancellors.

As I sat at division headquarters with the gallant Irishman wao comin most grateful remembrance by the people whom he served, by the the Cardinal Archbishop of Baltimore. turning his deadly fire to and fro
Upon the resignation of the beloved Bishop Borgess, Father they sought shelter in the shell holes brained the machine gunner with the butt of his rifle. He shouldered the machine gun and carried it back to mon sense method of linguistry.

Many Knights of Columbus chaptains are French speaking, and they are forming French classes which are greatly appreciated by the men. Lectures on serious subjects also draw record audiences, and literary and debating societies are flourishing. Thus it will be seen that the life of the soldier in camp is varied in its interests and that the Knights of Columbus, together with other them carry their own guns and his

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WHEN MARY SMILED

Written for the CATHOLIC RECORD The vapours of a sin-drenched world Were litted and far flung And Freedom's paeans of all time Were chanted and loud sung,

When Mary smiled. The night of gloom gave place to light; Her slavery forever passed,

When Mary smiled. A light divine on Mary's face, Woman through her the bondage

broke That held the soul in thrall, When Mary smiled.

A humble maiden lowly laid In cavern dark and cold Queen, crowned by countless unborn with gleaming diadem of gold,

When Mary smiled

DIED

LAMBERT.-At Grand Mere, P. Q. Sunday, Jan. 20th, Mary, beloved wife of J. L. Lambert, in the fortyfifth year of her age. May her soul rest in peace. St. John's, Newfoundland, papers

please copy.

OBITUARY

MRS. PATRICK LEPAGE On December 9th, after a short illness, Mrs. Patrick Lepage, (nee Mary Catherine Kelly) oldest daugh-ter of Mr. Charles J. Kelly, of Allumette Island, passed away in St. Joseph's hospital, Los Angeles, Cal. At her bedside were her husband and her sister, Sister Mary Eulalia, who is a member of the community

of Sisters of St. Joseph of that city. The acceased lady was born in December, 1880, on Allumette Island and received her early education at her mother's knee and in the little country school near her home; later in the convent of Mary Immaculate, Pembroke, under the careful guid-ance of the good Sisters of that instiall good called and she had to

Mr. and Mrs. Lepage resided in Pembroke for a few years after their marriage, some eighteen years ago, and from there moved to California where they have resided ever since.

The late Mrs. Lepage was a woman of a kind and loving disposition and had always taken an active part in the charitable works of her parish, her chief aim being to do good to all who needed assistance; a faithful child, a true and loving companion Her remains were laid to rest in St. Vincent's cemetery, Los Angeles

Besides her husband she leaves to mourn her loss her aged parents, two brothers and three sisters, one brother remains on the home, Allumette Island, the other is in the Jes uit Novitiate, Guelph; of the three sisters Johannah is a religious in the community of Missionary Sisters. Montreal; Angeline a member of the Sisters of St. Joseph, Los Angeles, and Agnes a teacher near Sault Ste

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2043-13

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