The Catholic Record

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1919

The great world upheaval, which has compelled a temporary truce. besides inaugurating important social and economical changes, is certain to alter the personal attitude of thinking people towards beliefs hitherto supposed to be fixed and final, traditional views which have been accepted as a matter of course from professional guides. The world that now is and that which is to come will be surveyed afresh, and we may be sure that the look of wild surprise" in the faces of the latest explorers who stand on some peak of Darien" will prelude farreaching changes of conviction on the greater problems of life and death. Religion and ethics, law and government, international trade and intercourse are being regarded critically in the flashing lights of current events. Human relationships and conventions of use and wont are in the crucible; new values are taking the place of the old, the psychology of war discloses unsuspected traits of character in every one of us. As though Pandora's box had been again of the Catholic Church, a work which opened, things glorious and shameful have come forth to delight and shock our human sense in this exalted hour. Old ladies and shy maidens accustomed to rebuking schoolboys for killing flies and stoning cats have been heard to utter sanguinary threats of reprisals when the Allies turned the tables on the modern Huns; while tears have filled the eyes of plutocrats, long steeled against sentimental appeals, when

wounded and broken men back from

the trenches have crossed their line

of vision. Love and hate, simplicity

and mendacity, pride trying to bear

the sight of its own image in the

glass and raw courage rising into

heroism under awful strain, these

paradoxes of conduct have taken on

new meanings, and the dull ordinari-

ness of everyday life has been trans-

formed for millions into a veritable

revelation of spiritual possibility

amid the flery trial into which our

generation has been plunged. We are not a very demonstrative people, yet when the troops return- as ing swing along so gaily, or when motor cars laden with crippled soldiers back from the War pass by, a pang of sorrow and a sob of sympathy shake our immobile habit; we visualise the horrors of the deadly strife in which these brave men were so lately involved; we send up a wordless prayer that this Armageddon may so have shocked the aroused human consciousness as to signalise the end of all wanton des. truction on such a scale. Time and Nature indeed are great recruiters. leaders of the Irish people have done democratic through and through. We know that grass will wave and a great deal to realize the idea of Such are a few of the proble Nature indeed are great recruiters. cornfield smile on the devastated regions over which storm and fire have so lately swept. But the wastage of young life and parental effort, the quenching of bright hopes in bath; of proposed treachery and violence-more horrible by far than the accidents which we guard against so vigilantly in normal occupationscannot be repaired. Love is flouted and nature is dishonored by such reversions to savagery. The weary Titan must needs long to fling off the fateful load, seeking the stable neace which alone can recruit the exhaustion, repair the reckless waste. renew the drained fountain of those organization which has intrenched divine energies by which life rises to its full stature, reaching out a ter a nobler state in a regenerated world wherein justice shall reign securely. armi-tice and a conference.

MADE OF MOONSHINE

It seems a long time ago that we heard that, with the advance of cul. ture and of education universal goodwill would be created with the result that nations would dance hand in hand around the maypole of amity and individuals would prune away all ugly excrescences on the body politic. It was a pretty conceit that floated out of the studies of men who put away God and bade men build reach happiness. They told us to love nen and vouchsafed no reason to show why we should do so. It of Ireland to the ownership of Ireland and the unfettered control of Irish some accepted it as a new revelation. fensible.

But why should we, if we do not accept Christ, love all men? Naturally we love beauty and harmonythe sheen of splendor, the color and music of life. Why should we, if there is no God, pity the unfortunate. the poor, the deformed, the wretched? Does not nature tell us that the strong survives? Is not the weak ground down mercilessly? What contempt for man grow luxuriantly in the minds and practices of men who are deprived of the aid of supernatural religion?

When, however, the Heart of Jesus beat against the heart of humanity Love took up the harp of Life, and

smote on all the chords with might. Smote the chord of Self, that trembling passed in music out of

Men, taking Christ to their hearts.

see Christ Himself in the poor and suffering. This is supernatural love of our fellowmen, embracing all human

beings without regard to their attractiveness or otherwise undeterred by either ingratitude or fickleness. Social and charitable work—we quote Father Plater, S. J., -forms a normal though secondary part of the work is particularly incumbent upon Catholics in these days.

DAIL EIREANN

"THE ASSEMBLY OF THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND "

In the following article Padraic Colum, a well-known Sinn Feiner, explains with understanding and sympathy the objects, methods and hopes of the Sinn Fein Movement:

Whether the Irish republic is or is not recognized immediately Ire-land has advanced a long way to-ward political liberation.

By the events of this week her leaders have made the idea of a free republic part of the mental make-up of her people. Now they will insist upon having a republic. They will insist upon it this year, they will insist upon it next year, they will insist upon it the decade after.

And the insistence of an educated and well-led democracy, as the Irish of to day undoubtedly are, will win out. The republic will be achieved as Catholic emancipation was achieved, as the abolition of landlordism was achieved. And the leaders of the Irish people have succeeded in making the achievement of the Irish republic an international issue.

Neither America, France nor Italy nor for that matter, the Powers that may rise in the future—will be able to abate their interest in the settlement of the Irish problem-a settle ment now fixed upon as the estab lishment of an Irish republic.

WHAT LEADERS HAVE DONE

skeleton organization of a self governing country. They have secured account. A consideration of them the appointment of a president and four ministers—a minister of floance, a minister of defence, a minister of floance, home affairs and a minister of for. home affairs and a minister of foreign affairs.

These ministers will proceed to build up their organization. They Celtic tradition. will "pinch out" the salients of the alien government in Ireland as Foch "pinched out" the salients of the German generals.

There will be no frontal attack on the British government. But we can now say the advance of that govern-ment into the minds and the businesses of the people of Ireland has been definitely itself so deeply and for so long will oon find itself retreating, retreating, retreating.

Soon there will be signals for an should not be surprised to hear an English Conservative Minister speak an unattached Ireland with a British prince forher ruler.

THE NEW DECLARATION

But in the meantime "Dail Eireann"—"The Assembly of the People of Ireland" is in existence It is a constituent assembly, and its function is to draw up a constitution

for the country.

That constitution will be along the lines of the declaration of independence promulgated at Easter, 1916, by the men who sealed it with the stamp of their lives—Pearse, Con-nolly, MscDonagh, MacDermott, Kent, a ladder out of books wherewith to | Clarke and Plunkett. That declara-

tion read:
"We declare the right of the people was sickly sentimentality, though destinies, to be sovereign and inde- Ireland is entitled to their wisdom, the abuse of them is to be con-

"The long usurpation of that right by a foreign people and government has not extinguished the right; nor can it ever be extinguished except by the destruction of the Irish people.

"Standing on that fundamental right, we hereby proclaim the Irish republic as a sovereign independent state. The republic guarantees civil and religious liberty, equal rights and equal opportunities to all its citizens, and declares its resolve to link binds us to those who roam the pursue the happiness and prosperity hinterland of the world? Does not of the whole nation and of all its parts, cherishing all the children of the nation equally, and oblivious of the differences carefully fostered by an alien government, which have divided a minority from the majority in the past.'

The constitution will be on the lines of the document drawn up by the standing committee of the Sinn Fein party for presentation at the Peace Conference—"Ireland's claim to the application of that principle (the principle of self determ nation) is not based on any accidental situation arising out of the war. It is older than many, if not all, of the belligerents. It is based on our unbroken tradition of nationhood on the unity is a national name which has never been challenged; on our possession of a distinctive national culture and social order; on the moral courage and dignity of our people in the face of alien agree sion; on the fact that in nearly every generation and five times within the past one hundred and twenty years our people have chal lenged in arms the right of England to rule the country.'

"Dail Eireann, as it proceeds with work as a Constituent Assembly, will find it necessary to take into account certain powerful political and economic factors. There is the particularism of the non Catholic industrialists of the northeast of Ulster. There is the growing co-operative movement all through the countryside.

The recognition of these factors will make for the organization of the republic on the Swiss rather than on the French model—that is to say, the government will be federal rather than centralized.

The Constituent Assembly will insist, of course, upon Irish unity. But it will probably leave the control of their education and of their commercial interests in the hands of the people of northeast Ulster. And to do away with the notion that the government of the country belongs only to the majority the Irish Parliament may meet alternately in Dublin and Belfast. Or an ancient capital, Armagh, which happens to be in Ulster, may be made the seat of a Federal government.

THOROUGHLY DEMOCRATIC

The co-operative organizations, by taking over the whole economic life of their districts-by doing all the producing, selling, buying and distributing for their districts and then by federating into a national organi zation, may leave to the government only supervising and co-ordinating

This is a consummation to be de-Government of small localities by the natural leaders in these localties is particularly suitable to the Irish governing genius. It was on such lines that the Celtic polity was organized—and government by By the events of this week, the small localities federated would be

great deal to realize the idea of Such are a few of the problems republic. They have laid out a that the "Assembly of the People of but elastic and federal-a Constitu tion on the Swiss mode!, colored by actual conditions and by a living

And this brings us to a political issue-an issue that affects not only Ireland, but affects Great Britain and America as well. The very best thought, the very best vi-ion that be longs to the people of Ireland should go into the Constitution that is now

That is in fre'and's interest, bu it is also in America's in erest; it is also in Great B itain's interest Many of the ablest of the Irish lead ers are in prison, without trial and without any charge being made against them. They have been in prison, under such conditions for almost a year. It is necessary for most a year. It is necessary for them to be in their places in Ireland.

Several of the correspondents and editoral writers in the American newspapers profess to see something humorous in the imprison ment of these leaders. The corres pondents and editoral writers refer to the fact that the men called upon Ireland at a supreme hour are in jail as a joke that only Bernard Shaw could put over.

But it is a joke to make the judicious grieve. Arthur Griffiths, the Fein organization, are kept from the deliberations of the Assembly. Their detention is a serious and unjustifiable handicap. Liberals all over the world should insist that experience and leadership.

These leaders, it cannot be too often pointed out, have no reason to want to injure Great Britain. They know that as long as the British fleet is in existence no alien Power could make any use of Ireland as against Great Britain. And if the British fleet went out of existence an alien Power would not need to use Ireland against Great Britain, for Great Britain as a power would

be extinguished. The existence of an unattached Irish Republic used be no menace to any country's safety. And the Irish people of today have no doubt that once the benumbing pres-sure of the greater on the smaller country is removed there will be friendly relations between Ireland and Great Britain.

UNIONISM DEFEATED IN ULSTER

The "Daily News" reports an account from its special correspondent in Belfast of a meeting with one of the recently elected Unionist members, Mr. Harry Burn, who probof ably is to "kick off" at a coming big debate. At any rate the correspondent declares Mr. Burn "will provide the House of Commons with a new sensation." Then there is a new sensation." Then there is given a sample of Mr. Barn's quality We believe that the Home Rule question is a religious question.' was the first thing Mr. Burn said to me after shaking hands. "I see no hope at all," he went on, " of the re-I see no ligious barrier ever being got over. Nor do I see anything at all to choose between Nationalist Sinn Feiners. We stand Nationalists and exactly where we stood before the war, except for this-that we say that by our steadfastness to the Empire during the war Empire during the war we have doubly earned our right to the place we now hold within the Empire. If any attempt is made to put us under the heel of a Dublin Parliament well you'll see what you'll see. The Ulster Provisional Government isn't dead nor the Ulster Volunteer Force eitner. Guns? Perhaps we'd better not talk about that." That in promotion of the "new Ulster policy" the welkin at Westminster will ring with 'oratory," of which the fore going passages may be regarded as characteristic samples may well be believed. But is not an awkward jolt given in this "argument" by a Mr. Nicholls, who writes in the Con-servative "Irish Times," and gives figures (the accuracy of which has not been challenged) showing that the whole Unionist vote cast in Uister on 14th December last is 238. 818, while the Ulster vote of the "other parties" who are Home Rul ers tots up to 288,874—thus demon strating, says Mr. Nicholls, the "defeat of Unionism in Ulster." More over, is not an awkward jolt given likewise to the Carson "clean-cut programme" by the independent Loyal Orange Institution of Ireland at the annual meeting of its Imperial Grand Lodge held in Ballymoney, after Xmas, and attended by delegates from Belfaet, Derry, Bally Guardian "has passed a resolution declaring "unalterable opposition to the separation of Ulster or any section of it from the rest of Ireland," and protesting "as Protestants" against "a disgraceful and cowardly

MIRACLE BY JESUS A CRIME TO "DRYS"

Journal.

MO ISIGNOR EVERS, SHOWING "INS NITY" OF PROHIBITION, PRAISES EDITORIAL IN

THE WORLD "This is the second Sunday after Epiphany, and the gospel for the day is the marriage feast of Cana in Galilee, when Jesus changed water into wine," said Mgr. Luke J Evers at the printers' Mass in St. Andrew's Church in Duane Street at 2 30 a. m. Under present conditions, Jesus would not have been permitted to perform that miracle, and from that you can see the insanity of the Prohibition Law that has become a part of the Constitution.

I would advise every one here to read the editorial 'Moral Forces That Are Immoral,' which I have just read in The World this morning, for it contains the essence of the theological reasons against Prohibition. answers the case so exactly that it might have been written by a theologian. The Church teaches four cardinal virtues—prudence, justice, fortitude and temperance. They are called cardinal victues because the word cardinal comes from the Latin word meaning hinges.

As a door swings on its hinges, so man who outlined the Sinn Fein the Christian life swings on four carpolicy, and Professor de Valera, who was elected president of the Sinn of these cardinal virtues is temper ance, not teetotalism nor Prohibi-

Therefore, no Christian can sus-

"In passing the Prohibition laws in old class of prejudices, has helped many States no provision was made toward this distrust. Already the for the legitimate use of wine for absence of all moral authority in a sacramental and Mass purposes, though many fought to have this and elected by only fifty per cent. of exception incorporated in the Prohibition laws, and it would seem the intent simply to kill the Mass. This was an infringement on the rights of candidates, has become a common.

And elected by only fifty per cent. of the intents of the voters, often with a minority of the voters, often with a minority of trucks ever assembled in Paris, left split between the liberal and labor candidates, has become a common with Knights of Columbus supplies.

demned by the law of God."

"I read the editorial early this morning," said Father Evers afterward to a reporter for The World, "and it seemed to me to fit in so coalition between Lloyd George and exactly with the theological and civil rights of the matter and with the vised his hearers likewise."-N. Y.

ENGLISH CONDITIONS

AETER WAR UNREST CAUSING GENERAL APPREHENSION T. P. O'Connor

London, Sunday.—I was startled to find the following passage in the Morning Post, the chief reactionary London organ :

" If a soldier only knew it he is far better off in the army. He is certainly far more comfortable and better fed than most of the civilians he is inclined to envy. If a soldier in France could return in spirit to London or any other great town he would go thankfully back to his billet. He would find every street and every place crowded, all traffic disorganized, not too much food in store and but little drink."

Unconsciously this journal gives expression to an apprehension which is universal, and is mainly due to the triumph of its own party and its own ideas in the recent election. It is not the discomforts of life in London, though they are great, especially in transportation—taxis are so rare that even wealthy persons have to choose between an omnibus, the undergrounds or walking—not because food is scarce, and with the ex-ception of whisky everybody can find good liquor by paying for it. It is the special conditions and the spec-ial temper which the close of the war brought which account for the bad tempers and haunting apprehensions. Everybody, all classes and especially the wealthier, are filled with forebodings of coming embarrassments, if not active troubles. Unrest everywhere haunts the European mind and many people are even more anxious than during the black moments of the late war.

BACILLUS CF BOLSHEVISM EVERYWHERE

Bolshevism has not taken posses sion of all the bodies in all the European countries, but the bacillus of Bolshevism is in the air everywhere, including even Ireland, where the big trades union, called the transport workers, has extended from the ill paid, ill-housed workers in Dublin to the scattered agricultural laborers throughout the country dismoney, and other centres? That tricts. Bolshevism takes on the Grand Lodge we read in the "Ulster sober, self-restrained forms that are characteristic of the English character and race, therefore this peace ful, practical, constitutional, yet ever English Bolshevism shows it self in a universal peremptory de-mand for a great shortening of hours, desertion of our fellow Protestants a great and immediate increase strikes.

Psychologists are still puzzled over what will be the soul of the return. ing soldier: whether he will be a factor for industrial peace or war. The universal impression is that he will be an addition to the elements of labor's demands and per haps to the turmoil. His years of hardships, his risks, his small wage compared with that of American, or even Australian and Canadian soldiers, the inevitable delays and disappointments confronting such a gigantic problem as the transformation of 7,000,000 men in the army and navy into paths of peace, all produce in him a disgruntled temper. Add to these the sight of stay-at homes in all the good jobs another disturbing element, the vast numbers of munition and other war workers, many of them women and their necessary return to less paid and less free service in home work, which must contribute to the vast series of most difficult problems any administration must face. The men who alone have the authority to face such problems, especially the Prime Minister, with his adroitness, energy and popular sympath ies, will be compulsorily absent in Paris. compulsorily absorbed in the terrific difficulties of the great great European settlement of great world

RESPECT FOR PARLIAMENT DECREASING

Will the Parliament recently cre ated be the best instrument, especially in the absence of its chief leaders, to confront such problems. It is growing more doubtful daily. Daily the respect for that parliament is being lessened, and Lloyd George's creation of a new Ministry, with its repro-duction of the same men in the same jobs, with the same we know nothing about it.

citizens to use anything not con-demned by the law of God." place, with all political speakers and writers on the side of the opposition. break-up in the present unnatural cents cost.

coalition between Lloyd George and the reaction becomes more general. What will Lloyd George then do? gospel for the day that I urged my people to read it. Father Daly, who spoke at all the other Masses, ad-There is a growing feeling that he may rush back to the old liberal feat of Mr. Asquith and the Asquithian liberals, there are still 164 self-styled liberals in the present House of Commons. Many of the so called tories are distinguished from the average liberal only by being more inclined to state socialism. These facts account for a curious movement which is proceeding steadily underground toward hailing Lloyd George

as the new liberal leader.

The first step has been taken by proposing his attendance on the first night of the meeting of the new Parliament, at a dinner at which only liberal members will be present. This may be followed by an attempt to hold a liberal meeting at the Reform Club, where liberal leaders bave been chosen on all occasions in modern times, and the bold seizure by the Lloyd George liberals. Even such a somersault is not beyond such a somersau.

Lloyd George's nimbleness and laca
of all respect for old traditions.
Such a move would be helped by the
discrediting of Mr. Asquith by his
discrediting of Mr. Asquith by his

A Rooney, LL D., formerly difficult the universal personal distrust of Lloyd George himself and, perhaps, the most formidable obstacle by Ireland.

CARDINAL O'CONNELL

EXPRESSES SYMPATHY FOR THE JEWS AND TRUST IN PEACE CONFERENCE

A letter from Cardinal O'Connell expressing sympathy with the Jews in their aspirations for liberty was read at the convention held about a nonth ago in New York of the Jewish The meeting was held at the Young Men's Hebraw Association, Lexington but the report of the Bishop's humiliavenue and Ninety-sixth street.

The Cardinal had been asked to a Sawai and a Bishop in his seventieth year and a Bishop in his seventieth year and

peoples who have been suffering from tyranny and persecution should look to the Peace Conference as a beacon of hope for the support of justice and the progress of the world. All fair-minded men understand that ardent longing to throw off the voke of oppression and cannot but sympathize with all legitimate aspirations.

"I am especially in sympathy with the efforts of your association to eradicate Bolshevism from all the nations struggling toward the right. Bolshevism is a destructive element and will only retard the right. What is destruction. I hope most earn estly that the convention which stands for real progress and true liberty of all peoples of the earth, will be a splendid success.'

Speaker Champ Clark, of the House of R presentatives, sent a letter which read .

"The best I can say is, I think the persecution of the Jews is most idiotic and malicio performance known in the his tory of the human race. The Conference at Versailles ought to see to it that they get a fair deal in the world. Personally, I am exceedingly fond of the Jews."

JEWS PLEDGE LOYALITY

Other letters of sympathy in their endeavors were received from Mayor Hylan, Senator Hiram Johnson, Justice Louis Brandeis and Governorelect Smith.

Resolutions of loyalty, which also condemned the persecution of the Jews in Poland and Galicia, were They will be sent to Presipassed. dent Wilson. The session will end today.

Arthur Brisbane will address the convention at noon on "The Conference and Jewish Rights." The Peace night the six hundred delegates, who come from all parts of the country, will hold a banquet in the Broadway Central Hotel.

discouraged, because we can do so little, our influence is making some one kinder or braver or more pure in beart. If we are trying our best to do right ourselves, we are helping the Vice Chancellor to take the nec somebody somewhere, even though

CATHOLIC NOTES

Poland lost 2,500,000 of its popula tion through the war.

The Quigley Seminary, Chicago, now in course of building, is providing an open lunch room to furnish 500 students with meals at about 16

The Anglican Bishop of Exeter, England, said the other day that in his opinion the man that best used the war was Cardinal Mercier, who took it with its devastating effects and turned it into a great engine for Christianity.

Rev. George J. Krim, S. J., former President of Canisius College, Buffalo, has been appointed President of Brooklyn College. Fr. Krim succeeds Rev. Joseph H. Rockwell, S. J., who last summer was appointed Provin-cial for the Maryland-New York province of the Society of Jesus.

William F. Deneby, proprietor of the "Irish Catholic," Dablin, is dead—a decided loss to Catholic journalism and to the Church. His most recent good work, a work done in failing health and under many discouragements and set backs his campaign for enough Catholic Chaplains in the Army and Navy.

Major General Joseph Theodore Dickman, commander of the Ameriliberal leadership machine and funds | can Army of Occupation in Germany, is said to be a Catholic and a nephew of the late Rev. Bernard Dickman,

supervisor of complaints in the office of borough president of Brooklyn and an oldtime newspaper man, died Jan. 13th at Bellevue Hospital as he was about to undergo an operation. He was seventy-six years old. He was the last survivor of the class of 1860, Niagara University, the first graduated from the university few years ago he received the LL. D. degree from Niagara, in recognition of his services to the Church and to

Catholic journalism. Two Mexican Bishops have died recently, Mgr. Pageza of Vera Cruz and Mgr. Dominguez of Tepic. At the time of his death the latter was Ministers' Association and the Fed- a street sweeper. That such a thing eration of Orthodox Congregations. should have been possible seems incredible to a Catholic "up North," but the report of the Bishop's humili-The Cardinal had been assertises speak, but Christmas exercises held him in Boston. In his letter he extent is—well worthy of Carranza, the Hell Dog.—Catholic Sun.

Officials of Georgetown University are preparing the courses which will be offered in the university's new school for foreign service, which is to open February 17. Some of the languages will be Russian, French, Spanish, Portuguese and Japanese Extra library and class room facili-ties are being installed. Experts from the Federal Trade Commission the Department of Commerce and other government agencies will be retained as lecturers. Rev. Dr. Edmund A. Walsh, S. J., has been named regent of the School of Foreign Service.

Concern as to whether Ray. Major Francis P. Duffy, chaplain of the old 69th, is in a hospital was set at rest by the receipt by a reporter for the New York World of a letter from him, dated Wershofen, Germany, Dec. 9 "How do you like that date line?" says. "We are proud, no end of You ought to have seen us the day we crossed the frontier with the old band playing, 'The Yanks Are Coming' and 'Garryowen.' We are having a good time in Germany, except for the long bikes. Now that the fuss is over, the best news we want is the order to go home. The more places we see the more we feel that New York is a fine town.

Announcement is made in Lock. port that Helen Carol, 14 years old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Carol of 114 Transit street, who has been blind since August 15th, had her sight miraculously restored after a private novena to St. Rita at St. Joseph's Church. Her case has baffled specialists, who were unable to help her. After receiving Communion on Monday morning she ex-claimed, "Mamma I can see!" She claimed, "Mamma I can see!" She then walked into St. Joseph's rectory and read a newspaper and was able to walk to her home unassisted. Helen began the novens to St. Rita December 29th.— Union and Times. 29th.—Buffalo

An announcement of great interest has just been made public at Oxford. Sir Basil Zabaroff, K. B. E., has in timated to the Vice Chance lor his desire to offer to the University the sum of \$125,000 for the establishment We do not always realize when we are helping another. Perhaps just at that time when we feel sorry and discouraged, because we are a constant of a Coair of French, to be called the Marshai Foch Professorship of French Literature, and for other purposes connected with the purposes connected with the promo-tion of French studies. A decree will be brought forward by which the University will gratefully accept this munificent benefaction and will ask essary steps for carrying the founder's wishes into effect.

A DAUGHTER OF THE SIERRA

BY CHRISTIAN REID

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CHAPTER XVII. ARTURO FACES AN ACCUSER

Everyone agreed that it was hardly less than a miracle. For when Lloyd's insensible form had been brought again to the road from which he had llen -drawn by ropes from above and supported by his rescuers below, it was found that he was not only living, but apparently without serious injury. At least there were no bones boken; although how serious this unconsciousness only pass the injury to the brain might be it into the deeper unconsciousness the injury to the brain might be it into the deeper unconsciousness. was, of course, impossible to tell. of death? Evidently he had been immediately who could a crashed downward through the dense growth until stopped by the heavy, outspread branches of a great pine, in which it was found lodged, half-

feeling all over the head. narvellous that a man could fall so far and break no bones, unless—"
He paused and put his hand to the who knelt on the other side of the prostrate figure. "He may recover prostrate figure. consciousness after a time, perhaps.
We will take him to the mine—"

"No," interrupted Victoria quickly. He must be taken to Las Joyas."
"To Las Joyae! That is too far,"

Don Mariano objected.
"Far or near is the same to him," she answered; "and it is better he should be taken there at once. Do you think "—she flashed an indig. nant glance at her elderly relative that I will allow a man who has just done us so great a service to lie without care or attention at the

Then we can take him down to the hacienda de beneficio," said Don "There are good quart-

'He shall be taken to Las Joyasnowhere else," she said, rising from the ground as she spoke. "Let the men make a litter on which to

carry him.' Don Mariano rose also, with an air of strong disapproval; but he knew his impetuous young kinswoman too well to utter further remonstrance. Come!" he said to the men

grouped around; and walked away the mine, followed by them. Left alone, Victoria knelt again by the unconscious man and gazed with passionate anxiety into his white, still face. Through the thick foliage trees overshadowing the narrow way, some rays of sunshine flickered down on them—on the out-stretched, motionless form of the nan, on the pale, tragic face of the girl—and seemed to mock, as sun-shine in its gladness always seems to do, the suggestions of tragedy in the scene. Steadfast and calm with that unchanging calmness of the hills, which is a better type of eternity than the restless ocean,— the great forest clad heights around lookededown, the stainless turquoise sky spread its dazzling expanse above, and only the unceasing voice of the stream, fretting over the rocks far below, filled rather than broke

ing these moments something new and strange, a feeling such as she was born What there was in the within her. face on which she gazed, beside its piteous deathliness of aspect—what lines of pain, now clearly to be traced,—to produce the passion of pain, and the passion of the pass pity which merged into a flood of tenderness, she did not ask. does ask when that powerful influence which we call the heart is suddeeply, strongly touched? It is an almost terrible truth that over the rise of these tides of feeling from their unknown depths, we have no control; although it rests with us afterward to resist or throw open all our gates of being to them. But the time for such decision had not yet come to the girl, in whom swiftly and irresistibly a flood of emotion rose, as she looked at the man who had, perhaps, lost his life as a result of bringing to the Santa Cruz the warning which had saved it.

And beside pity, pain and tenderness, indignation possessed her. For more and more she was convinced that this which had happened was no result of accident. And if it were not, if Lloyd had been waylaid and not, if Lloyd had been waylah and assailed, who could have been his assailant save Arturo? She recalled the bitterness with which he had spoken of Lloyd on his return from Topia. "I met that gringo called Lloyd in the plaza" he said, "and he tried to make me betray my business to him. Then, when I told him that Mexicans were not such as the supposed, he insulted me." And supposed, he insulted me." And again, only an hour or two ago in the patio of the Santa Cruz, had not said, "we can pray for him." So, drawing her draperies about her, and followed by all the household except Victoria, who would not leave the bedside, she led the way to the Mexicans were not such fools as he supposed, he insulted me." And to explain matters, had deeply re-sented the visit of the obnoxious gringo to the mine; and, knowing him as she did, Victoria had very nearly an exact idea of what had happened later—of the passion which made him follow Lloyd—of the alter-

But the result was the same as if intention had directed it; and her own anger toward the agent was also as great as if he had been aware of the black ingratitude of his deed.

It was such thoughts as these which occupied her mind and gave its tragic intensity to her face as she knelt on the forest path, her lips murmuring prayers, her hand now and again laid gently on the brow of the insensible man. Would those eyes, which but a little while before had looked so kindly and honestly into her own, ever unclose again?
Or had fatal injury indeed been done to the brain, and would this unconsciousness only pass

of death? There was no one who could answer. Doctors are not deprived of consciousness by falling on his head: and his body had then fall ill or are injured there must trust to Nature, greatest of physicians; aided, or perhaps retarded, only by a few simple remedies employed by outspread branches of a great pine, in which it was found lodged, half-way down the mountain side.

"I do not think that his skull is fractured," said Don Mariano, after feeling all over the head. "It is feet. The next moment the men from the mine, accompanied by Don Mariano, appeared around the curve He paused and put his hand to the back of the neck, knowing himself unable to detect injury there, but knowing, also how fatal such injury would be. "It is possible that he is only suffering from a shock to the brain," he added, looking at Victoria, who knelt on the other side of the necessary, started down the gorge. Don Mariano then assisted Victoria to her saddle; and, looking around, beckoned for his own mule (which a boy had brought,) with the evident intention of accompaning her. caught her breath sharply. was a means of learning, without

direct inquiry, where Arturo was. "Is it necessary for you to come?" he asked. "Would it not be better she asked. to-send Arturo?"

"He is not at the mine," answered Don Mariano, flinging himself as lightly into the saddle as if his years had been two-score less. "I called for him but he could not be found. He must have gone to the hacienda de beneficio; so I will ride with you as far as that, and then send him on, if you are still determined to take the Senor Lloyd to Las Joyas."

"Nothing would induce me to allow him to be taken anywhere else," she

answered with decision.
"Don Mariano either possessed or had learned the wisdom of abstaining from useless words. He made no and they rode silently, in single file-as the narrowness of the way rendered necessary,-in the rear of the men carrying Lloyd.

Where the canon opened into the wide valley of Las Joyas stood the things!—to charge me—" enclosure like a fort, its walls twenty or thirty feet high, and each corner bearing a tower loopholed for defence.

The memory and tradition of leads to the same clear, vibrant tone, as he paused and her words. "I charge you with this!" she said, in the same clear, vibrant tone, as he paused and her words. "I charge you with this!" she said, in the same clear, vibrant tone, as he paused and her words. "I charge you with this!" she said, in the same clear, vibrant tone, as he paused and her words. times still abide in Mexico; and a stranger in the land would think it | did it. sown with fortresses, like the strong-holds of mediæval barons, if he did are peaceful factories and mills. This of the Santa Cruz was no exception to the rule. Only artillery could have gained an entrance into it if the gates were once closed, so strong were the walls within with assured severity of a judge which were the arrastras sheds and buildings for the reduction of the ore. you, and no one else, who attacked so strong were the walls At the end of the canon the road divided, one going to the casa grande of Las Joyas, a mile or two farther

turned into the last. "I will send Arturo immediately. and he will soon overtake you."

Victoria rode on, but she said to

herself that she had little idea that Arturo would overtake her. And she

was right: he did not. The surprise of Dona Beatriz when the procession reached the case grande may perhaps be imagined But it said much for the genuineness de may perhaps be imagined. of that virtue of hospitality, which in the Sierra does not merely mean receiving friends or repaying social the divine saying, "I was a stranger and ye took Me in," that she was ready without question or demur to receive and care for this stranger, was killed, and I—ran away." whom she had only known as the companion of one who came to do her an injury. It was not until he had been brought in, laid down on the best bed the house afforded, and given every attention within the power or knowledge of the house-hold, that she heard from her daughter the story of their obligation to

Then, indeed, had there been any thing further in the power of Las Joyas to do, it would have been done; but there was nothing. The few and simple remedies employed neually in cases of illness or acci dent were plainly useless. There is, however, one supreme remedy which these people of childlike faith never fail to employ, and to this Dona

chapel. Here, having lighted some candles before the sweet face of Our Lady of Guadalupe, the group, kneeling on the pavement, began to recite

the Rosary.
The sound of their voices came, in a rising and falling murmur of sup- my

resting on the side of the bed, her eyes fastened on his face, her mind striving to follow the prayers. Her mother's voice, which was leading the devotion, she hardly heard; but the full-toned response of the others reached her distinctly: "Santa Maria, Madre de Dios, ruega por nostoros pecadores ahora y en la hora de nuestra muerte!" The familiar words came like a constantly recurying strain of music to her ear, as ring strain of music to her ear, as her lips joined in murmuring their syllables. "La hora de nuestra muerte." Was that hour of death near at hand for this man, whose face almost seemed to her fancy to grow more deathlike as she gazed at it? She put out her hand fearfully to see if the fatal chill was upon it when suddenly a shadow darkened the open door, and, glancing up with a

with sudden fire.
"You!" she said in a clear, vibrating tone. "Have you come to look ing tone.

start, she saw Arturo standing in it.

She sprang to her feet, her dark brows drawn, her dark eyes burning

at your work?"
Arturo, whose nerves were already sadly shaken, was too confounded to answer for a moment. It was the last thing he had expected-to be met by such words as these. His father's complete unsuspiciousness when, finding him at the hacienda de beneficio, he had bidden him ride fast and overtake Victoria and the men carrying Lloyd, made him sure that no one would suspect him. had therefore, with much inward reluctance but prompt outward obedience, mounted and followed the procession,—being careful, how-ever, not to overtake it. Nothing was further from his wish than to see the injured man, although at the same time he had an intense desire to know the exact condition. When he reached the house, he had waited outside until the sound of the prayers in the chapel told him how household was engaged; then, supposing that he would find only some servant left with Llayd, he went to the chamber—to be confronted with avenging fate in the person of

My work!" he at length stammered, while he shrank under her gaze. "I—I do not know what you mean. I have heard that the Senor Lloyd has been hurt by falling into the Santa Cruz canon, and I have come to see how he is-that is all."

'Come, then, and see !" said the girl, pointing to the figure before Come and look! He is not yet dead, but he will be dead soon, no doubt, and you can feel yourself

a murderer."
"Victoria!"—it was hardly more than a gasp, for surely this terrible as it was unexpected What right have you to say such

knows, Arturo Vallejo, that you

"I did not!" In his effort to be holds of mediæval barons, if he did emphatic Arturo's voice rose almost not know that these erections into a scream, the harshness of which drowned the murmur of the voices in the chapel. As he paused they floated in again.

"Ruega por nostros pecadores—"
"You are lying!" said Victoria, Senor Lloyd and threw him down the mountain. And you did this on the land of the Santa Cruz, almost with. How long the interval of waiting lasted, Victoria did not know. During these moments something new and strange, a feeling such as she saved for us by the warning he came to give! Oh, I tell you"—and severity rose into passion—"it he saved I helione that he will die -I myself will declare have done, and will see that you are punished!

'Amen, Jesus!" came the voices from the chapel, as Arturo, new white and thoroughly shaken, strode

forward into the room,
"Victoria," he said, "you are wrong,-quite wrong. I will swear to you—yes, on the crucifix—that I did not throw him down the mountain. I followed him because he had insulted me; and we were talking—quarreling, if you like,—oh, I will

" Ahora y la hora nuestra muerte!' the chorus floated in as Victoria regarded the speaker with flashing, scornful eyes.

"I know you ran away," she said.
"You are a coward as well as—worse.
By your, own admission you did a
more cowardly and cruel thing than if you had killed him outright. left him, not knowing whether he were dead or alive, not caring how terribly he were injured; you left him to die alone on the rocks of the canon-this man who had served us, —while you ran away! I am ashamed of you,—ashamed that you belong to me, however remotely. You are not fit to be here in his presence Leave the room!"

'Santa Maria, Madre de Dios ruega por nosotros—" The suppli-cation came strangely into the momentary pause that followed the words with which the air still seemed vibrating. Although he was not aware of hearing or heeding it, perhaps this supplication suggested to Arturo his next action; for he suddenly fell on his knees by the side of the bed, and stretching out his hand, laid it on Lloyd's.

"See, Victoria!" he cried. "I lay

zing instinctively the agony on the pale face. "It was an ugly fall, but—you see—I am not dead!"

TO BE CONTINUED

JUDY'S SUCCESSOR

When Dr. Emma Fenton invested her last dollar in an automobile, the gossips agreed that she had set the crown on the series of foolish acts of which her life was made up. She had only her salary as a district physician, and with the gang at the City Hall regarding the Health Department as its natural enemy, that might be reduced or she dropped, at a moment's notice. Besides her father was failing fast, and under takers certainly needed their money more than she did a car. But then she was always uppish! Dr. Emma, however, was not bothering about buzzing tongues. She had made Crockett's motto hers. Believing it was right for her to have an automobile, she had gone ahead.
"Profit number one—a pair of

happy sisters and a well father ! Standing on the pavement one Sunday afternoon, watching her father and the two girls, the latter swinging a basket of wild grapes be-tween them, walking toward the house, Dr. Emma did not know that she had voiced her thoughts, until a voice at her elbow said :

Don't answer yourself, Doctor, or then I shall begin to fear that you need attention

And I might know," she answered testily, "that if any one were to happen around at the wrong time it would be Dr. O'Neill!" but she testily, smiled at him with her gold brown eyes, as she gave him her hand. was counting up the profit on the money I invested in Judy."

'Judy?" he questioned.
'Of course, Judy! "Of course, Judy! You don't think I was going to have a thing so nearly alive as an automobile and not give it a name?" I understand! Judith cut off the

"I understand!"

"For a man you have wonderful insight! When father got so he couldn't take his walks, and the girls began to mope around the house not wanting to leave him—did you say you were going to the clinic?"

"As a woman, naturally you have insight—that is where I am going, though I didn't say so!" he an-

You should get a car, Doctor, she observed as they started. "It is such a help in the work. I get my visits made in half the time. There, as an automobile passed them, "I am going to own one like that some day! don't intend to drive a cheap one forever.'

Why not center your thoughts on an air ship?" he asked.
'You think I am as likely to get

one as the other?' she retorted.
"Indeed, no, Doctor! If you were to set your mind on getting the moon for a ride! If you want to do real am sure the laws of attraction good, go to a tenement and take a I am sure the laws of attraction would be altered and you would find it falling into your lap," he said, the laugh under the words.

As she listened, Dr. Emma felt her

As she listened, Dr. Emma felt her

hands at the wheel go suddenly weak; she wanted to bow her head on them

the clinic at this time." "Miss Dallas telephoned me of a

case she thought I ought to see," he explained. As she drove home there was a As she drove home there was a queer little feeling of loneliness in they were alone, he said:

the woman's heart, for she remem-bered that Nurse Dallas was young and attractive.
Time passed, but the prospect of

Judy's successor was still a mental one. Alice, the younger sister, had married and the expense of the wedding with the critical of the wedge ding with the cutting off of her financial assistance, and the soaring cost of commodities, kept Dr. Emma up to her income. Despite her care the car was assuming the appearance of one that had seen its best days.

Christmas Eve came with a flurry of snow, making the belated shoppers burry from the streets. "I believe that is all !" thought

the afterno Dr. Emma, late in throwing an armful of packages into the back seat. "Now, Judy, one more visit and then home and a good rest for both of us tomorrow!"

That visit brought her to a church. As she stood a moment before mount-ing the steps, her glance ran up its gray facade to the cross tipped spire melting into the gathering twilight. A surge of memories came, for no part of her life but was associated with the sacred place. She climbed steps, entered the gloom of the church, pierced by the red light from the sanctuary. She knew Father Davies was in his confessional, and a little later she was kneeling before him, listening to his gentle voice breathing advice, encouragement, forgiveness; then down through the gloom to the Crib, with an electric star hanging high above it. The memory of her mother was strong upon her. Again she seemed to feel the tender hand leading her, a wondering child, to this spot on the on his and I call Christmas Eves of long ago.

cation—struggle—this! She had no belief that he had deliberately intended to injure, much less to kill, a man who had never harmed him. But the result was the same as this tended on his face, her mind but the result was the same as this tended on his face, her mind but the result was the same as this tended in the result was the same as the result was the same as the result was the same as the result was the result was the same as the result was the same as the result was the resul rose and passed out into the frosty air. As she turned into the svenue, to climb which was now proving a severe test for Judy, she saw, a short distance ahead, a man leaning against an electric light pole. His the wind was driving it in a pile around his feet. Occasionally he would lift his head and make a move he

> for a moment at her in surprise; then removing his hat, approached.
>
> His face was haggard and the compared with the tender, lovely glow of the ameteyst! I had put the His face was haggard and the misery of his eyes touched her heart. "Put on your hat!" she command-

ed, as the snow began to whiten his black hair. "What is the matter? black hair. "What is the matter Are you sick? I am a physicisn." There was something in her brusque but womanly manner that roused the

"I believe some doctors do," he rejoined.

"Then perhaps you will tell me why you are standing in the snow?" Because one place is the same to me as another!" he confessed. She had been studying him under the light, and saw that he was no ordinary piece of human flotsam; that it was not medicine or money he need times, as if I can't face the people ed, but a little kindness.
"Do you live here?" she next

'I am a stranger in a strange

land," he replied. d," he replied.

That is a bad condition to be in Christmas Eve," she rejoined, mind busy. Her sister would now in the Doctor's eyes, regarding on Christmas Eve," she rejoined, her mind busy. Her sister would not be at home as she was spending the night with Alice, whose new "See here!" she cried. "I believe the night with Alice, whose new cook is something of a marvel."

gladness, as he cried. "Why Doctor—"

"Nothing of the sort—just selfishness!" she contradicted, "I shouldn't feel comfortable if I read in the morning you had been frozen to swered hopefully. death. I have to come this way The snow had be

daily, often nightly, and I want no ghost haunting that post!" He had taken his place beside her, and as a second start was made, he became instantly interested in the automobile, and grasped its trouble.
"A good overhauling would set her
up all right," he said. "She's been

a bully little old car, I bet!" "It I were to tell you of some of the good that Judy—that's her name for him. —bas done, you would wonder at it!

If you want to give real pleasure take a bunch of chaps off the street

rides to my poor people.' During dinner Dr. Emma found the puzzle of the young man increasing. His clothes were of the latest cut, "Here you are!" she said suddenly, stopping the car with a jerk. "I don't know what's bringing you to it was plain that carelessness in their regard was recent. guage evinced good breeding and he carried the unmistakable air of one whose life hitherto had been care-

"I know you are wondering about me, Doctor? At first, you thought I was drunk?" She nodded. "Then sick, penniless, perhaps. Finally, friendless and you took me in."

friendless and you took me in."

"Thereby proving myself a good Christian!" she added, and he laughed, for he was looking into her gold brown eyes, and their light was fascinating.

"Thereby proving myself a good Christian!" she weaking at the care,

"Looking at the care,

"Coming out of a patient's house late in the atternoon and stopping to gaze in admiration at her new car,

she heard a familiar voice saying:

"Thereby proving myself a good Christian!" he added, and he is a good care in a dealth of the care,

"Thereby proving myself a good Christian!" he added, and he is a good care in a dealth of the care,

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"Thereby proving myself a good Christian!" he added, and he is a good care in a dealth of the care,

"Thereby proving myself a good christian!" he added, and he is a good care in a dealth of the name of a big automobile firm in a northern city.

"Coming out of a patient's house gaze in admiration at her new car, she heard a familiar voice saying:

"Thereby proving myself a good christian!" he added, and he is a good care in a dealth of the name of a big automobile firm in a northern city.

"Thereby proving myself a good christian!" he added, and he is a good care in a dealth of the care, and the care, and

mitted. "And while I am none of the objects of pity you first thought me, still I am in a bad fix. You won't laugh at me, if I tell you a story—a love story? Doctors are said to be hard-hearted where it is a case of love."

"Never a laugh!" she vowed, but he saw the mirth in her eyes.

"I don't care if you do!" he announced. "Perhaps you will pre-scribe a remedy—tell me if I should go home and face it out, or hit the go home and face it out, or hit the trail for the West. Last summer a girl from here visited my home city. She was the one girl for me. She completed my life. I think you can recognize your mate at twenty-one as well as at thirty-two. The famil-ite on both sides approved the match ies on both sides approved the match so there wasn't a thing to bother us. However, Marjory would not give a decided answer. She said we should take time to think about it, and I had to let it go at that. We corresponded and I never felt any doubt of her love. She said if we found no change in our affection, I was to come to see her at Christmas. Early in December I asked to come and she said I might. I knew what that meant—and—I couldn't keep my happiness to myself. Everybody

and it is then I love them most. So when I knew I might buy the ring I searched the shops until I found the amethyst I wanted."

exclaimed the Doctor,

sighting the tragedy.
"You may well say that!" he cried clutching his hands. Why did no body tell me what girls expected forward, only to fall back into his old | But what's the use of trying to blame anyone? She told me in one breath that she loved me, was ready to "Drunk, of course!" thought the Doctor. "But I can't go home and leave him standing there in the snow!" She guided the car to the off! And yet what is there in a thought of her dearest charm for me into the purchasing of that ring. There was something of herself in it for me. I saw her eyes—just as I would see your eyes in a topaz!"

"I tried to explain, but she wanted no explanation. I could not believe that she meant to cast me off and I bought the best diamond I could find. Pretty sick," he replied, "but not in the way that doctors can help," he replied smiling.

"How do you know that?" she demanded. "Do you think doctors can't see past their medicine chests?"

"How do you know that?" she demanded. "Do you think doctors can't see past their medicine chests?" am a tight wad-and she ought to know better than that!"

"Perhaps she meant that you showed a disregard of conventions? suggested the Doctor. "The conventional means so much to some people.

But go on !"

"That is all!" he said wearily. 'But what am I to do? It seems, at back home—go on living there, with all hope of happiness gone. Yet to pull up and leave is hard too. Father rather looks for me to go into the business with him, and mother

baby prevented the usual Christmas that girl loves you. I also believe that girl loves you. I also believe she is a little fool—a little romantic as a matter of course if she were to fool! She has probably read more bring home a stranger to share their novels than are good for her, and pre festive meal. "Suppose," she added, "you come home with me? There is only father and the new ing for you. Go out to her tonight, tell her you love her-somehow She caught his boyish surprise and ladness, as he cried.

feel before you leave she will be a king for that amethyst ring, with her arms around your neck !"

"My name is Frazier, Will Frazier, this is wonderfully good of you!"
"Nothing of the northing to the fears returned "And I the

'Come back at 11 o'clock tomorrow and we'll try another plan," she an-

The snow had been a light one and was melting before the bright sun of Christmas morning. Dr. Emma, standing at the window, was thinking that in a short time she would bring out Judy to take her father over to Alice's where they were to spend the day. But she would not leave until after 11, for if things had gone wrong with the young fellow, he would want to find her waiting

"I'd like to shake that same Mar. jory!" she thought. "Throwing away a clean, strong, young love, for a whim!" Then she saw a handsome new automobile stopping before the

door. When she admitted the driver, he handed her a letter.

"My dear Doctor Fenton," she read, "I am sorry that I cannot see you again to thank you for what you have done for me and Marjory. we are starting on our honeymoon and the train leaves in an hour. am sending you one of our latest models for a Christmas gift—both to show my appreciation and to allow Judy to begin her good work of giving joy-rides to your poor. I want to add that she never did and will never do a better deed than when she carried a certain person to your home last night. If ever you need a friend, just send for me at the ad dress on the card, which I enclose, Devoutedly your friend, William Frazier. P. S. You were right: she

Frazier. P. S. You were is wearing the amethyst!

moon! Think of the possible disruption of the solar system! Merry Christmas! Is it really and truly

'I suppose it is, Dr. O'Neill, but l can't realize it. It is like one of those stories you read in the December magazines.' "Tell me about it! Don't you se

I am dying of curiosity ?" Rather incoherently for one usual ly so self-possessed, she related the

"Wonders will never cease!" he cried. "Imagine Dr. Emma Fenton giving instructions to a lover as how to go about bringing his sweetheart to her senses! What was it now that you said to him?"

"Why," and she flung up her head,
"I told him to go to that silly giel
and say to her: 'See here, my dear,
you've got to quit acting like a child!
You know that I love you with all
my heart, and you love me. If you think I am going to submit to your spoiling our lives for a notion of yours, you are very much mistaken!

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CANADA LONDON

What do you think of them?' "I think so much of them?"
I think so much of them, I am
going to appreciate them immediately! See here, my dear, you've got
to quit acting like a child! You heart, and you also know '(I'm taking a long shot on the next statement) 'you love me! If you think I am going to submit to your spoiling our two lives, for any notion of yours you are very much mistaken! You are going to marry me and you are going to do it right away! Do you hear me, Emma Fenton? I mean

Surprise, anger, then a great won-der showed on her uplitted face. "Get into this car!" he ordered.

"I have a case at the clinic. After that we are going down town and celebrate our engagement with a dinner at the Winton!"

But you can't run that car!" she gasped as she sprang into the driver's own. Likewise the Catholic soldiers of Canada. Go speak your words upon the fields where they fought and fell. Go visit St. Pat-

crowd gathering?" While waiting the arrival of the patient he measured her finger for Ottawa and gaze upon its flag of

the ring.
"I want a topaz," she said.
"Why topaz?" he inquired. She sighed. Twenty two, she thought,

'Oh! Just a fancy!"
'And I'm ahead a few hundred be cause of it." he said headlessly. "It will do to build a garage for my—our new machine," she added,

like himself scarcely knowing what And then because Nurse Dallas, who was young and romantic, had hung a sprig of mistletoe on the chandelier the ancient charm be-came operative and he took her in his arms and kissed her. - Anna C.

THE MENACE OF BIGOTRY

Under the above title, Bro. T. A. Browne replies to Mrs. C. J. Cameron, who in her address in the Baptist referred to the Catholic Church as the great menace in Canada today. To our mind Bro. Browne's reply is better than any that appeared in the daily press in Ottawa, but it was withheld, as it was thought nothing could be gained by a further discussion of the matter in the public press. We give Bro. Browne's reply in full. T. A. Browne is one of the leading Canadian poets his latest poem appears on another He joined our Council at the

recent initiation. With no intent to include that great body of Protestants, who, I am sure, resent the interjection of strife in our midst and are as keenly appre-hensive of the future of our country as myself. I desire to appeal against the real menace contained in the reported address of Mrs. C. J.

That -uch as Mrs. Cameron should come among us to stir the fire of racial and religious bigotry is a racial and religious bigotry is a matter of public concern. At all times such appeals should be con sidered undesirable, but human utterance is too limited to express the degradation of such an appeal projected while yet the world reands with acclaim at the victory of Justice, from sincere hearts of millions of men and women who believe and hope that the light of a new dispensation of generous dealing and

brotherhood has dawned. The same paper that bore the report of Mrs. Cameron's malicious and strife-producing address, contained also a letter from Otto H. Kahn, of New York, denouncing, under the caption, 'It Does Not Behoove," the dangerous character of such appeals on international relations as the despatch of the editor of the Baltimore Sun of recent memory. In the same ca egory stands the utterance of Mrs. Cameron, more sinister of purpose souls. Yet, he was experiencing what His Master had felt before him. cincts of the temple of Christ for its enunciation, and for the hopes of this young country I trust that the officials of McPnail Baptist Church were not cognizant of the nature of her message.

It is unnecessary for me to say we cannot build a Commonwealth founded on such appeals. Lacking in truth, lacking in honesty, devoid of knowledge, unfair to Protestantism, subversive to Government, it deserves but contempt, yet cannot go unchallenged lest to the unlearn ed it be construed as fact. It would be impossible to reply in detail to such an argument as Mrs. Cameron presents. One or two points if clearly disproven should be suffitor the whole chain is no stronger than the weakest link in her argament. The newspaper report states that Mrs. Cameron quoted to show "that the legislative and executive positions throughout Can ada are being filled with Roman Catholics." Let Mrs. Cameron note and remember: Where is the Catholic predominance in the present Union Government Cabinetpositions?

Said, "and who can hear 1?"

Because these people could not explain to understand they would not explain to executive positions throughout Can add are being filled with Roman Catholics." Let Mrs. Cameron note walk with Him no longer. Here we have the principal cause of unbelief, pride. The pride that is inherent in price. There is none. It is powerly almost the principal cause of unbelief, pride. The pride that is inherent in though you have been in perfect that is inherent in the number of splendid athletes who her argument. The newspaper re-port states that Mrs. Cameron quoted There is none. It is overwhelmingly aman, manifesting itself in one form or Protestant. Where the majority in another, if not overcome, will make epidemic? How many of them, do members of Parliament? There is him an unbeliever. He will not give none. There is no predominance in Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, not perceive and understand. He But suppose you are a sister or a

When his eyes see and his ears hear It does not seem possible that the he believes to exist. What his reason accepts he believes to be true. stupendous events that should be still vivid to all minds, should so easily be lost in the clouds of bigotry. As for the things of faith he cannot humble himself to grant their real-Mrs. Cameron, you might have re-membered that he who led the ity or veracity. armies of Democracy to glorious vic-LACK OF INTEREST tory against the menace of Protestant Germany, was Ferdinand Foch, splendid soldier and knightly Catholic gentleman; that Mercier, than whose name no brighter shall shine

in all the galaxy of those who resisted oppression, was a Cardinal of that

Church which you with poor patriot-

ism and poorer facts decry. The bayonets of those millions of Catho-

of their dead who sleep in Flanders

fields and fields of France, of Italy and other battle grounds, who went

seal our all too apparent differences and cover them with the blessed mantle of sacrifice and service nobly

creed may more harmonious grow.

CAUSES OF UNBELIEF

gathering of people professing the same religion, Judaism, and, to out-

case it makes no impression what-soever, not even beginning to take

of the Holy Spirit as found in Isaias

'For the heart of this people is

and hear with their ears, and under

stand with their heart, and should be converted, and I should heal them."

(Acts 28, 27) This rejection of the truth must have wounded the heart

of Paul, filled as it was with zeal for

Many times it had fallen to the lot of

Our Saviour Himself to suffer this

pain. Particularly keen it must have been on that day when He preached to His followers for the first time

the discourse on the Bread of Life

He was standing by the shore of the

Sea of Galilee, surrounded by a great gathering of eager listeners. He was telling them of the wonderful

gifts that He would give them. They were to receive nothing less than His own Body and Blood to eat

and drink for the salvation of their souls. And as He concluded that

vast multitude that had followed

Evidently then there exists

root.

Unbelief may also be attributed to Unbelief may also be attributed to lack of interest. A person may become so immersed in the material and be so firmly grasped by the world that he takes no interest in anything else. He does not ever think of considering the things of faith. The world is too much with him, so much, in fact, that it crowds ont thoughts of every that it crowds ont thoughts of every thing beyond it, if they ever succeed lic boys in the armies of England, France, Belgium, Italy, United States ed in gaining an entrance into his mind. He knows that he is living in this life; he cannot feel so carand Australia, were they a menace to liberty and Democracy? Those boys were and are devoted sons of the tain about a life beyond this. So he reasons that it is better for him Church and they have a right to know wherein their patriotism is to live this life for all it is worth weaker and less sturdy than your and let the chances of a future life take care of themselves. This, however, is not a very good gamble, the risk involved being too great. It would be an evidence of real wisdom on his part if he reversed his decision. Let him accept the prin-Ottawa and gaze upon its flag of service; there are leaves upon it, ciples of faith and adhere to them hundreds of them, and every one represents a human heart that shirked no service at his country's firmly in this life. Then, even sup posing that the whole scheme of faith should turn out to be a human call. So might you visit each Cath-olic Church in turn and kneeling invention having no foundation in reality, he will have lost nothing. there you might pray forgiveness of those whom you villify when you utter base calumnies against the On the contrary, even in such a case, he will have gained. For belief even in this life is more conduc-ive to peace and happiness than Church that nurtured them and gave them to their country. Is there not unbelief. enough of suffering and grieving human hearts bearing the memories

Besides these two classes of unbelievers there are others who do not believe because the light of faith has never yet shone upon them. They are dwellers in parts practiforth from Protestant and Catholic homes to make us with to heal and cally unknown, where the Gospel of Christ has never yet penetrated. They are living in ignorance of the Heaven sent message because no man has delivered it to them. They shared and so hoping that out of suffering we of different race and are unbelievers, but through no fault of their own. With them unbelief is a misfortune.

I resent with all my soul the intro-duction of the old slanders of divi-On the other hand there are others, sion which are just to none and a calamity to all."—The Pilot, Bayswater Council K. of C. dwellers on life's highways, who have received the message of the Gospel. They have heard and have believed. For a time they have lived up to their belief. But through their own negligence the faith has grown cold in their hearts until after a time they have ceased to believe. The light of faith, shining brightly at first, through carelessness, has slowly Rome, undertook to discourse once more to the Jews dwelling there upon Christ and His doctrine. There grown dimmer and finally has gone out leaving them in darkness. They have now entered the class of culcame to him upon this occasion great numbers to learn something about pable unbelievers. With these unbelief is a curse. It is a curse bethe new sect that had lately sprung cause they have deliberately rejected the greatest gift that God could give And St. Luke, in relating this event, concludes with the significant remark that "Some believed the things that were said; but some believed not." Here we have a them. And surely no one will say

that such as these are blessed. This danger of the loss of faith should fill us with terror, for it is the greatest sin that can be committed. We can avoid this danger ward appearances, all equally dis-posed to receive the Word of God. Yet, what do we find? The seed in by guarding carefully the precious gift that has been bestowed upon us. Unless we continually live up one case falls upon good ground and brings forth fruit, while in another to the practices of our holy faith and actions, we shall slowly deteriorate From small sins we will pass to great sins and from the loss of God's some difference. There is something present in the first instance that is grace to the loss of every tie that binds us to Him. Then, indeed, will we be in a ad state, a state from wanting in the second. Both could not have been equally disposed. One which we shall be able to extricate must have been prepared to believe, while the other was hardened in heart or totally indifferent. ourselves only by the most officult and persevering efforts. Experience has taught that a consistent refusal And as these unbelievers departed to co-operate with the grace of God St. Paul applied to them the words causes after a time a hardening of the heart that is well nigh incurable. We have been spared the misgrown gross, and with their ears have they heard heavily and their fortune of infidelity; deliver us, O eyes they have shut; lest perhaps they should see with their eyes,

Lord, from this curse of a osta-v In our daily petitions to Our Heavenly Father we should include a few words in behalf of all classes of un believers. Let us pray for those who despising God's precepts, have rejected Him, for the return of the prodigal children who have abandoned Him, for the conversion of never known Him and for ourselves that we may never desert Him, bu may remain to our dving day 's rong in the faith."-Brooklyn Tablet.

A COMPARISON

Isn't it strange how many Catho lic parents interfere with their children when the latter wish to become sisters or priests? What does this world offer that is worth seeking? If you become rich, one panic may wipe out every cent. If you gain great power, a single war m. y reduce Him faithfully for so long a time shook their heads in doubt and denial and deliberately turned away from Him. "This is a hard saying, "they said, "and who can hear it?"

said, "and who can hear it?"

none. There is no predominance in Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatche wan, Alberta or British Columbia, nor in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Is there a Catholic Premier in any province outside of Quebec? I think not. Nor does Catholic predominance exist in the various departments of provinces, save Quebec, or in the Dominion Government as a whole, Does Mrs. Cameron come to speak fronth? If not, with what intent of the control of Does Mrs. Cameron come to speak from God and he may even be doubt-truth? If not, with what intent fulas to whether there is a God. He vain society, the ruler of some comes she? To quote again: "The is living the life of the senses R man Catholic Church is the great. These and his falluble reasons he regards as the criterion of truth. The comes she? To quote again: "The is living the life of the senses mighty nation? Isn't it true that, when one is in the state of grace, every trouble is sweetened with the

thought that it can be made a step ping-stone to a higher place in heaven? Isn't it true that troubles accepted as gifts from God enabling you to obtain greater glory are sometimes things to be welcomed instead of shunned? Doesn't it mean something to know that, when you are nursing an influeza patient or relieving his eins, out of sheer love of God, you are going to obtain a reward greater than worldlings can possibly conceive? Wouldn't you rejoice at the opportunity to

offer yourself in martyrdom to your duty Parents, if you are seeking the happiness of your children, what is more sensible, to seek it here, where constant experience shows it can never be obtained in completeness, or to seek it in eternity, where it can never end and where, our religion assures us, it surpasses our wildest hopes?—Denver Register.

STRANGER THAN FICTION

Two men who are resting in a dugout to escape the heavy shelling of the enemy for a few minutes cannot see each other in the blackness, but with that spirit of "camaraderie" so common out there, although they are total strangers, begin to chat. exchanging the numbers of their battalions, which happen to be both Canadian and in the same brigade, one says:

But you're not a Johnny Canuck; vou talk like an Englishman. "That may be; I was born in England. But I am a Canadian. I've

"Indeed! I was in Canada only three years. W'ere'd you come from in old England?"

"Faversham, Kent."
"Faversham! Well, I'm blowed!
Tha's my 'ome. What the 'll's yer

name?"
"Reggie Roberts."

"W'y, blime me, I'm your brother Bill!

Affectionate greeting followed, then explanations. The elder brother had gone out to Alberta seventeen years before, while the younger was still at school. Correspondence had stopped as it often does with men. Fourteen years later the other boy went out to Ontario. When the war broke out they en-listed in different regiments, and they met after seventeen vears' separa tion in the dark entrance to a dug-

Told by Capt. R. J. Mahion, in his book, "A Surgeon in Arms" (Apple-ton), a story of a medical officer's experience in the war.

Taught by the history of former ages, we know very well that it is not progress in the arts and sciences, but the degree of zeal rather applied to the better knowing and observance of the law of Christ, which has brought salvation to nations wander. ing from the way of righteouness and kept them from destruction.

To forgiv and not forgit iz like giving a man a receipt in full without signing yure name to it.-Josh Bill



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LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1919

A BIT OF ENGLISH HISTORY AND ITS LESSON

In his "Short History of the Eng lish People" G. K. Chesterton writes:

transformation through which the external relations of Eng land passed at the end of the seven teenth century is symbolized by two and definite very separate and definite steps; the first the accession of a Dutch king and the second the accession of William of a German king. . . . William of Orange was like a gun dragged into

a breach in a wall; George of Hanover was simply some thing stuffed into a hole in the wall English aristocrats, who practically admitted that they were stopping it with rubbish. William was in private conviction a Calvinist; nobody knew or cared what George was except that liberty." he was not a Catholic. William was at home the party republican magis-trate of what had once been a purely republican experiment. George was when he was at home pretty much what the King of the Cannibal Islands was when he was at homesavage personal ruler scarcely logi cal enough to be called a despot William was a man of acute if narrow intelligence; George was a man of no intelligence. . . . William was married to a Stuart, and ascended the throne hand in hand with a Stuart; he was a familiar figure and already a part of our royal family something that had scarcely been seen there before; something never mentioned in mediaeval or Renas-

tions a Hotteutot—the barbarian from beyond the Rhine." "The reign of Queen Anne, which covers the period between these two of transition. It is the bridge between the time when the aristocrats were at least weak enough to call in a strong man to help them, and the ne when they were strong enough deliberately to call in a weak man ism. who would allow them to help them-

cence writing, except as one men

The Reformation-whether religions convictions or religious theories had anything to do with it or not -founded in England a new and abnormally powerful aristocracy and destroyed the institutions of the poor, the monasteries and the guilds: and in an ever-increasing degree destroyed "everything that could be held, directly or indirectly, by the people, in spite of such an aristo-"It was the basis of all the problems now connected with Capital and Labor."

In the recent great reaction against Capitalism and class privilege in who would allow them to help them-England it is again from Germany that English social reformers drew all their inspiration. "Indeed the whole English life of this period," (of recent social roforms), writes Protestant, are made eligible for the Chesterton in his History, "was over-British Crown is told in a letter re- of moral courage, and the assertion shadowed by Germany. We had cently offered for sale in London, of the rights of freemen against now reached for good or evil, the final fulfilment of that gathering of Halifax, on the 4th June, 1706, ligion. influence which began to grow on us from Hanover to Lord Godolphin, in the seventeenth century. . German metaphysics had thinned our theology, so that many a man's 1918.

most solemn conviction about Good Friday was that Friday was named after Freya. The Higher Criticism had entered our ethics as well as our theology. . . . We had come to believe that all light came from Luther and Lutheran Germany, was a dung-heap fated to decay-a

said and sung stirred, and stepped across the border of Belgium. Then were spread out before men's eyes all the benefits of his organization ; then we beheld under a lifting daybreak what light we had followed to refashion ourselves."

No one has paid finer tribute to the rights and privileges of English-the courage and capacity of Englishmen. I told her the last was to semen (he scorns the Teutonic and misleading term "Anglo-Saxon") in recognizing the issue of the War all the care, and all the wisdom to victory. But he fears the dead hand of Germanism still on English social life, fears that "the retreating savage may leave behind recital it enacts that "the Princess him the soul of savagery "which is Sophia, Electress and Dutchess slavery.

" Under all its mask of machinery and instruction, the German regimentation of the poor was a relapse of barbarians into slavery. .

"I can see no escape from it for our-

selves in the ruts of our present reforms, but only by doing what the mediaevals did after the other barbarian defeat; beginning, by the guilds and small independent groups, gradually to restore the personal property of the poor and the personal freedom of the family. If the Eng. lish really attempt that—the English have at least shown in the War to any one who doubted it that they have not lost the courage and capacity of their fathers-they can carry it through if they will. If they do a papist or profess the Popish relignot do so, if they continue to move only with the dead momentum of the advantage of a natural born subject social discipline which we learnt from of England, but every such person Germany, there is nothing before us but what Mr. Belloc, the discoverer alien born out of the allegiance of of this great sociological drift, has the Queen of England to all intents called the Servile State. And there and purposes whatsoever." are moods in which a man, considering that conclusion of our story, is become normal to the nation, Cheshalf-inclined to wish that the wave terton remarks it produced personal of Teutonic barbarism had washed types not only of aristocracy but of out us and our armies together; and chivalry. But their fear and hatred that the world should never know of "Popery" was inspired much less anything more of the last of the Eng- by any religious consideration than

Evidently in the mind of this great English writer and thinker the hindered the ever-increasing power struggle with German savagery is not yet over. The distressing social invested them. The monarchy insoproblems of the England of today he far as it was a curb on their opprestraces to the religion England im. sive action never recovered its power ported from Germany which led to The reaction of the despoiled people the importation of a German dynasty and has been followed by German It is to be hoped that in the great reintellectual domination.

Every page of Mr. Chesterton's book evinces a deep and wide reading of history; and it is by those who are well read in the history of the past that his comprehensive review of events, their bearing and their present-day effects, will be fully appreciated. Of course his conclusions clash with the Protestant tradition but so do all modern developments, reign kings, is therefore the time none more strikingly than the Great War itself unless it be the no less real war between the dispossessed working man and that bastard one dare discuss the subject, let him child of the Reformation-Capital. point out ever so courteously that

> Mr. Chesterton necessarily assumes a knowledge of those facts of history which his comprehensive survey nor the object of his History of the ing into such historical details.

It is interesting, therefore, and of those which fits into Mr. Chesterover the Crown to the House of Hanover was the work of the new aristocracy grown "strong enough deliberately to call in a weak man | Catholic Church but who claim the selves."

How the naturalization of the German Electress of Hanover was evade the law with impunity. effected, and her descendants being written by Charles Montague, Earl Methodism rampant as a State re-

in great pomp and state to the petty sumption or assertion that Prohibicourt, the presentation of the Queen's | tion bone dry is the only alternative letter and his representation of to the abuses of the license system is Anne's concern for the family of the of the same order. "Electorice," he proceeds:

whose science was still purging disposition, the Queen had lately passed those Acts of Parliament of which I brought authentick copies, exemplified under the Great Seal. "And as a proof of that gracious Then I presented one of them to her, and told her that was an Act to disdung heap with a cock crowing on it.

"He in whose honor all had been proceeding to naturalize any persons not meet with the approval in some that law, which had been once before dispenced with in respect to H. R. H. were spread out before men's eyes the Prince of Denmark and in no the Prince of Denmark and in no other instance that I remembered. of the hysterical declamation of a to be in at the time he is replying to herselfe, and all her descendants, that and after what image we had labored it was the highest compliment that test against total prohibition which he and after what image we had labored the Queen and the People of England pointed out would, it carried out in thought, charitable in word, just in

cure the settlement of the Crown to her and her family, it contained several matters and was contrived with and in developing those innate the Queen and the Nation could exnational qualities that finally led to victory. But he fears the in the Protestant line."

The Act itself (4&5 Anne, Chapter xvi.) is a curiosity. After a long dowager of Hanover, and the issue of her body born or hereafter to be born, shall be to all intents and purposes whatsoever deemed, taken esteemed natural born subjects of this kingdom, as if the said princess and the issue of her body, and all persons lineally descending from her. born or hereafter to be born, had been born within this realm of Eng. land, any law, statute, matter or thing whatsoever to the contrary nothwithstanding."

A proviso is added respecting persons naturalized by the Act becoming "papists."

"Every person and persons who shall be naturalized by virtue of this Act of Parliament and shall become ion, shall not enjoy any benefit or shall be adjudged and taken as an

When the new aristocracy had lish, except that they died for by the desire to conserve the riches which came to them through the Great Pillage and to exercise unwith which that ill-gotten wealth was long in coming ; but it has come. construction that is bound to come that it will be from mediaeval Merry England instinct with the spirit of the Catholic faith and not from Germany that inspiration and guidance will be sought. Otherwise the restoration may be as ruthless as the despoilment, and as disastrous to religion-what is left of it-in England.

VINOPHOBIA

Prohibition! On this depend the whole law and the prophets. Let anythere are fundamental principles of excommunicated by pharisaical min. Baker that he says: isters of the Gospel who rail against right to impose by legislation the chief tenet of their own creed on all who are not wealthy enough to

However there is some evidence of

The cool assumption or even asser-Queen Anne's Lord High Treasurer. tion that those opposed to Prohibi-Magg's Catalogue 373 item 2821, Dec. | tion are in favor of all the abuses of the liquor traffic is characteristic of After referring to his introduction the modern pharisees; and the as-

A marked copy of the Ottawa Cititolerance of clerical politicians-a before they were qualify'd according to quarters accorded to other manifestations of that spirit.

Atterwards I gave her the other Act and told her that was to naturalize Cardinal Gibbons for his recent pro-Cardinal Gibbons for his recent protest against total prohibition which he could pay them, in giving them all the intolerant spirit of fanaticism now

in evidence, interfere with the free exercise of religion inasmuch as it would make the celebration of the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass impossible.

These are samples of Rev. Mr. Baker's "impassioned eloquence:"

"Let Heaven be made more remote from, and Perdition brought nearer to the abodes of men because the church needs wine for sacramental purposes.

ordained of God to be a source of strength and inspiration and comfort to men, and any humanly devised element which robs them of this will of God and cannot command His

"It is a libel on God and our Divine Master, Jesus Christ, to even hint that the presence of God's hint that the presence of greatest enemy is essential to true worship. What a limitation to set upon the God of Love and Purity! What an insult to thinking men and omen to ask us to believe it? this strong language? The occasion demands it. My one regret is that I cannot command language strong enough to express my true feelings

And Mr. Baker is presumably a Bible Christian. Perhaps German higher criticism may come to his aid otherwise we should imagine that he would find it difficult to reconcile his 'true feelings" with those of "our Divine Master Jesus Christ" on the occasion of His first miracle thus related in the second chapter of the Gospel according to St. John.

And the third day, there was marriage in Cana of Galilee: and the mother of Jesus was there. And Jesus also was invited, and

His disciples, to the marriage.

And the wine failing, the Mother of Jesus saith to Him: They have no

and Jesus saith to her: Woman. what is that to me or to thee? My hour is not yet come. His mother saith to the waiters

Now there were set there six water pots of stone according to the manner of the purifying of the Jews, containing two or three measures a

Jesus saith to them: fill the waterpots with water and they filled them up to the brim.

And Jesus saith to them: Draw out now, and carry to the chief that one may witness at a pontifical steward of the feast. And they ceremony, and which is the exprescarried it.

And when the chief steward had tasted the water made wine, and knew not whence it was, but the waiters knew who had drawn the waiters knew who had drawn the water, the chief stangard callett the water: the chief steward calleth the thraldom the Church has rescued bridegroom And saith to bim: every man at

that which is worse. But thou hast

Jesus in Cana of Galilee; and manifested his glory, and his disciples devil, that ridicule Christian modesty believed in Him

took "the humanly devised elements" about us? personal liberty involved, that even of bread and wine and made them the rights of conscience and the free | the elements of the Sacrament and exercise of religion may be endan- Sacrifice of the Eucharist. However takes for granted; neither the scope gered, that to make the State the great the difference in the meaning source and final arbiter of moral and scope of His words; even reduc-English people permits his entering principles is to open the way to the ing the Eucharist to a mere commemmost odious of all tyrannies and to oration of the Last Supper for the surrender those liberties which are last nineteen centuries there has may be useful as well, to supply one the glory and the fruit of Christian never been any doubt that our for good by refusing to accept any civilization, in a word let any divine Lord used bread and wine in ton's general outline and which one dare to exercise private its institution and that He ordained did not conform to the ideals of their looms large in its effect on subse. judgment on the matter of Pro- bread and wine for its celebration, heavenly patron. quent English history. Handing hibition and he is forthwith Has a new revelation come to Mr.

the fancied political power of the Divine Master, Jesus Christ, to even hint that the presence of God's greatest enemy is essential to true worship,"

> If wine is "God's greatest enemy" how does Mr. Baker explain Christ's use of it? What thinks Mr. Baker of Christ? Whose son is He? Does Mr. Baker (and he is but a type) really those who scornfully referred to Jesus as a "wine-bibber" ?

> would have told our Lord that—but cause of temperance.

We should always enter into the Madame de Sevigne. To save our soul we must be pure

conduct.

AN INTERESTING DEBATE BY THE GLEANER

"Resolved that women should not submit to the dictates of fashion." This was the subject of a debate that was argued at a recent meeting of the Children of Mary. It is a source of gratification that such a subject should have been chosen by the young ladies. If the Holy Name Society had selected this topic of discussion we would not have attached much importance to that, for men are always ready to reform others But the matter assumes a real Sinn ministry is absolutely foreign to the Fein aspect when the fair debaters attack a proposition that so intimately concerns themselves. Moreover the fact that the question has entered the academic arena is a happy augury that it will soon make itself felt in the practical sphere. The arguments pro and con that were set forth would, we feel, be of general interest.

The leader of the affirmative began her defence by bringing into play her heavy artillery. She argued that as members of a sodality they must necessarily view this question from a Catholic standpoint. There were three great Magna Chartas of their feminine liberty. As daughters of the Church and as Children of Mary they were free by that freedom wherewith Christ hath made them free; while as Canadian citizens they shared in that civil emancipation which legal enactment had conferred upon their sex.

To the Catholic Church woman owes the proud position that she holds in the world today. It was the Church which raised her up from the degraded state to which paganism had reduced her and made her a queen in her own household. It was the Church that gave birth to that hatsoever He shall say to you, do Christian chivalry that gloried in the honor that it paid to woman from the queen on her throne to the hare. foot peasant girl. Now, our modern fashions are not a creation of the Church. If they were they would not so often be at variance with good taste, as we may judge from the pleasing harmony of color and design ceremony, and which is the expression of the Church's sense of beauty. woman. Would not, therefore, argued first setteth forth good wine, and the champion of the affirmative, when men have well drunk, then Catholic wives and daughters be guilty of criminal folly if they subthe good wine until now.

This beginning of miracles did mitted to the dictates of the emissaries of the world, the flesh and the and that are responsible for so much And again at the last Supper Jesus |of the sorrow and sin that we see

As Children of Mary she reminded her hearers that it was their privilege and their duty to clothe themselves in the humility, the modesty, of themselves which they now considthe simplicity and the dignity of the was incumbent upon them as an organized society to use their influence fashion that they instinctively felt

franchise had been granted they the youth of today. "It is a libel on God and our should use this new weapon to free themselves from the undue control of men in the matter of fashion. They should no longer allow Worth of Paris to dictate the design of their dresses nor the Shoemskers Association the height of their boots.

The leader of the negative opened up the attack with a veritable shower think that he knows more than the of machine gun bullets and shrapnel omniscient because divine Christ shells. No mere man could attempt whom he still calls the Divine Master? to reproduce her description of the gives place in its latest issue to an Or would Mr. Baker not be amongst dowdy creatures into which the leader of the affirmative would have Politics," which is nothing more or women transformed. What more less than a rehash of the old, vulgar If Jesus Christ dared to perform in beautiful sight, she exclaimed, than stock calumnies against the Catholic Canada in this year of our Lord the a company of fashionably dressed Church. What the editor of "Rural miracle of the wedding feast of women! Like a well kept flower Canada" thinks along political lines deliberate judgment of a two thirds Cana these meek and lowly garden or a street of magnificent is of no particular consequence, and majority of the American people, or ministers who call Him Master houses and lawns they are pleasing is his own affair even if it were. would have him arrested and to the eye; and as a house on that But if a paper professedly devoted fined or imprisoned! It they were street with blue trimmings and a to the interests of the farmers of zen is the occasion for recording present at the Last Supper they background of yellow would be an Canada deems it part of that mission ple have never had an opportunity to eyesore, so is one who ignores fash- to slander a large section of the we shall not follow these unbalanced ion in a company of well dressed farming community, and to make its men who still call themselves dis. people. The good of trade and the columns the vehicle for a vulgar ciples of Christ and ministers of His development of many industries de-Gospel further in their fanatical and mand, she argued, that we accept blasphemous intemperance in the the dictates of fashion; for the de- known widely. Canada has entered signers would not create nor the sured that the public would accept for the iconoclast and the instate of mind a person is supposed them. Fashion did not limit woman cendiary. to one particular style of garment, as there was always a variety of materials and of designs from which each Toronto Star a few days ago illusials and of designs from which each one could select what she deemed trated the workings of a once popular hibition Amendment seek to justify most suitable and becoming to her- fashion in journalism which, though it, they are obliged to appeal to in-

cultured people it would be presumpof this standard dress that the Bol- ated to prejudge and prejudice to (This shell caused great consternation in the ranks of the affirmative in the negative's own trench.)

The second defender of the citadel reminded the last speaker that she was training her guns upon an imaginary fortification, that the position of the affirmative was not that two ago. women should ignore all modern fashions but that they should not accept them unless they met with their personal approval. She then proceeded to point out the physical and economic evils that arise from the tyranny of fashion, instancing how women suffer from corns, bunions, indigestion and colds as the price of their being considered stylishly attired, while the poor father and husband is condemned to a life of labor in order to provide his wife and daughters each year with the latest creations in dress.

The second speaker for the negative began her attack in force. She had no sympathy for the stingy men who would let their wives wear the same old hat if fashion did not come to their rescue. Modern styles of dress she considered most conducive to health. Why should a lady's skirt gather microbes from the street and hamper her in the healthful exercise of walking. A low-necked dress was rarely ever responsible for a cold, said she, and she added this ingenious argument that it had a decided advantage over the collar and brooch in the matter of administering first aid in case of accident. As a parting shot she reminded her hearers that grudge of some sort was transparent. it was very well for the wealthy to ignore fashion, but that those who had to earn their living must be may to some seem trifling, but having fashionably dressed in order to get a regard to the community in which position. What chance would a we live with its accumulated heriyoung lady have of obtaining a tage of prejudice and misconception school if she presented herself before of everything Catholic it is, we the board of trustees with a hat that submit, quite the reverse. The practurned up at the back and a waist tice indicated was under any circumthat was worn in the days of Queen stances never anything but ungener-Ann? When the leader of the affirmative

came forward for the five minute rebuttal it was easy to see that she time popularity with a certain class was well supplied with ammunition, but the time limit permitted her to launch but a couple of hand grenades. She asked the two doughty champions of fashion to remember how they laughed at the styles worn by their grandmothers, and warned them that their grandchildren would laugh just as heartily at the pictures ered so charming. As to the prospec-Virgin of Nazareth. Moreover, it tive teacher, she was fully convinced that a sensible school board would select not the one who might sit for modern fashion plate, but rather her whose tasteful and simple attire would give evidence of that intelligence, individuality and culture so much needed in the instructors of

> As we go to press an armistice has been agreed upon, but there seems to be as much chance of arriving at a final solution of the question as there is that the Peace Conference will usher in the millenium.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

"RURAL CANADA," a periodical catering to the farming community, article entitled "Trouble Ahead in well that it should be known, and in favor of a national Prohibition known widely. Canada has entered Amendment. No President was ever upon the period of reconstruction manufacturers would not produce and of expansion, and there should great party has ever gone to victory various styles unless they were as be no place within its boundaries or defeat on that issue. No car

self. Moreover, said she, as the not unhappily entirely obsolete, the creators of fashion are educated and paper in question had been thought to have outgrown. Of this practice tion on our part not to accept their of giving to despatches or to news models. (The affirmative actually let items sensational headings which that pass, but in this case perhaps it convey an impression wholly foreign was bliss not to be too wise.) I sup- to the matter which follows it would pose, she concluded, that the leader be difficult to speak in terms too of the opposition would be in favor severe, especially where it is calculsheviki would introduce into Canada. the shallow or ignorant any indivi-She would have us all think alike and dual institution or class in the dress alike as they do in Germany. community. Such was the little by play indulged in by the Star (whether deliberately or out of mere smartbut it seemed to us that it exploded ness on the part of reporter or newseditor we do not undertake to say) in regard to an unfortunate accident which happened at the Refuge of Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd in that city a week or

> WITH THE details of the accident we are not here concerned. It is being investigated as to its circumstances by the proper authorities as it should be, and the issue can be awaited with confidence by the general public as well as by those more directly interested. But the action of the Star's editor or reporter should not be allowed to pass without criticism.

> THE REPORTER'S recital of the evidence which dealt with the attempted escape of one of the inmates and the resulting fall which proved fatal, was headed in display type: "Says life in the Institution was a Living Death," leaving it to the reader glancing hastily through his paper to assume that that was the gist of the matter which followed. So far from this being the case the evidence of the inmates examined was of a directly contrary character. All spoke in the highest terms of their treatment by the Sisters in charge, the only discordant voice being that of a hearsay witness who apparently had never been near the Refuge personally, and whose possession of a

> THE MATTER of our animadversion ous and unfair; under present cir cumstances it is despicable in the extreme, notwithstanding its oldof newspr per correspondents.

> THE BISHOPS and clergy of Poland, with the approbation of the Holy See, are arranging for the immediate foundation of a Catholic University at Varsovia on the plan of Louvain. Lille and Washington. There are those who say that the Catholic Church is the foe of knowledge and progress, yet there is no university in the world that in its ideals if not in actual foundation does not date back to Catholic times. The Church is the foundation and support of every true institution of learning. and of the greatest of them she laid the very corner stone.

MORAL FORCES THAT ARE IMMORAL

The Evening Post informs us that good citizenship now requires "un-questioning obedience" to whatever laws may be enacted to carry out the Prohibition Amendment. And why are these prospective laws so sacred that nobody may even question them? Because the movement in them? Because the movement in behalf of National Prohibition was directed by "a moral force," and the advocates of the amendment fought under the banner of public moral

ity."
It will be observed that the Evening Post does not base its argument on the claim that the Prohibition any other kind of a majority of the American people. No such thesis could be maintained, for the very good reason that the American peovote on the issue and it has never been discussed in a political campaign.

Neither the Democratic nor the elected on that issue. No Congress didate for President except a Probibition candidate ever presented it to the consideration of the voters, and A LITTLE flash-in-the-pan in the above the dignity of the political

tangible moral forces, to something that cannot be stood up and counted. National Prohibition is not a peo-ple's achievement, but a politicians' achievement. It was put through by professional politicians who believed that the Prohibition lobby and the so-called church vote, organized by that lobby, held the balance of power. and that it was the part of political wisdom to submit. Back of it all, of course, were certain great corpora tion and financial interests were convinced that labor could be made more profitable and productive prohibition if put on a interests, looking to dividends,

helped finance the movement.

The vast majority of members of Congress and of State Legislatures have written this amendment Constitution do not practise Prohibition themselves and do not believe in it for themselves. They lent themselves to the lobby to protect their own political skins, but for the most part they are cowards and hypocrites and know they are cowards and hypocrites.

As for the "moral force" before which the Evening Post so humbly bows, there has been no crime known to the mind of man during the last two thousand years which has not been justified at one time or another by the plea of moral force and moral From the first Christian thrown to the lions in the Roman arena to the latest Jew massacred in a Polish pogrom, the pretense of moral justification has never been

The whole Bolshevist programme is built up on the appeal to public morality and moral forces. Private ownership of property is wicked per se, therefore confiscate the property. The bourgeoisie is the my of mankind, therefore butcher bourgeois. When the I W W pleads for the sacred right of sabot age it is just as eloquent in behalf of moral forces as the professional Prohibitionist when he insists that his neighbor's vineyard must be destroyed and that a glass of beer is concentrated damnation.

The fact of the matter is that the Prohibition Amendment has been carried through in defiance of the fundamental principles of the Ameri-Republic and in defiance also of all the political traditions of the American people. The lobby bent all its energies to the work of ratifi cation because it did not dare wait until the troops had returned bome from France and the American people had had an opportunity to consider this question calmly and de It was a snap proceeding, liberately. and in spite of all the bleating about moral forces, the action has no moral status whatever, because it is at war all true political morality which gives due consideration to the rights of both majorities and minor-

There have been many shameful chapters in American history, but no other chapter which was written in such infamous disregard of the spirit of American institutions .- N.

VATICAN A POWER

LIGHT ON EUROPEAN CONDITIONS

MINISTER TO DENMARK TELLS OF DIPLOMATIC EXPERIENCES

will be recalled, was forced by a serious illness to return to the United States, and tender his resigin Denmark and Holland. It is nation as Minister to Denmark to coming in Sweden. It has existed President Wilson, has returned to for the last fifty years in Norway, Brooklyn, his old home, and will reside here during the winter. No a growing minority of radicals who

can say that I hope to spend the winter in Brooklyn, and that I'm Radicals would produce anything physical forces of nature, when the more than delighted, after so long an absence, to be back where many years made memories that will end only with life itself. Of course I never lost signt of Brooklyn, and The Eagle helped to keep it in mind. At Copenhagen we were con hearing of your wonderful stantly Paris Bureau and of the practical and intelligent management there that is constantly looking out for the welfare of Brooklynites all over I know Rue Cambon 58, and it has more than once been of wonder to me why other American papers that profess to be 'great' and enterprising in so many other direc tions never thought of imitating The Eagle's enterprise in this most pr tical and useful direction of making such excellent provision for the care and comfort of the home folks when they travel to foreign fields.

I have spent most of the time since my return in the Maryland Mountains trying to get well again and finishing up my book which I call "Ten Years Near the German and which the Dorans promise to have ready very soon. feel much improved but regret of course I was forced to leave Denmark before the great victorious end of the war and that I could not further help to the conclusions of the Peace Conference. President Wilson has been most kind in my regard and appreciative of whatever services we could render in Copenhagen to the success of his The German intrigues to control the Danish West Indies was a hard pull, but the President gave me practically a free hand and with

STRENUOUS TIME AT PEACE TABLE Dr. Egan thinks that there is going to be a strenuous time at the Peace Conference. Things won't run just as easy as if the ball bearings of harmony neutralized every

bit of friction in the details. "The care President Wilson has given to the personnel of our delegation to the Peace Commission," said Dr. Egan, "shows that the delicacy of the situation is well understood at Washington. All previous diplomatic congresses, even that of Vienna, fade into insignificance before the tremendous importance of this. The question of the terms of peace great as it is, is trifling compared with the entire change in the map of Europe, and all that it implies which

that meeting will involve."
"Will the Pope be invited to the Conference?'

"The secret treaty indications of the attitude of Russia, France and Italy toward the presence of the Pope, or his representative, at the Peace Conference should not govern the diplomacy of this time," answer-We have learned by ed Dr. Egan. this war that the Vatican is a power that ought not to be ignored. The efforts the Kaiser made to force the Vatican over to his side failed very largely because of the attitude of Cardinal Mercier and the determination of the Pope to keep as neutral as possible. His constant diplomatic intervention for the liberation and exchange of prisoners; for the amelioration of their condition in the detention camps; for material help to the distressed populations; his protests against German outrages are not generally familiar to the public since diplomatic documents of this character are not given out to be exploited in the press. But they have earned for him in the opin to be explored to the property of clause sugar to consider from the point of page to consider from the point of view to consider from the property to consider from the point of view to consid of world politics. When England renewed diplomatic relations with the Vatican and sent Sir Henry Howard and Count Salis to represent her there during the war, she sent her there during the war, she was not actuated by anybody's religious belief or opinions. The Vatican, and this to my astonishment, seems not understood in the United States, has a dual character, and the second quality of this character is not purely religious in any sense. The Pope occupies a unique position in the world through the acknowledgment of the tradition which has often, even in modern times made him an arbitrator by the consent of the nations. The late war has enlightened the opponents of the Papacy as to his dusl character and nothing could be more convincing of this than the renewal by England of diplomatic relations with the Vatican that were broken off by the Reformation.

DEMOCRACY NOT UNDERSTOOD "I have been asked," continued Dr. Egan, "whether our ideas of democracy are understood in Eurore, and I have always answered, No. The outbreak in Germany and not-ably in Rassia and Poland prove this. Democracy can only be saved from itself by being educated. The which seems to be rampant in Russia, Germany, Hungary and Poland Dr. Maurice Francis Egan, who it does not mean liberty; it means licentiousness. A sane democracy under a very constitutional monarch exists in Denmark and Holland. It is but a terrible despotism is the height readjustments of

of folly. conversion are entirely academic.
Assertions of Germany being penitent with a tearful leaning to de-mocracy of our kind have simply the value of pleasant phrases. It is not only inexpedient but hopeless that are more excellent.' to think of crushing Germany. She must be watched, distrustfully and of the current life and the passing permitted to seek her own prosperity within legal limits, but never permitted to reach that condition in to Tennyson, is simply the recorded which she can put into practice her commercially.

Dr. Egan thinks that the Schleswig question and the control of the Kiel Canal will find startling solutions at the conference.

The ultimate fate of Schleswig-Holstein will follow in the lines of reproduced, and a peculiar power to the public expressions of President Wilson on self-determination," said Dr. Egan. "North Schleswig ought to go back to Denmark and this would mean the internationaliza-North Schleswig ought youth. guarantees from the Allied powers would keep Denmark from becoming the centre of international

difficulties The importance of Denmark in the European scheme is not under-stood in the United States. If it had been understood more fully during the middle of the last cen tury the present German Empire's determination to control the seas existed, and the wars of 1870 and of 1914 would have been impossible.

Bismarck conceived the idea of

making the German navy the greatest power on earth to dominate the commerce of all nations, especially England. This intention was not entirely patriotic. He believed in imperialism, but having studied carefully the weaknesses of imperial carefully the descripted to keep the teries, the chancellor succeeding him to be his own son, Count Herbert, followed by a line of practically hereditary chancellors, all of the Bismarck family. That the German Empire might be absolute and that this empire might control the seas and have the Baltic and wig-Holstein, which was Danish, in order to acquire a supply of the pest sailors in the world and make the Kiel Canal possible.

BISMARCK DELUDED AUSTRIA "In 1864 he deluded Austria, in modern times the unconscious tool of Prussia, to make war on Danmark. Having seized Schleswig-Holstein the France made any attempt to save the Danes. The foundation of the sea power of the German Empire was laid when the Kiel Canal became possible. A glance at the map will show the value of the canal in uniting the North Sea and the Baltic. It is true that Bismarck at this time avoided the great power he later acquired. He was, perhaps, more in the shadow and hidden behind the throne than later, but his spirit, representing the essential thought of the pan Germans, directed this outrage on the freedom of a helpless people. France insisted that of paper. North Schleswig remained Danish at heart and today is as Danish as ever. To appreciate this one has only to read the agonized protest called The Silent Soldier.' Dane of Schleswig, forced into the Danish army. The discontent and despair of the Danes in Denmark at the loss of this part of their territory is only equaled by the rage of France at the loss of Alsace Lorraine for half a century. The meanness and arrogance of German rule in North Schleswig has continued without ab tement since 1864. The Danish language was prohibited even in the churches; the unfurling of a Danish flag was treason."-Brooklyn Daily

STUDY OF CLASSICS

THE ACADEMY OF ARTS AND LETTERS SUGGESTS COURSES FOR SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

RESOLUTION SAYS OPPOSITE POLICY WOULD LOWER THE CULTURE OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

Indorsement of the classics and a suggestion that American secondary schools and colleges place more emphasis on their study were em-bodied in a resolution adopted by the American Academy of Arts and Letters at its annual meeting, held in the Century Club, 15 West Forty-third Street. Professor William M. Sioane, Chancellor, presided, and the election of Dr. Paul Snorey of Chicago University to fill the vacancy

t a terrible despotism is the height folly."

These questions of Germany's needs of the importunate present, record its abiding faith in those in-tellectual traditions and spiritual aspirations of humanity which in their sum constitute 'the things Literature including not only the best reports hour, but the selected treasure of the European centuries from Homer memory of civilized mankind, the schemes for dominating the world chief thing that distinguishes mankind from creatures that live only by the consciousness of the mom likely to recur, the noble literatures of Greece and Rome possess liberal and special excellencies not easily stimulate, enlarge, awakening intelligence of studious youth. They have a further and hardly less weighty significance as the source of inspiration and the indispensable key to the full underbooks of the modera world.

excessive emphasis of these truisms the "school." forced the study of the classical lan minds to the retarding of educational sies concern us no more. It is no longer a question of exclusive predominance of the classics in education, but of their suppression. The study of the classics is not an obstacle to Thus, the English College has and at last Innocent III. converted the old Sobola Anglorum into the Hospital of the Holy Ghost carly in land, and its present Rector, Mgr. Thus, the English College has the old Sobola Anglorum into the filled a place in the history of English College has the old Sobola Anglorum. Thus, the English College has the old Sobola Anglorum into the filled a place in the history of English College has the old Sobola Anglorum. Thus, the English College has the old Sobola Anglorum into the filled a place in the history of English College has the old Sobola Anglorum.

upon which modern civilization

With no desire to revive obsoletcontroversies, and without at empting to anticipate the details of a curriculum, the academy believes that, in a broad view of present conrulers he determined to keep the ditions, thoughtful Americans ought power in the hands of chancel to use their influence to encourage to use their influence to encourage rather than to discourage (1) the basic study of a substantial amount of Latin, and wherever practical, of Greek, in our secondary schools; (2) the cultural study of Greek and especially of Latin in our colleges; (3) the scientific study of classical antiquity in the graduate schools of North Sea and Atlantic German our universities. The triumph of the lakes, he determined to seize Schles opposite policies will lower the inwig-Holstein, which was Danish, tellectual and aesthetic standards of our secondary schools, and the aver age culture of the American people and, in the absence of any contro ling sense of linguistic laws and historic derivations, will debase their written and spoken English. convert into a mere technical or vocational school the liberalizing and Prussians ecslaved practically the population of these two provinces. The Powers of Europe seemed indifferent. Neither England, Russian nor made the America we know and the Landers of opinion who have elevating American college, which made the America we know and love. It will destroy the young and flourishing school of productive American scholarship just as it is emancipating itself from the old provin nal sm and from the old depend ence on Garmany, and is preparing to take its true place in the fellow ship of scholars throughout the

It was announced that strong effort would be made to complete the en-dowment fund, now amounting to \$100,000, and to endeavor to find a donor who would assist in the build ing of a new home for the academy on the eight lots given to it by Archer

M. Huntington. M. Huntington.

The officers of the academy were reelected. They are William Dean Howells, Pesident; William M. Sloane, Chancellor; Robert Under wood Johnson, Secretary, and Thomas Hastings, Treasurer. In addition to the foreging members of the to the foregoing, members of the Board of Directors are: Dr. Nich-olas Murray Butler. Edwin H. Blash. field, and Augustus Thomas. Others present at the meeting were: Daniel Chester French, Hawlin Garland, Cass Gilbert, Robert Grant, Brander Mathews, Carl Melchers, Paul Elmer More, James Ford Rhodes, William Roscoe Thayer, and J. Alden Weir.

ENGLISH COLLEGE IN ROME

CARDINAL GASQUET'S HISTORY

The Morning Post, Dec. 28 The centenary of the refounding of the oldest English institution in Rome, the English College, deserves more notice than that conveyed in a brief telegram. Had it not been for the war, indeed, the British public would have been fully informed on the subject by means of the History of the College, which Cardinal Gasquet has written and had hoped to publish in written and nad noped to publish in time for the present anniversary. The Cardinal, has, however, very kindly allowed me to read through the manuscript of his book, and thus to present to the readers of the Morning Post some account of this very interesting English institution in Rome.

THE SCHOLA ANGLORUM

to be the lineal descendant of two previous English foundations—the old practice of hospitality did not side here during the winter. No successor to Dr. Egan at Copen-hagen has as yet been named and President Wilson is credited with a desire to retain Dr. Egan in the diplomatic service if his restored halth will permit him to continue

The German nation can not for a very long period of time even begin to understand what democracy means to us and to the more progressive halth will permit him to continue

The German nation can not for a very long period of time even begin to understand what democracy means to us and to the more progressive when war has concentrated the in
The German nation can not for a very long period of time even begin to understand what democracy means to us and to the more progressive when war has concentrated the in
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The German nation can not for a very long period of time even begin to understand what democracy means to us and to the more progressive victions and re-estimate all values, the first of the feast of St. Thomas of Canter bury, and on one of these cocasions the follows:

The German nation can not for a very long period of time even begin to understand what democracy means to us and to the more progressive when the habit of change the case to Rome after his abdication in 725, and the English Hospice for pilling for the vest Sazons, was the feast of St. Thomas of Canter to Rome after his abdication in 725, and the English Hospice for pilling for the vest Sazons, was the feast of St. Thomas of Canter to Rome after his abdication in 725, and the English Hospice for pilling f Schola Anglorum, founded in 727, by Harvey, the discoverer of the circula-tion of the blood; and numerous rule of the German Social Democratic ing the secrets of power latent in the including several Kings, had made the long and dangerous journey from our distant island 'to the threshold of the Apostles." nesds of the importunate present, Canterbury was frozen to death in the American Academy wishes to the Alps on his way to receive his pallium; the Lombards and the Saracens were even greater stacles in the pilgrims' path than the Alpine snows; while the route by sea was almost as unpleasant as in the days of submarines. Still. was the zeal of our tenacious fellow countrymen, that Ins, with the appro val of Pope Gregory II., founded his "School of the English, in order that the Kings of England and the royal family with the bishops and priests and clergy might come to it to be instructed in learning and in the Cathent. By reasons of conditions not olic faith." Ina also built an Eog lish Church, and, according Matthew Paris and his informant, founded the institution of "Peter's peculiar power to and liberate the in Rome—the "Romescot" as it was called at home. The Church Santo Spirito in Sassia, which occupies the site of Ina's "school" and church, not only bears the name of indiscensable key to the full under-standing of nearly all of the best a picture of Our Lady, of which he oks of the modera world.

"There may have been times when fresco representing the foundation of That institution refounded by King Ethelwulf and the guages upon reluctant or unfitted famous Alfred, and the English progress and the neglect of other him of "the Leonine City." But the not less essential studies. Those Norman conquest diminished the church was rebuilt by Pope Leo IV., days are passed and their controver-sies concern us no more. It is no Rome, the English colony dwindled. English pilgrims to



MATEREN CHURCH AFTER CAPTURE BY BRITISH

FAMOUS NAMES

Its successor, the English Hospice, was founded after the Jubilee of 1350 was rounded after the Jubilee of 1350, in consequence of the difficulties then experienced in providing housing for the vast crowds of English pilgrims. Indeed, so great was this need that in 1396 a second English Hospice was opened in Trastevere, and it was not till 1464 that the two were united. The records of the Hospice contain not a few famous names, notably that of Linacre, after wards founder of the College of Physicians, and it served as the residenc of the English Ambaseadors accredited to the Holy See. One of them, Cardinal Bainbridge, Archbishop of York, was poisoned while residing in Renie, and the English College still preserves the monument of this illstarred representative of Henry VIII. The Hospice suffered severely VIII. The Hospice suffered severely during the "sack of Rome" by the Imperial troops in 1527, and the Reformation naturally changed its status. It then became largely a refuge for exiles, among them the famous William Peto, afterwards required Papel Legate to England famous William Peto, afterwards nominated Papal Legate to England in the reign of Queen Mary. Under that Sovereign pilgrims and envoys renewed their visits to Rome, but at Christmas, 1578, at the suggestion of two old Oxford men, Drs. Allen and Lewis, of Douai, Pope Gregory XIII. sanctioned the conversion of the old Hospice into a College for the training of priests. From that date down to the proclamation of the Roman Republic in 1798 the English College continued to perform that function having thus, with the exception of the two decades between 1798 and

1818, existed for 340 years. Mr. Lloyd George would note with pride that the first Rector, Dr. Clenock, was a Welshman, but the first Eaglish students do not appear to have submitted willingly to his rule or to that of his Italian successor. Gregory XIII. took so paternal an interest in their welfare that he set apart a country house of his own for the recreation of those students "with whom the Roman climate does not agree," and subsequently sanctioned the purchase of a vineyard outside the Porta del Popole for their use. Those who live in Rome during the summer know what that means to Britons. Gregory's successor, Sixtus V., took also the sensible step of ordering "that an English Rector should be given to Englishmen. had found their Italian chief's discipline "adapted rather for young The English College may be said into manhood." Although the Hos-

> members of the English aristocracy. CONFISCATION AND REVIVAL During the period of the Napoleonic wars the Eoglish College practically ceased to exist. A Commissary of the Roman Republic closed it, confiscated its property, and used the premises as barracks and a police station; and, when it was reopened in 1818 "only bare walls were left standing." Dr. Gradwell, the first Restor of the refounded College, had him; but in December the first batch of students arrived, among them the future Cardinal Wiseman, whose Recollections of the last four Popes' gives such an interesting picture of the English Coil, ge and of its summer abode at Monte Porzio amid the Alban Hills at that time. It was at Monte Porzio that Leo XII. visited the English students, and there they passed every warm season till, last year, for the first time, the College took a villa further afield near Poggio Mirteto. Amidst the public events of the last century in which the College shared was the passing of the Catho lic Emancipation Act of 1829, which it celebrated by illuminations, and among those who visited it during the Rectorship of Dr. Wiseman were Macaulay, Manning, and Gladstone. of whom the two last spent the feast of St. Thomas of Canterbury in 1838 there, while the first noticed with interest in the cloisters the graves of several of our native dignitaries and

his help the islands were secured in time."

Bismarca conceived the idea of uniting the German states in an empire and of keeping them united by its future. It forms a considerable most promising young men. The

part of that as yet unpublished chapter of our nation's story—the doings of the English in Italy.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH EXTENSION SOCIETY OF CANADA

RECONSTRUCTION AND OUR

PROBLEM Reconstruction is the demand of the day. It affects every business, every trade, every endeavour. The work of the Catholic Church Extension will be increased. There are many movements in which we

our friends are vitally concerned. The public press has just issued an outline of what will be attempted for the returned soldier by the Canadian Government. The scheme has been organized for many months but is gradually being developed upon better lines. It is announced that thousands of men who have been at war are asking to be put on the land. The request is natural. Some of these men have never had any capital, they were dependent upon the will of others for their daily wages and were often the victim of economic upheavals. Another feature of their condition is the fact that they have faced, many of them, miser untold in the past four years. thermore the Government is wishing to put them on a basis of practica ownership, to give them what they never had, a needed capital. The details to hand are these—the Gov ernment is to loan to a soldier desiring land up to \$7,500 on his invest-ment, on his part the soldier will be required to pay down 10% of the value of his farm and one third of his loan is to help him purchase machinery, seed and live stock Veterans are to be allowed to choose their own land. Another extremely important part of the scheme is the right by the Government to expropriate lands already owned. We do not think there is any intention on the part of those in power to oust the freeholders of lands but simply to take over such lands as are offered for sale, to force land companies with large tracts of good land now held for speculation and to give such machinery of law as will be sary to procure necessary lands at a reasonable price. No doubt care will be needed to construct the law so that no injustice is to follow but we believe that such measures will be taken as to safeguard every interest. We are frankly of the opinion that many soldiers will take advan-tage of the offer of the Government and will actually go on the land. Others without a doubt will expose the scheme to nullity by bad faith; however something very practical try as a whole is bor nd to result. From our point of view it places new obligations on the Catholic

Church Extension. As we are all well aware civilized society in its organizations in the work of the Church, without her guiding hand as we now have it, could not exist. Christian life in the family and and Christian ideals giving their guidance to the daily life of the people make civilization a practical fact. It is this fact we must now maintain. We are facing a new order of affairs in the world and the Church must supply the needs of our day. Here in Canada it will be her endeavor hard task of reconstruction before have those who are Catholics settle under such conditions as will make Catholic life possible. The Bishops of the West are going to be vitally affected. Communities of Catholic are sure to grow up. A great number of our Catholic soldiers will prefer the land life to all other. It is well that they will as it will lessen the great pressure on our city employment bureaus, it will give a chance to those who deserve a home to obtain one and they will help to produce the necessary wealth to meet our great national obligations. Our great work will be to provide

priests for the Catholic parishes certain to be formed. Without the priesthood there is neither church nor altar, ephod nor sacrifice. We cannot be expected to build churches for them but here and there a chapel will be placed, where we can place it. to give the necessary encouragement and to supply needs that are pressing. But our great need is for go missionaries. They are to be the pioneers of a vast organization cer They are to be the tain to come and be of great benefit to the country in every respect. Our readers must reflect that the recent crisis in the country has robbed the church of some of its brighest and

list of deaths in the last three months among the clergy totals about sixty-five. The loss is very severe, however we hope that in time new recruits will fill the gaps and the work of the church rethe work of the church go on unin-terrupted. What can you do help us educate a priest? What can you do for St. Anthony's Fund?

Donations may be addressed to: REV. T. O'DONNELL, President Catholic Church Extension Society. 67 Bond St., Toronto. Contributions through this offes should be addressed :

> EXTENSION CATHOLIC RECORD OFFICE

London, Ont. DONATIONS Previously acknowledged....\$1,662 50 T. J. C., West Lorne..... A Friend, Montreal..... 1 50 MASS INTENTIONS A Friend of Suffering Souls, Parkhill ... 1 00 L. Kealey, Ottawa.... 5 00 M. F. K., Vancouver.

STUDENTS TO HONOR FOCH

Very Rev. A. J. Burrowes, S. J., Provincial of the Missouri Province of the Society of Jesus, has sent a letter to the presidents of the various Jesuit universities and schools of the province. Marshal Foch, leader of the Allied armies, is shortly to be received into the French Academy. One of the ceremonies of this demy. One of the ceremonies of this reception is the presentation of a sword to the new Academician. M. Marcel Knecht, who is a member of the French High Commission in this country and professor in the University of Nancy, has suggested to Very Rev. Joseph H. Rockwell, S Provincial of the Maryland-New York Province, that the Jesuit schools of this country present the Marshal with this sword. Such a gift would be quite appropriate, M. Knecht added, because the Marshal himself is an old Jesuit "boy," having received his education at the Jesuit (follege of St. Clement at the Jesuit College of St. Clement at Metz; and besides, Marshal Foch's Germain, is a Jesuit Father of the Toulouse Province. All the Jesuit schools of the United States, have taken up the project with enthus iasm.

> FATHER FRASER'S CHINA MISSION FUND

Dear Friends,-I came to Canada to seek vocations for the Chinese Missions which are greatly in need of priests. In my parish alone there are three cities and a thousand villages to be evangelized and only two priests. Since I arrived in Canada a number of youths have expressed their desire to study for the Chinese mission but there are no funds to educate them. I appeal to your charity to assist in founding for the education of these and others who desire to become missionaries in China. Five thousand dollars will found a burse. The interest on this amount will support a student. When he is ordained and goes off to the mission another will be taken in and so on forever. All imbued with the Catholic spirit of propagating the Faith to the ends of the earth will am sure, contribute generously to this fund.

Gratefully yours in Jesus and Masy, J. M. FRASER. I propose the following burses for

subscription : SACRED HEART BURSE Previously acknowledged... \$1008 42 H. C. Donnelly, St. John's... Rt. Rev. Wm. A. Macdonell, D. D., Alexandria..... 800 00 M. C. D., Lakefield. Columban Separate School .. 2 00 Bequest of the late Daniel McMackin, Norton..... 10 00 Friend Midland Miss L. Gilmour, Montreal. 1 50 A Friend, Cape Breton..... A Friend, Montreal..... 00 A Friend, Tracadie, P. E. I. 1 00 Mr. & Mrs. I. G. Schmidt. Humboldt 1 00 A Friend, Petrolia QUEEN OF APOSTLES BURSH Previously acknowledged \$1,179,50 Mr. & Mrs. I. G. Schmidt, Humboldt..... 1 00 ST. ANTHONY'S BURSE

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LITTLE FLOWER BURSE Previously acknowledged \$93 00 Mrs. M. MacDonald, Mabou. N. S.....

For Tired Feet

A busy day and on your feet most of the time—a long, tiresome trip or a hike in the country—new shoes to break in—all these mean tired feet. Soothe and rest them by applying a few drops of Absorbine, Jr. Or, if you are very tired and your feet burn, ache or swell, soak them in a solution of Absorbine, Jr., and water. Relief will be prompt and lasting.

You will like the "feel" of this clean, fragrant and antiseptic liniment. It pronctates quickly leaves no greasy

ragrant and antiseptic liniment. It penetrates quickly, leaves no greasy residue, and is intensely refreshing. Only a few drops needed to do the work as Absorbine, Jr., is highly concen-

Real Help

THE FIFTH SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY

MERCY "Bearing with one another, forgiving another," (Col. iii, 13.)

We may well doubt if mercy dwells in our hearts unless we find it breaking forth into good deeds — "bearing with one another, forgiving one an other." Patience, forgiveness, kind-liness, practical charitableness, all

Interest practical characteristics, and spring from the spirit of mercy.

In this lite we have much to put up with. It is in the designs of God that we should have. "Bear ye one another's burdens, and so you shall fulfil the law of Christ." (Gal. vi. 2.) The defects, the shortcomings of others irritate and annoy us out of all proportion to their cause, on account of our own self-love. And they are so constantly recurring that they create a sore by continued fric-tion that seems impossible from so trifling a cause. These objectionable worries we have to put up with kindly and charitably, as we would have God to suffer us. If, without an effort or a prayer to control ourselves, we give way and become harsh, angry, contemptuous, censor ious, ready to pick a quarrel on the slightest provocation, are we chil-dren of God and followers of Christ? Where is the supernatural in our lives? Where is that which is mer iting eternal life? What a contrast are we to the long suffering and patient Redeemer! If God were as harsh and as easily provoked by us, where should we be? Whereas, on the other hand, if, in spite of many and constant failures, we endeavour to be patient and bear each other's burdens, we are fulfilling the law of

Not only have we to overcome our dislikes, but daily have we to for-give. How can we say the "Our Father "unless we do? "Forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us" Every offence against us is not intended, for we are so quick to imagine slights and take offence; but still daily, we may say, there are com offences, injuries, slights, one against the other. And let us remember that we are as objectionable, and perhaps much more objectionable, to others than they are to ourselves. And as our Blessed Saviour indulgenely and times without number forgives us, so we must for give our neighbour. St. Paul bids us have "mercy, benignity, humility, modesty, patience; bearing with one another, forgiving one another. Even as the Lord hath forgiven you, so you also." (Col. iii. 12, 13) Continually, however, we hear from Catholics, and from people who think themselves good Catholics, "Oh, we cannot! It is every day and every hour, and no one has such annoy-ances as we have!" Where is the spirit of mercy in such a heart?

Practice makes perfect, and there-fore Almighty God allows these daily and hourly troubles to annoy us, that by daily and hourly passing over slights and affronts, and returning a kindly word for an ill-natured one, we exercise our mercy, humility, and patience, and so make it a virtue, a pious habit, pleasing unto God

and worthy of God's reward.

A splendid way of acquiring such a habit is remembering and visiting the poor and the sick and helping others. In the first place, we shall find those who have something to murmur at, as the world would say, far more contented and grateful to

tress—angels note it all, and that little act of mercy will return and find us and bless ue when most we need it. "Blessed are the merciful, for they shalf obtain mercy." (Matt. v. 7) "A merciful man doth good to his own soul." (Prov. xi. 17.)
Our mercy to others most efficaciously pleads to God for mercy for

ourselves. It is a compact between ourselves. It is a compact between poor sinners and the good God. Transpose the words. "Even as the Lord hath forgiven you, so you also," and make the Epistle say quite truly, Even as you have forgiven others,

FIVE MINUTE SERMON the martyr's crown was waiting—the place of execution—but that wretched priest saw not the crown, will tell. wretched priest saw not the crown, but the instruments of torture. His soul turned craven, he abjured his faith, denied Jesus Christ, and saved his miserable life. Horror stricken, his friend came boldly forth, professed himself a Christian, and died to his stream of the same of th in his stead. Thus he gained God's it be before we shall be able to welforgiveness and the martyr's crown, which the priest had lost. That grace was wanting to him because he grace was wanting to him because he we trust. The collapse of the Gorman war, we have a war well as and the state of the state of

> of love and pity; and the life of had begun in Europe.
> Christ and the death of Christ, how nobly did they fulfil His law! Let us Canada would seem to mobily did they fulfill file law! Let us imitate our Saviour, and make sure of heaven. Remember what St. Ambrose says: "I do not believe anyone has perished who lovingly in accomplished in the matter of military to the control of t life practised the works of mercy; for he has many, so many, good deeds interceding for him, and it is

GENERAL INTENTION FOR FEBRUARY

RECOMMENDED AND BLESSED BY HIS HOLINESS POPE BENEDICT XV.

THE SPIRITUAL WELFARE OF OUR SOLDIERS

in the world is not merely to teach her children how to live well, but also to aid them to die well. With the experience of centuries behind her, the Church knows how far the of their bodies, one might possibly steadying influence of religion can be satisfied with what will be done go in helping men to bear up under the great trials of life, and how strong and resigned it can make them when the last sacrifice is called War is one of those withering ordeals which test the souls of men; it plays with life and death as wind plays with the dust. We pray daily to be delivered from the scourge of war, but when the Suoreme Arbiter, in the accomplishment of His own designs, permits this ecourge to afflict mankind, the Church which He established on earth is ready to step in and play her role. No one knows better than she what men need when stincts and to the more fundamental they are flung into the flery furnace

of war. In the cataclysm which has been shaking Europe to its foundations during the past four years the Church was not found wanting in the fulfil-ment of her mission. Millions of ment of her mission. her children were under arms in both the Central and Allied nations, and the moment war was declared and those millions began to fly at one another's throats, her Supreme Pontiff and his auxiliaries in the belligerent countries set to work to provide them with the spiritual help which she alone can furnish. Hundreds of priests answered the call of duty and held themselves in readiness to follow the flags of their respective countries.

Here in Canada-to mention only the land that concerns us-while it able Government. was a thrilling experience for our fellow citizens, inured to peace for a hundred years, to be snatched from civil life and told to prepare for war, are not positively hostile, are at it was also a new and thrilling exchange the cassock for khaki. When our troop-ships began to cross the Atlantic, our chaplains accompanied the men, with instructions to share their dangers and, if need be, to notice our own petty troubles, and their thankfulness for little favours and blessing God for His good risk their lives to give them the sition; the record of our chaplains at ener thankfulness for little favous and blessing God for His goodness will make us blush for our querulousness and murmurings.

to say, those soldiers of Christ carried im munity at least. And yet in one of our Western provinces our Catholic clergy, instead of heing about the traditions of the Catholic clergy, instead of heing about the traditions of the Catholic clergy, instead of heing about the traditions of the Catholic clergy, instead of heing about the traditions of the Catholic clergy, instead of heing about the traditions of the Catholic clergy, instead of heing about the traditions of the Catholic clergy, instead of heing about the traditions of the Catholic clergy, instead of heing about the traditions of the Catholic clergy, instead of heing about the traditions of the Catholic clergy, instead of heing about the traditions of the Catholic clergy, instead of heing about the traditions of the Catholic clergy, instead of heing about the traditions of the Catholic clergy, instead of heing about the traditions of the Catholic clergy, instead of heing about the traditions of the Catholic clergy, instead of heing about the traditions of the Catholic clergy, instead of heing about the traditions of the Catholic clergy, instead of heing about the traditions of the Catholic clergy, instead of heing about the traditions of the Catholic clergy instead of heing about the traditions of the Catholic clergy. asness and murmurings.

In fulfilling this obligation, which In fulfilling this obligation, which we cannot ignore, of helping our neighbour we fulfil the law of chartity, we bring to our own souls a sweetless and a reace that savour at their lives of them made the offering of the carries of their lives of them are the offering of the carries of their lives of them are the offering of the carries of their lives of them are the offering of the carries of their lives of them are the offering of the carries of their lives of them are the offering of the carries of their lives of them are the offering of the carries of sweetness and a peace that savour of God. And how easily a little help is given! A kind word, a short visit, even a look of sympathy and the friendly pressure of a band clasp, a prayer with those in sorrow or distance.

Several of them made the offering of their lives, others were wounded, all suffered privations in the spirit of self sacrifice and abnegation. When the history of the present war shall be written, el quent pages must be written, el quent pages must prayer with those in sorrow or distance. be written, el quent pages must needs record the heroism of our own Catholic chaplains who were found in the forefront of every battle, risking their lives in order to give a
last absolution to wounded men
about to appear before their Maker.
"Their intrepid courage in face of
peril," says a recent writer, "has
been a source of incalculable strength
to our armies and on many moment.

There is an example that happened in the days of fervour, when men were brave and staunch and glad to die for the name of Christ. There was a certain priest, a strict an tearnest man, but who had forgot ten the lesson that we are trying to learn today. He was not mercital and forgiving. He was brought before the judge, and wen accused, spoke boldly of his Master, Jesus Christ. He was condemned to death, and went forth unflinchingly to his martyrdom. But in his heart there was this one sad fault: he had taken offence at a certain man, and would not forgive him. This poor man, hearing that the priest was to be put to death, ran in tears to meet him, and falling at his feet, besought his forgiveness ere he died for Christ. Oan you believe it? The priest refused, and with unkind upbraidings passed on; and bis poor friend followed sorrowfully, beseeching for one kind word. They arrived where

grace was wanting to him because he we trust. The collapse of the Gerhad no mercy and could not forgive, man war machine and the cessation Especially is mercy a Christ-like of hostilities will give them opporvirtue. The law of Christ is a law tunities to continue here what they tunities to continue here what they

The period of reconstruction in Canada would seem to have arrived. accomplished in the matter of mili tary hospitals for infirm men and of deeds interceding for him, and it is impossible for the prayers of so many not to be heard."

special schools for their re-education. A great deal is being done, even now, for the temporal welfare of returned soldiers and training in its various forms is being imparted in order that some provis ion shall be made for the livelihood and comfort of hundreds of thous ands of war veterans. This is the right kind of work, and no effort should be spared to g-t those men back smoothly into the grooves of civil life after the jolts of the past four years. And yet this is only one side of a very

thorny after war problem. The temporal welfare of Canadian sol-The mission of the Catholic Church the world is not merely to teach is not more important than their spiritual welfare. It men were mere brute beasts who have a right simp ly to what is required for the upkeep to meet their needs on reconstruction lines; but men have souls as well, and this spiritual element must needs to be cultivated not less than the material. Four years of life amid the desolation of war will have necessarily emancipated many returned warriors from the tram mels and exigencies of ordinary civilization. Their familiarity with scenes of bloodshed, the little value learned to put on human life, their own share in deeds of carnage, have undoubtedly made them callous to the finer social in matters of the soul. Vocational training may enable them to gain a livelihood but it will not necessarily modify their mental attitude to the only thing that matters, the in-terests of their immortal souls. Evidently something deeper is re quired than mere vocational training, something that goes to the very essence of things. Our scame in contact with that thing" on the battlefield. It is called Catholicism "; it is the influence which they saw gripping the souls of their dying companions, raising them above the sordidness of life and convincing them of the value they should put on things eternal. A religion that can do this is a valu able national asset and should claim the sympa hy of any reason-

Unhappily this view of an impor tant matter is not generally shared are not positively hostile, are at least indifferent to the interests of human souls and give such things little more than a passive concern. Naturally we do not expect much practical sympathy or help from our governing bodies, but we should at least not experience downright oppo rents, and our Governments, both Federal and Provincial, should rea-

been a source of incalculable strength to our armies, and on many momentous occasions has turned defeat into victory."

Butit was not merely in the frenzy of battle and amid the deafening din and clatter of German shells that the influence of our chaplains was felt and appreciated. Those who are selled with homesickness a disease that must be mot by rationce and

The value of mind is measured by the nature of the objects it habitu-ally contemplates.—Rt. Rev. I. contemplates. -Rt. Rev. J. L.

It is a great deal easier to do that which God gives us to do, no matter how hard it is, than to face the re sponsibility of not doing it.

Ob, for some voice brave enough and strong enough to reach the multi tude of ears now closed by vanity, frivolity and heedlessness, and preach to them the old Evangel, which tells how a woman's chief jewels are purity, tenderness, and truth; how she should be gentle and yet strong, gracious in her courtesy, considerate in her kindness, and firm in her constancy.-Christian Reed.

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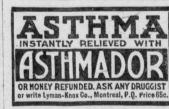
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CHATS WITH YOUNG MEN

MY CROSS

When first it met me in my sunny

And, murd'rous, pierced my heartthe wound, the pain So grievous seemed, so instinct with

God's wrath, Methought my lips could never

Through all the days I pondered on that pain; Through all the nights I chafed be-

smile again.

neath that cross;
Till death alone to me seemed sweet-

sing, And all the air with these wise

And in His will are peace and joy and life,"
And since ? I hide it my heart's

deep shrine,
And blood-stained clasp it there:

nor weep, nor frown, Thou canst will no cross, O Love Divine!

wins not (bravely born) its own blest crown. ELEANOR C. DONNULLY

FROM NEWSBOY TO GOVERNOR

From newsboy of the lower East Side of New York City to Governorelect of the Empire State is the record of the onward march on the political road of Alfred E. Smith a And it has taken him only 45 years to do it.

The only genuine Tammany man who can get the anti-Tammany vote.' That was the opinion expressed in Democratic circles in New York when the Saratoga convention unanimously chose him as its candidate against Governor Whitman. Apparhas always been a Tammany man and owes it everything he has had in the way of political preferment. And he beat Whitman.

Mr. Smith has been prominent in Democratic politics in New York for about 15 years. He was "discovered" old Fourth Ward By "Big Tom" Foley. He entered politics in 1903, when he was first elected to the Assembly. After serving several terms he was chosen minority lead-

er. He became Speaker, and in his last term was majority leader.
Following his service at Albany, Mr. Smith was elected Sheriff of New York County by a plurality of 47,000. As Sheriff he abolished use-lear positions. He was the last in-47,000. As Sheriff he abounded use less positions. He was the last incumbent of that office on a fee basis. The girls that are wanted are care

of compensation.

In the last muncipal election Mr. Smith was chosen president of the Board of Aldermen, which position makes him acting mayor when Mr. Hylan is absent from the city and which giver him three votes in the The girls that are wanted are girls board of estimate. - Catholic Colum-

MEN OF HUMBLE BIRTH

Out of a dingy law office in Virginia, out of a cobbler's shop in Wales, out of a village doctor's office in France and from a farm on the Island of Sicily came the four men who, in the grand old palace at Ver sailles, will soon put the quietus on the divine right of kings.

ishlies, which is the divine right of kings.

In 1856, three days after Christmas, a boy named Thomas was born a special interest in it, for the writer a special interest in it, for the writer tells of a boy in Rome, who wanted tells of a boy in Rome, who wanted in the plain home of a Presbyterian parson in Staunton, Va. When this boy was four years old there was born in Palermo, on the Island of Sicily, 4,000 miles away, a black-eyed Sicilian boy, whom the farmer-folk parents of the boy named Victor,

after the new Italian king.

Three years later still, when
Thomas was playing the games of seven-year-old boys in Virginia and en Victor, at three, spent most of asked the Cardinal kindly. his time romping in the little farm in Sicily, there was born in the heart of the foggy, grimy town of Manches ter, in England, a boy named David. His home was the ugliest of all the three. It was of red brick, two stories high, small windows, facing a busy stone sidewalk. Its rooms were small and little adorned, and not much hope of greatness could ever have sprung from that dingy

There was one other boy to make up the quartet. His name was George. He was a young medical student in Paris twenty-two years ago, when David was born in Eng-land. He thought all governments He thought all governments ought to be republics, and by the time he was twenty five, he came over to the United States to study the American republic, and, if possible, to make a living over here as a doctor. He had been born in a little village, in France, in a doctor's

household. While George was in New York, almost starving for lack of patients and later, while he taught French in and later, while he taught French in a girl's school in Stamford, Conn., little Thomas, down in Virginia, at the age of ten years, had buckled down to his studies, with the hope of being a lawyer; Victor at six was studying in a school in far-away Paleron, and David, at three, fatherless by this time, was getting ready for life in the home of his uncle, a village shoe-maker, in a little town of Wales. The only city-born boy of the four, Fate, when his father died, took him to the simplicity of village life and saved him, perhaps, from the sidewalks.

The years whirled on. George married an American girl and went back to France, to write and teach and doctor. Thomas went to a university to study law. David, seven years younger, spent his evenings

and spare time in his uncle's shoe shop or in the village blacksmith shop listening to his elders talk over the affairs of the world.

Victor, with law as his vision, crossed the famous old Straits of Messina from his island home and went to Naples to study in the law

School there.

In the 80's things began to happen.

Down in Virginia, Thomas was admitted to the bar. In old Wales,
David, who, by this time had learned to speak English, was admitted to practice law in 1884, and, in 1885, the black eyed, hot blooded Sicilian, Victor, received the documents that entitled him to practice at the Italian bar.

And life alone but bitter, bitter loss.

But one glad day I heard an angel ism had arisen there in the form of the Commune, and he had fought it replied: so desperately that he had been senwords was rife:
God thy Father who hath
willed this thing.

teaced to death. He hated kings,
and he also hated the autocracy of
the mob. He fled from Paris.

Soon they will sit at a peace table together, the first peace table in all human history from which divine right kinds are barred. The future right kinds are barred. The future one to his knees, he made the sign and the welfare of the world lie in their four pairs of hands. Their full names are: Geo. Clemenchau, presume and grant him his desire. mier of France; David Lloyd George, prime minister of England; Victor Emanuel Orlando, premier of Italy, and Thomas Woodrow Wilson, president of the United States.—Milwau-

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

THE GIRLS THAT ARE WANTED The girls that are wanted are good

girls— Good from the heart to the lips; Pure as the lily is white and pure, From its heart to its sweet leaf tips. The girls that are wanted are home

girls— Girls that are mother's right hand, ently the opinion was correct. He That fathers and brothers can trust to

And the little ones understand. Girls that are fair on the hearthstone.

And pleasant when nobody sees ; Kind and sweet to their own folks, Ready and anxious to please.

The girls that are wanted are wise

girls, That know what to do and to say ; That drive with a smile and a soft

The girls that are wanted are girls

Who can follow whatever is pretty,

ful girls. Who count what a thing will cost,
Who use with a prudent, generous hand.

But see that nothing is lost. with hearts; They are wanted for mothers and

wives; Wanted to cradle in loving arms, The strongest and frailest lives.

-New York Graphic THE CARDINAL'S MISSIONARY

This is the title of a pretty story in The Magnificat, which prints so many beautiful stories for its readers,

One morning a Cardinal met a priest with a band of boys, walking towards the Vatican. Stopping to speak to the priest, the Cardinal noticed one of the smallest boys trying to break from the grasp of an older companion.

"What does the child want?"

"He says, Your Eminence," answered the older boy, "that he has something he must ask you, but I tell him that Cardinals can't be both-

ered with boys of his age."
"Let him come," ordered the prelate. "This Cardinal has a great weakness for little boys.'

Hearing the kind voice, the child came forward, but for a moment his courage failed him. How could he tell his great wish to a Prince of the Church? The Cardinal looked into the pleading dark eyes, and bent down to the little lad, so that he might whisper his request.

Is it true that Your Eminence

can see the Pope, and speak to him?"
"Quite true," replied the Cardinal.
"Please, will you ask him something for me? Please ask him to pray that when I am a man God will let me be a missionary."

interest in the work of promoting for the first time since 1874, the provocations, and we can imagine how touched he was by the child's For a minute he made no answer,

But the Cardinal was already fully informed, as he thought the Pope would surely ask such a question.

"Your Holiness, the child is

motherless and worse than father hotheriess and worse than tather-less," he said, and he told of the father's intemperance and of his desertion of the child, who was left on the charity of a relative. In that case," said the Pope.

will make myself responsible for his education.' When the Cardinal presented the child the Holy Father drew him

to his knee and questioned him gently, asking him if it were true that he wished to be a missionary. "Yes, Holy Father," the lad answered: and when the Pope told him what hardships a missionary suffers and that he must be willing to sacrifice even life itself, the child replied: "I want to be a mission-

ary."
Pope and Cardinal exchanged glances above the little head.
"Come with me," said the Holy
Father, and he led the child
across the room to his own prieu dieu. Then gently forcing the little

And when the dangers and perils of your chosen life surround you," spoke the gentle voice, " may He be with you to give you strength and crown your sufferings."

The boy's face was radiant, and the holy men who looked down upon

the holy men who looked down upon it must have shared his joy.

This happened, we are told, only a short time ago. The boy is studying hard, fitting himself for his vocation. The Pope provides for him, and he looks forward to the years

when he will begin the arduous, lonely life of a missionary. Other boys who read this story may feel the yearning desire to serve God in the holy priesthood, and though they cannot have the priv ilege of telling their hopes to the dear Holy Father, our Lord will open the way for them if they pray and are resolute in purpose, as was the little to be missionary. - St. Paul

HIS GIFTS

Out of the infinite store of His wealth, God gives to each one a dower, Spiritual gold for the soul's fair

health. Gifts for the need of each hour; Faith's priceless ray that shines

through the storm, Hope for the souls that are true, Out of the infinite store of His wealth, What has He given to you?

ut of the wealth of His treasury great God gives a dower to each,

Nobler than kingdom, than power, or state, Rarer than vision or speech;

Heavenly gems from eternity's shore Gifts everlastingly new. Out of the wealth of His infinite

store What has He given to you?

What has He given to you? Scan the field. The field of your soul is it fair? Does Constancy bloom? Is Grace of

its yield? flower of Virtue grow there? Over its soil does one tree lift its

Where some tired heart may repose? Out of the gilts that to you God has

Blooms there sweet Charity's rose?

Out of the treasure He gave you, my friend. That forth from His hand to you

flowed, Of the riches received, how much did you spend, And how was its bounty bestowed?

Did you send it abroad for the need of your kind, That the hungry of heart might have food,

Or dwarfed does it lie, restrained and confined? Have you turned it to evil or good? -T. A. BROWNE Ottawa, December, 1918.

FROM PROTESTANT

SWITZERLAND

slowly during war times, especially good news. The town of Olten in

the Canton of Solothurn, Switzer

News from the Old World travels

land, was once a den for the heretics who called themselves "Old Catho-Now this great man not only loved children dearly, but he had a deep the Pope. On Corpus Christi last, cession of the Most Blessed Sacra ment was held without any disturb ance or interference. In those days of persecution the Catholic popula-

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taken place on the feast of Corpus rament.

second procession wended its way from the church of Sc. Clara city near the church of the Holy through Little Basic. The third had Ghost.—Sentinel of the Blessed Sac-





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You may win a cash prize by doing so. Many have done this sa will be shown by the names and addresses which we will send you. If you find the faces mork each one with as X. cut out the picture and send it to us, out out the picture and send it to us, out out the picture and send it to us, out out the picture and send it to us, out out the picture and send it to us, out out the picture and have found all the faces and marked them." Write these nine words plainly and seafly, as in case of ties, both writing and neatness are considered factors in this contest.

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orchids. A novel by Lelia Hardin Bugg. As mysterious and fascinating in its plot as either of the sensational productions of Archibald Clavering Gunther, and it contains portraits which would not shame the brush of a Thackeray or Dickera. Tangled Paths, by Mrs. Anna H., Dorsey, "As novel Tangled Paths is admirable; as a Catholic novel it is most admirable, and if the author will compare this very satisfactory production with her earlier work, The Student of Blenheim Forest, for instance, she can almost sing the Nunc Vimittis, for her improvement is so marked that she seems in her work to have almost reached its climax,"—Ave Maria Solitary Island, The ; by Rev. John Talb

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Curtis,
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The Catholic Record LONDON, CANADA

How we talk of Popes and Cardinals of Bishops, priests, and religious orders! We have a criticism for everybody's conduct in everything. We could teach them better! We could show them the right way! Now I wonder how much we pray. I wonder what proportion our secret

intercession bears to our open criticism.—Father Faber.

MASS AT MONS

The day before yesterday, writes Captain (Rev.) Father Carleton from Mons on December 7th, we had a very impressive service at the Cathedral, Mons. It was a Solemn High Mass of Requiem for the souls of the Catholic soldiers of the 3rd Canadian Division who have made the great sacrifice. Father McCarthy was the celebrant. I was Deacon and Father Staley (Engineers) Sub-Deacon

Father Costello 9th, C. I. B., heard confessions assisted by Father Mac Donnell (4th Division) who also

directed the music.

The Cathedral was draped with the flags of the Allied Powers. A large catafalque stood in the centre of the main aisle, surrounded by a guard of honor. The vast edifice was crowded to the doors and it was really an inspiring sight to see the devotion the soldiers displayed out of respect and honour to their fallen

The doyen of the Cathedral gave the last blessing at the conclusion of the Mass. The Cathedral choir furnished the music assisted by the band of the R. C. R's. Great credit is due Father McCarthy, M. C., who thought out and organized the whole

peautiful service.

Major (Rev.) Father McCarthy gives the following details of the

We had the Cathedral choir. Mon signeur Allard, who is rector here and who was secretary to Cardinal Vanu-telli at the Montreal Eucharistic Congress, gave the Absolution. Six soldiers and an officer from the P. P. C. L. I. guarded the catafalque. The R. C. R. band played during the Mass; their buglers played the salute at the Offertory, and the "last post" under the direction of Father Mac-Donnell, O. S. B., M. C. There were about 4,000 soldiers present. The Divisional Commander and Briga-diers were kept away at the last minute by the news that the King was about to pass through Mons. was about to pass through Mons. His Majesty went through at eleven and they had to stay to receive him, but they were represented by their

The Governor of the district and all the civil authorities of the town were present at this the most impressive ceremony they had ever

The church was decorated with flags, and the arms with fixed bay-onets were piled at one end of the catafalque on which rested a steel helmet. Thus did the civil and military authorities together with the soldiers and civilians unite in praying for the souls and doing honor to the memory of our gallant dead.

BISHOP FALLON TO SPEAK IN TORONTO

On Thursday, Feb. 13th, His Lordship Bishop Fallon will deliver a lecture in Massey Hall, Toronto, under the auspices of the Christian Brothers' "old boys" and in the interests of the Christian Brothers' students. Himself a pupil of the Christian Brothers, in the early eighties, in st. Mary's Cathedral school, Kingston, he has always preserved a devoted attachment to his early teachers and a lively interest in all their undertakings.

and it is one, too, on which he is well qualified to speak. A profound the cologian and scholar, for years university professor or rector, he is a capable interpreter and expounder. At the first menace of the invader and the carreletts of materialism and

the treat the lecture will afford. the eve of battle, to witness Masses There is little doubt that the attendance for the occasion will tax the capacity of Toronto's largest auditor charging the enemy with their capacity of Toronto's largest auditor ium as the Knights of Columbus are joining hands with the Christian Brothers' "old boys" to give to the event the importance it deserves.

HONOURS WON BY CATHOLIC CANADIAN CHAPLAINS

The list of honours won by Catholic chaptains in the Canadian Corps and Cavalry Brigade for valour in the field stood on January 1st, as fol-

Distinguished Service Order and Military Cross—Major (Rev.) Ambrose Madden, O. M. I., Vancouver, B. C. Distinguished Service Order— Lieut-Colonel (Rev.) F. L. French,

Military Cross with Bar - Captain (Rev.) W. L. Murray, Pembroke Dio

M litary Cross — Lieut Colonel Rev.) W. T. Workman, O. F. M., of the Montreal Franciscan Friary; Major (Rev.) J. A. Fortier, O. M. I, Quebec, Que.; Major (Rev.) M. N. Tompkine, of Antigonish University;
Mejor (Rev.) R. C. McGillivray, of
Antigonish Diocese; Captain (Rev.)
R. A. McDonell, O. S. B. of Vancouver Island; Captain (Rev.) E. J.
McDonald, of Antigonish Diocese;
Cantain (Rev.) C. A. Fallon, O. M. I. Captain (Rev.) C. A. Fallon, O. M. I., formerly of Kingston, but now of Buffalo, N. Y.

MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES In addition to some of the foregoing, the following also have been mentioned in despatches : Captain

HOW TO GET RID OF RHEUMATISM

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"I suffered for a number of years with Rheumatism and severe Pains in my Side and Back, caused by strains and heavy lifting.

When I had given up hope of ever being well again, a friend recom-mended '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 health, thanks to your wonderful fruit medicine".

W. M. LAMPSON.

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(Rev.) H. E. Letang, Pembroke Dio-

chaplain in the French Army,

THE SWORD OF THE SPIRIT

Time has shown Renan to have been undeniably at least half a prophet. He has, indeed, had his legend and he and his school lett nothing undone to usher in the season of unbelief and scientific suprem acy which became the background of that legend. But no two half Influenza. prophecies ever made a whole one, Religious and Renan's most sibylline moment could not reveal to him his legend's ultimate phase, could not show him a time when one who should be flesh of his flesh and blood of his blood would do his utmost to bring his prophecies to naught. Long before Renan died, when he was at the zenith of his powers and his renown, he declared that he wished to renounce in advance any deviation from his position into which he might be led at the hour of death by weakening mentality or the consciousness of approaching dissolution. but he could not by any means anticipate or provide against the action of his grandson, Ecnest Psichari, who first by entering the army and then by entering the Catholic Church exalted what his grandfather held in chiefest abomination, the sword and the spirit, thereby be-coming one of the first fruits of the Catholic reawakening which began in France before the outbreak of the Great War, and which begins

lie to all false prophecies.

The forces of science, heralded by Renan, have had their hour, and they have been for the most part forces of destruction. They have in all their undertakings.

The subject "The Catholic Church and Education" which His Lordship has chosen as his topic is one of real interest to the community at large and it is one to be a large to be an under a large to be a large to be

bered that he had a sword and a soul.

At the first menace of the invader of the principles which control the Church's attitude towards education. These principles he worked out into practice with actounding success during the days of his career at Ottawa University.

Add to this thorough knowledge of his subject His Lordship's striking personality and his rare gifts as a public speaker and one is assured of the treat the lecture will afford.

bered that he had a sword and a soul. At the first menace of the invader the church's attitude towards education. At the first menace of the invader the church was the only organization which really held the soul of the negro. And experience has shown that a Catholic church, with a well-spice then, to see the French people with one impulse taking the side of their forefathers against their fathers, to see the churches crowded and the confessionals thronged on the treat the lecture will afford. heard amid tears in the mud and rosaries on their wrists, to see dying men raise themselves to give the military salute to their Lord in the priest's hands. Above all it has been given to the world to see the deaths, Christian and heroic, that Frenchmen, since France was France have known how to die.

Now it is no small thing to have beet to a great extent the herald and

forerunner of all this, to have come alone to the realization of France's Catholic heritage, to have struggled in silence and solitude to the perception of Catholic truth, to have laid hold on it and lived in its light when to do so meant not only to walk somewhat apart and aloof from one's fellows, but to deny those of one's fellows, but to deny those of one's own household. Neither is it a small thing to have been foremost on a roll of glory which contains such names as Castelnau and de Robsuch names as Castelnau and de Rob-ien and Peguy and Lotte. For a man's attitude towards death is the witness he bears to his soul, and the manner of his dying is the seal-he sets upon his life. There had been a time when to die seemed to Psichari annibilation and departure into nothinguess, but there came a night in the desert, which was the eve of battle, when he faced the possibility of death with an altered possibility of death with an altered demeanor: 'Here in front of me lies the Field of Death and it is beautiful as the Promised Land. Here is the angel holding the Book and under his wing the night is lumin-ous and we stand in the reflected light of Eternity. . . . For all the evil I have done I am sincerely conno boast of it, but simply ask that it may not die but may bear the fruits near the fruits nea trite and as to the little good I make (Rev.) H. E. Letang, Pembroke Diocese; Captain (Rev.) F. M. Lockary, St John Diocese.

N. B.—Major (Rev.) P. H. M. Casgrain, Quebec diocese, obtained the C. M. G., while a Staff Officer at the War Office, and Captain (Rev.) A. Beausoleil, Calgary diocese, won the Croix de Guerre while an acting chaplain in the French Army. has so purely enrolled himself in the immortal company of "the young, the adventurous, the admired."-Blanch M. Kelly in Catholic World.

OBITUARY

SISTER DENIS MARY OF JESUS The death of Sister Denis Mary of Jesus occurred on January 12th, at the Home for Crippled and Blind Children, Port Jefferson, Long Is-land, N. Y., of Paeumonia following Influenza. Sister Denis made her Religious Profession at Notre Dame de Lourdes, East View, Ottawa, on January 16th, 1916. And died fortified by the rites of our Holy Faith.

May she rest in peace.
SisterDenis was the youngest daugh ter of the late D. E. Clarke of Orwell, P. E. Island, and leaves to mourn her loss her Mother in Re-gina, Sask, F. J. also of Regina; W. J. of Calgary; Mrs (Dr.) MacPherson of Castor, Alberta, Frances in Hali-fax; Sister St. Marie Denis of the Congregation de Notre Dame, Pic-tou, N. S., and John with the Medical Corps, Shorncliffe, England.

If men and women forgave in the same measure that they seek or de sire forgiveness, the world would be a vastly different place from what it is. Life would be brighter and happiness more general. Love, which is the great leavener, would triumph where now it is trampled upon by the false pride which so often keeps Great War, and which has given the us from exercising our divine power

of forg veness. No man ever knew, or can know, what will be the ultimate result, to bimself or to others of any given line of conduct. But every man may know, and most of us do know, what is a just and an unjust act.
And all of us may know also that the consequences of justice will be ultimately the best possible, both to others and to ourselves; though we neither say what is best nor how it is likely to come to pass.—Ruskin.

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DIED

Cassidy .- At Ottawa, Ont., on Friday, Jan. 24, Patrick Cassidy, aged eighty years. May his soul rest in CMULLANEY,-In this city on Jan.

O'Meara.—On January 2nd, at the General Hospital, Pembroke, Ont., Patrick J. O'Meara, aged twenty two years, son of Wm. O'Meara of the Township of Alice. May his soul rest in peace. WATTERS .- At New Liskeard, Ont.,

of Influenza Pneumonia, Mrs. Charles E. Watters, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John O'Sullivan, of Nepean Town ship, aged twenty nine years. May her soul rest in peace. KEALEY .- At the residence of her

daughter, Mrs. S. J. McVeigh, 248 Le Breton street, Ottawa, on Wednesday, Jan. 29, Mrs. Ellen Kealey, an old resident of Black R pids, in her eighty ninth year. May her soul rest in peace!

THE DOMINION BANK

When a bank receives a charter from the Dominion Government authorizing it to do business in Canada it embarks upon a two-fold mission. One is to earn dividends for 'hose who, by investing their money in the enterprise, become share-holders—the other is to serve the public. It is significant in respect to the latter that the chartered banks of Canada are not only rendering an increasing measure of service but for an increasing proportion of it they receive no direct renuneration. This must be patent to everyone who will for a moment stop to consider banking methods of the control of the control of the following the control of the following the control of the following the followi

ers and in the measure of its usefulness to the public.

Judged from every standpoint 1918 has been a progressive year for the bank. Net profits, through an increase of \$81,435, amounted to \$1,088,488. From these profits the directors were able to return \$720,000 to the shareholders in the form of orvidends at the rate of 12 per cent, which, based on the present market value of the stock on the Exchange, means a vield of about 5,68 per cent. Besides the amount entailed in dividend payments \$38.000 was contributed to patriotic and benevolent funds, \$25,000 to fficers' over the fund, and \$250,000, an increase of \$50.000 ver the fund, and \$250,000 an increase of \$50.000 ver the balance \$446,500, or \$53,000, in excess of 19th balance \$446,500, or \$53,000, or \$53,000,

excess of 1917, was carried forward to profit and loss account. In respect to assets the report also shows a de cided increase. This is particularly true of those coming under the classification of Immediately Available Assets which increased \$5,800,000 and now amount to \$88,500,000, or sufficient to mee: 68 per cent, of the Bank's liabilities to the public. The cash assets alone are equal to 23,80 er cent. of the liabilities to the public, The cash assets alone are equal to 23,80 er cent. of the liabilities to the public, having increased by \$1,150,00 to \$28,498,000. Total assets stand at \$133,500,000 there having been an expansion during the year of \$24,000,000.s

GAIN INDEPOSITS

[GAIN INDEPOSITS]

IAU

A gratifying feature in cennection with the bank's deposite, indicating as it does the prospercus condition of the Country as well as an advantage to the bank, is the fact that the sum of money on deposit not be aring interest, being the surplus case of its industrial and financial customers, increased by \$18.326.000 during the year, the amount on December 31 standing at \$38,845,000. The deposits bearing interest, namely \$82.264,000. The cause is of course drectly trae-able to withdrawa's made for the purchase of Victory Bonds. Taking deposits as a whole there was a net augmentain to the extent of \$14,100,000, the total b-ing \$89,107,000.

Commercial loans, representing funds advanced Commercial loans, representing funds advanced business necessities of the Country increase the standing at \$84,00,000, in notes as the standing at \$84,00,000, in notes in circuistion there was a gain of \$400,000, a further evidence of the business expansion of the Bank.

Keep a child's heart so white that our Lady might walk across its snow without staining her sandal.

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Roses, 75c a dox; alice and the first substitution for
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Ont. 2004-2

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THE

DOMINION BANK

At the Forty-Eighth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of The Dominion Bank, held at the Head Office, in Toronto, on 29th January, 1919, the following Statement of the affairs of the Bank as on the 31st December, 1918, was submitted:

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Balance of Profit and Loss Account,
31st December, 1917...

Profits for the year, after deducting
charges of management and
making full provision for bad
and doubtful debts.......\$1,169,798 38

Dominon GovernmentWar
Tax (on circulation). \$60,000 00
Taxes paid to Provincial
Governments 23,300 00

1.086,498 38

\$393,004 84

Making net profits of..... otic Association and Canadian Red Cross \$25,000 00

Society Society Society Society Society Society Society Society Society League of Canada. In Contribution to Catholic Army Huts Campaign Contribution to Y.M.C.A. Red Triangle Fund. 10,000 00 1,000 00 2.000 00

Contribution to Officers' Pension 25,000 00 Written off Bank Premises......

1.033.000 00 Balance of Profit and Loss Account

carried forward.....

\$1,479,503 22

7.630.193 22

\$13,630,193 22

GENERAL STATEMENT

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock paid in..... \$7,000,000 00 446,503 22

uary, 1919..... Former Dividends unclaimed...... Total Liabilities to Shareholders

terest, including interest accrued to date 62,264,126 61

96,107,711 38 Balances due to other Banks in Can-1,131,994 04

ada
Balsances due to Banks and Banking
Correspondents elsewhere than
in Canada.
Bills Payable
Acceptances under Letters of Credit
Liabilities not included in the foregoing 1,002,534 64 305,616 76 going

119,876,081 76

ASSETS

Total Public Liabilities.....

Correspondents elsewhere than in

2,443,405 46 \$28,497,980 73 Dominion and Provincial Govern-9,966,508 15

ment Securities, not exceeding market value.

Canadian Municipal Securities, and British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian, not exceeding market

Railway and other Bonds, Deben-tures and Stocks, not exceeding 2,376,325 95 market value..... Call and Short (not exceeding thirt; 8,408,800 29

Other Curren Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest) Other Current Loans and Discounts 64,092,006 46

cher Current Loan and Discounts
elsewhere than in Canada (less
rebate of interest)......
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit, as per contra...
Real Estate other than Bank Premises
Overdue Debts, (estimated loss provide for)...
Bank Premises, at not more than cost,
less amounts written off...
Deposit with the Minister of Finance
for the purposes of the Circula-

for the purposes of the Circula-tion Fund Mortgages on Real Estate sold....

69,977,425 30 \$133,506,274 98

13,009,830 54

1,269,403 93

26,782 10

305,616 76 11,470 43

85,605 91

5,128,854 04

\$63,528,849 59

E. B. OSLER, President. C. A. BOGERT, General Manager.

AUDITORS' REPORT TO SHAREHOLDERS

of the Bank.

In addition to the examinations mentioned, the cash and securities at the Chief Office and certain of the principal Branches were checked and verified by us at another time during the year and found to be in accord with the books of the Bank.

All information and explanations required have been given to us and all transactions of the Bank which have come under our notice have, in our opinion, been within the powers of the Bank.

G. T. CLARKSON of Clarkson, Gordon & Dilworth, C.A.

TORONTO, January 21st, 1919.

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