LONDON, CANADA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1916

The Catholic Record

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work is to keep the children off the investment for them and ourselves. streets. By all means. Let us We can organize them. We can shelter them from the jargon of entertain them occasionally, and get rowdies and education at street them into a night school. We can corners. But can we hope that boys show them that they are ours-not and girls who work in shop and merely the flotsam and jetsam of factory will be satisfied to pass their the city streets, but our little brethleisure time in tenements which ren on whom we are privileged to smell to Heaven, or play lawn- bestow sympathy and love. tennis in areas which are cluttered up with refuse. Would this pros- is at our doors. To wrap one's self pect allure ourselves? It is very up in money-making, in one's family, easy to give advice which would be in one's comforts, and take no share taken by the ideal youngster. But in saving the souls of the children of these ideal ones are few and rather poverty, is to be a poor and contemptiresome. If the average boy can- tible Catholic. not get movement and variety and entertainment at home he is going to seek it on the pavements. Not being ideal what else is there for him to do?

So we are confronted with facts. and the only way to deal with them is not by preaching, but by achievement, by eliminating the streets as power that the workers have sup-by the conversation of educated folk essential to amusement. Make plied; without vision the toilers them your brethren in very truth, have failed to compass the decreed and the street danger will be no end. Both need the joint impulse; longer a menace. Take hold of must gain in fineness, gather wisthem now while they are free from dom from failure, grow more sensithe conventionalities and preju- tive to the purpose of the whole, dices of civilized life.

WHY

Some of us who should be in the one. high classes of spiritual progress are in the kindergarten stage. We have the same text-books, the same Master as the advanced pupils, but mist only. The Divine spirit of we are never graded. We listen change works in ever-widening attentively, and yet we repeat our circles. Far off the full attainment lessons in the babbling and inad- of human perfection seems; yet the News. equate utterances of childhood. We heart's promise will be fulfilled. At talk and work forgetting that the this crisis of violent conflict and results that endure, the only sweeping calamity we must fall back permanent success can come only upon primal truths and reinvigorate from the principles that are taught them by fresh consecration. We are in the Master's school, and that an too prone to fix our gaze on second effort to give the principles soul- causes, overlooking the stream of

of gossiping, of judging, the horde of of earthly ends and means. The mean little things that crawl in and "research magnificent" is no new out absorbing our vitality, debar us thing; it has not been left to specufrom enjoying the peace and happi- lators to give it an impetus in ness that springs from self-conquest. thought or in action. The centuries A victory over ignoble impulse, the reveal its growing power, its clarifycultivation of the habit of forgetful- ing experience, its more exalted ness is worth more than many hours aims. The Fountain that opened in of empty prayer. The spirit of Palestine long ago is not dried up; generosity is of fair dealing with the its waters deepen and brighten as

AT OUR DOORS

There is no need of going far afield strange at our doors, and even people when subjected to close - range observation reveal unsuspected sources of delight and information. And it is so inexpensive and easy— of a group of agitators in this provmerely putting away our habits of ince shows that all French Canadians thought, getting out of our environment and seeing things as they are.

ways, severely practical, which is fronts 119,549 men; they lost 127,945 about the last thing we could wish during the month of August, and our worst enemy, for dreams are the only realities: but if we go forth with open minds we shall return British army amounted, therefore, to wiser, doubtless, more sympathetic 307,169, or almost the total number and more useful.

Suppose, for instance, that you endeavor to get in touch with the thickest of the battle and hundreds lads who sell newspapers. You can- of our fellow-citizens have fallen not help seeing them-little wisps of each day upon the field of honor. fellows who are out in all kinds of weather, and who, despite the handicap of environment and of scanty very heavy. Communiques from Berlin, which are not criteria of truth, they belong to the family. They are our brethren and the children of our are heavier than those of the Austroown Father in heaven. If we think Germans. more of the earthly than of the Divine things, we shall regard them heroic armies of England, France as aliens, to our lasting discredit and detriment. Safeguarding them is that certain demagogues have chosen not by any means exclusively the for resuming an anti-patriotic agitabusiness of the priest. The Catholic who does not interest himself in the promotion of God's glory should sit down and have a talk with his duties | nothing to England, that all we have and responsibilities.

These lads can be assisted into substantial citizenship. If we fail in our duty other agencies may gather sacrifices them in and mould them according to their own fashion; and then we ally enunciated during the early wash our hands, declaring ourselves

Good people tell us that the great interest in this behalf is a very good

It seems to us that work for Christ

LOOKING UPWARD

Art, literature, religion have been giving utterance to the common faith in a future which was to complete the imperfect present. The dreamers have often lacked the cherish unity in community of feeling. Sympathy must outgrow mere fleshly hungers; a finer bond than selfish interest must make the many

THE COMING SPRING This is not the dream of the opti-The harboring of spite, the habit surpasses the shrewdest calculations they flow. Autumn glooms and decay Spring by-and-by.

'INFAMOUS WORK

discussing editorially the activities are not of the Bourassa-Lavergne

"During the month of September. We may be prosaic, set in our the English lost on different battle 59.675 during the month of July the first month of the Somme offensive. In three months the losses of the of the Canadian military forces.

"During the same period the Canadian troops were also in the

'We have no information on the losses undergone by the French army, but they have certainly been have informed us that the losses of her Allies, in the Somme offensive

"And it is this moment when the and Canada are intrepidly shedding their blood for the common cause tion and seek with more insistence than ever to point out to the population of our province that we are not concerned in this war, that we owe to do is to remain peacefully at home and to wait for the prize of victory, which the Allies are buying at the price of such terrible and painful

All the monstrous theories cynic phases of the war by these agitators,

So what are we going to do about allowed to goon with impunity, while it? It is our business. A little our brave boys in the firing line interest in this behalf is a very good which would strengthen their spirit and hasten them on to victory?"

LANGUAGE VS. PATOIS

Sir Max Aitkin has fairly won a of Quebec by saying, in his book, "Canada in Flanders," that some of the Quebec soldiers "switched off the Quebec soldiers "switched off from English to the French-Canadian patois." Sir Max is informed with pungency by a dozen newspapers in French Canada that he was not fully aware of his environment while he was in Montreal, and that the language spoken by the people of Que-

The fact that careless or illiterate people may say "icit" for ici" or "ouai" for "oui" or 'plat" for plait" is not sufficient to condemn the prevailing language of the Province. There are men in Ontario who say "have went" and "would have came;" men and women who say "wuss" instead of "worse," and "orspital" instead of "hospital." We judge the speech of our people and conclude that our language is English. There may be vowels which we do not pronounce as broadly as would an Oxford Don, but we do not speak a dialect or a patois such as may be found in the remote confines of Zummerzett or Coom'erland.

Similarly the Province of Quebec speaks French with a few slight individualities, due perhaps to climate. The public address of any member of the Legislature or member of Parliament, of any advocate, notary, physician or priest, of any busine ss man, wil be as good French as any audience anywhere deserves to hear. Probably the French of the Quebec Legislature will compare favorably in grammar and construction with the English of the Ontario Legislature. — The Toronto Daily

QUEBEC, CANADA AND THE EMPIRE

The Province of Quebec is out of harmony with the rest of the Dominroom would help us out of the tendency which is bearing mankind ion with regard to the prosecution of the kindergarten. the French-Canadians of that Province have not enlisted in anything like the same proportion as their Englishspeaking compatriots in the other Provinces. The disproportion can be partially explained. To some extent it can be explained away. There is a measure of truth in Mr. Bourassa's contention that the readiness to enlist is in inverse ratio with the minority. While defending to the degree in which the individual our own rights we must not be inis rooted in the Canadian soil. In different to theirs. In short, if we the English speaking Provinces, the wish to see the splendid Canadian British born enlist most freely, next patriotism of our French compatriots to them the sons of the British born, crowned by a British patriotism the overspread Europe now. It will be and next again those who are Spring by and by.

Output

Description:

Output canadian for several generations understanding, through freer inter. to our common Father. In that back. Now the French people of course, through generous dealing, prayer we acknowledge heaven the Quebec are all Canadian born, as through patience, sympathy and were their fathers, and grandfathers and great-grandfathers; therefore, in considering the question of their Under the above heading, the enlistment they should be compared not with all the volunteers from the other Provinces, but with those of Canadian birth and ancestry When this is done the comparison is not so

unfavorable to them.

Again, it is fair to remember that the great bulk of the population in Quebec lives in rural communities where the reaction of the outside world is much fainter than in towns and cities, and where the contagion of a popular movement is less keenly felt. Even in Ontario the enlistment from the country districts has been smaller proportionately than from the

fact that Ontario was urging enlistment and finding fault with Quebec for its poor showing would tend to check rather than to encourage recruiting in the latter Province.

But when all this has been said. we have not yet stated the whole The most important factor has still to be noted. Among Canadians of British descent there is a sentiwhich comes to English-Canadians and to which they respond, is the call of the blood. There is no such call to the French-Canadians. They are loval to British rule, but their loyalty is passive. They know that years ago Canada passed by conquest from France to Britain; they accept the situation; but they are not enthusiastic about it. Perhaps a little bitterness left by the sting of defeat remains even to this day. And therefore, when a large number of English-Canadians feel themselves under no obligation to fight "Britain's rights and Britain's

aid of something or other. But let us remember that these lads may have something to say against us on the day of reckoning.

Now all this is unfortunate for Canadian unity. Among the many problems that will press for settlement when the war is over will be that of the future relationship of that of the future relationship of the Mother Country and the Domin.

Now all this is unfortunate for Canadian unity. Among the many problems that will press for settlement when the war is over will be that of the future relationship of invasion but in the cold blood of control of this terrible tale is only deepened by the fact that much of what occurred was done after twenty months of war, and not in the hot blood of invasion but in the cold blood of control of the future relationship of invasion but in the cold blood of control of the future relationship of invasion but in the cold blood of control of the future relationship of the Mother Country and the Domin. the Mother Country and the Dominions overseas. Whether the present form of connection, loose but strong, protested—surely a very notable illogical but effective, will give way to some sort of federation, no one can now tell. But one thing is certain: whatever its constitutional form may be, the British Empirelet us rather say the British Com-monwealth — will endure. Each partial unpopularity in the Province nation — Britain, Ireland, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa—will have its own loyalty, but each will be loyal also to the great and splendid whole. What a calamity it would be, if in this larger outlook, Canada should not united, if, in the matter of British as distinguished from Canadian loyalty. the large and important French speaking element in our population manifest an irreconcilable opposition or at best, a sullen acquiescence.

There are individuals and groups, whose views are reflected in certain newspapers, who are moved to indignation and anger as they mark the indifference and, in some cases, the opposition with which the carrying on of the war is regarded in Quebec, and as they reflect upon the general attitude towards the British Crown and realm which such indifference indicates. The anger is useless, and the talk of violence which one some-times hears is foolish and wicked. The French attitude is unfortunate it is unjustifiable; but it is partly explicable and we believe it can be changed. But it cannot be changed by violence. After all, a good many thousands of the French-Canadians have enlisted for the war, and no battalions have done finer work at the front than theirs. The surest way to kill every liberal and pro-British movement among the French-Canadians, and to alienate the soldiers of Quebec from their brother Canadians who have fought beside try there is war almost as horrible as them in France and Flanders is to that in Europe. There is hardly an institute a racial crusade

New Brunswick, where the French and English populations are mixed, the French have enlisted as freely as the English. Why? Because they know and understand. They have learned the British point of view and have caught someth ng of the British spirit. That tells the tale.

We cannot create in the Frenchsentiment bequeathed from sire to son; but we can substitute for it another sentiment, founded upon reason and fortified by practical advantage, and by pride in the institutions and possessions that are the common heritage of all British citizens. In order to do this we must ourselves be true to the best British traditions in our dealings

THE BARBARISM OF KULTUR

From the London Daily Chronicle

The public are familiar in outline with the story of the barbarous Lille deportations; but the English translation of the French official papers (published by Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton) fills it in with much terrible detail. The figure which has been quoted for the number of deportees—25,008—represents those from the three towns of Lille, Rouby the bilingual question in Ontario has had its effect. In the state of feeling which has been developed the places. The whole business would be a gross infraction of international law, even if it were humanely carried out; it has, in fact, been carried out with calculated inhumanity. As part of their policy, and in order to He has done for us. We see Him as increase the suffering inflicted on the populations, the Germans deliberatey kept secret the destination of their victims: but information as to the ment which the French-Canadians do not possess. When the Mother Land is menaced the compelling summons work in mines; others in factories making war material such as sandbags, others in agriculture; and not a few within the fire-zone exposed to upon His disfigured face and when French shells. The methods of His last sigh is spent we can only compulsion have been as brutal as wonder in silence that God should so the tasks. We read of men being hung from trees by their arms; of remedy for all the sin and sorrow of women and girls (in numerous instances) being beaten with a cat-o'do war-work, being tortured by be. Christ must be back of it. ing forcibly deprived of all sleep. In their transportation and housing promiscuity, indecency, and squalor can save it now. During the month have been regular features; and of October keep your beads close at many of the women were put to hand. In your spare moments let wash our hands, declaring ourselves the while innocent in the matter and wend our way to a euchre party in where they are wholly them slip through your fingers in the mercy of the brutal German prayer. The Queen of the Rosary will inspirational teachings very slightly, hear. She knows the longing of in at all government of the will be an excavation work will be excavation work will be excavation work will be excavation where they are wholly them slip through your fingers in attrice party of the mercy of the brutal German prayer. The Queen of the Rosary will inspirational teachings very slightly, before our worthy rural population.

cupation. So far as the world knows not a single neutral Government has

NEW CATHOLIC PEER FOR ENGLAND

LORD CLIFFORD OF CHUDLEIGH TO TAKE PLACE IN HOUSE OF

LORDS

(C. P. A. Corresponden

London, Sept. 11.-Lord Clifford of Chudleigh is on his way home to take up the position to which he has been called by the death of his brother. The new Catholic peer has spent most of his life in New Zealand and Tasmania, going to the latter island some thirty years ago on account of his health. He has large farming interests there, and also commercial interests, and it has taken some time to settle his affairs in Hobart. will probably bring fresh colonial ideas into the House of Lords, if the English climate permits him to continue his duties in this country as peer of the realm. Catholics are strength and powers. The one object anxious to see if he will become a of the present time seems to be to Catholic factor in public life.

OUR ROSARY

At no time since the dawn of Christianity has the world so needed the spirit of Christ. Nearly the whole

world is at war. In Europe there is a condition that has no parallel in history. The number of lives that are being sacrificed is appalling. No mind or heart can ceive the misery that is being brought to countless women and children. It will take a miracle of God's grace to wipe out the hatreds that are being engendered. In our country there is war almost as horrible as industrial center that is not a center There is a better way. Let it be of strife. Crime and lawlessness are noted that in districts like northern increasing each day and the sanctity of the family, which is the one real cornerstone of society, is being destroyed by a disregard for marriage. The unborn children murdered by unnatural parents are crying for ven-

geance. The press and pulpit plead for a remedy. Arbitration, stringent laws, a better sense of the brotherhood of man, are being dinned into our ears. There is only one remedy, a return to Christ. When men and nations will follow the example of Him Who came on earth to be our model we can look for a return of that peace and good will He brought to earth. In the Rosary, which is our special devotion during October, we will find inspiration and grace. No prayers will bring us more swiftly to the knowledge of what Christ means to

We make our solemn profession of

faith as we gaze on the Image of Him Who died that we might be saved. In the beautiful prayer that was taught brotherhood that binds all men ether. We pray as one great fam ily, friend and foe united, that the Kingdom of God may come to earth and that God's will may be done by us even as it is done by the angels that wait around His throne. God's kingdom reigned, if God's will were done there would be no enemy, there would be no war, there would be no misery. When we ask for pardon we repudiate all hate of our fel-low man. If selfishness and greed could be overcome, if we would follow the inspiration of God's grace to lead us not into temptation, the great said these prayers with our hearts in of the Rosary should make men realize their common Father and the Christian charity that is their heri-

tage from their elder brother. During our prayers we have been use Paul's figure, in earthen vessels.' meditating on the Life of Christ. He who can see only the earthiness an Infant in His Mother's arms. heart goes out to the Boy in the Temple. We follow Him in His awful agony. We see Him whipped at the pillar and crowned with thorns. Our heart almost breaks when the gogues. heavy cross is placed on His shoulder and He begins the long journey to love His children. There is the the world. There is the one sure preventive of war and strife. Human nine-tails; of others, who refused to effort may help but the spirit of

The Christian world has been twice saved by the Rosary. The Rosary

THE USE OF LEISURE

At the recent meeting of the American Federation of Catholic Societies, held in New York, Dr. Walsh delivered a splendid address on the Guilds of the Middle Ages. Speaking of the use of leisure he said:

The trouble is that like a child with a new toy our generation does not yet know what to do with its leisure. We are ready to do anything that will help pass the time and so all sorts of cheap amusements and trivial reading, and then as these pall, occupations of various kinds with a sensuous appeal succeed them until what ought to be a healthy diversion of mind has become dissipation. Here is where the most important social problem of the modern time

We must devote ourselves to helping our generation use its leisure properly. As I have said, the proper use of leisure means much more than merely the rejuvenation of bodily of the present time seems to be to make it a period of rest. On the contrary it should be a period of active occupation of mind, and above all, of artistic taste and feeling, so far as that is possible for the individual. When leisure is thus occupied it becomes the source of great intellect-ual and artistic achievements. The right use of leisure means more for a generation's accomplishment, if we can judge by the past, than all the people's occupation of mind with the serious business of making a living.

The old guides took up this problem of regulating the amusements of the people, but, above all, providing appropriate entertainment for them. doing so they accomplished much for future generations by awakening the interest of the public in things of beauty and so encouraging the work of the artist and the poet until these were capable of doing things that be a precious treasure for all time. Here is the message that our time needs. The abuse of leisure may be the most serious thing in the world. Let us not forget that the Romans, who, in the midst of the luxury and refinement of the Imper ial times collected Greek art and affected at least a liking for Greek literature, who made their houses beautiful with art objects that had been obtained from Greece and who lived lives of luxury and occupation with whatever they wished, were the ones who went to see gladiatorial contests with the shedding of human blood and the brutal killing of animals in the amphitheater and, and above all, were the spectators when the Christians were thrown to the lions. Refinement does not protect against moral degeneracy, but, on the contrary, sometimes actu ally seems to foster it, when the body is constantly thought of to the exclusion of the care for the mind and the soul that rational beings must have.—St. Paul Bulletin.

COUNTRY SUFFERS BECAUSE OF NO REGARD FOR AUTHORITY

Outlook, Aug, 30, 1916

"We take this occasion to express our appreciation of the service which that Church is rendering to the people of this country, and our indignation at the scurrilous, whole sale, and malignant attacks levelled against it in certain quarters by unscrupulous partisan opponents We accept neither the authority nor cause of conflict between man and the theology of the Roman Catholic man, between nation and nation would no longer exist. When we have that authority and that theology, and baix, and Tourcoing alone; whereas their meaning we are ready to join who are using them as instruments with all mankind in giving glory to to develop the higher and better life the Triune God. Surely the prayers of the American people. The spirit of faith, hope, and charity is in American churches-Roman Catholic and Protestant, Jewish and Chris tian. But in them all it is found to of the vessel, and cannot discern the spirit of reverence and service within. shows himself blind to the great spiritual realities, and this whether his attack is levelled against the Roman Catholic Church, the Protestant churches, or the Jewish syna-

'The danger of this country is not from too much subservience to authority, but from too little regard this year, that over one hundred for it; its peril is anarchy, not des-Roman Catholic Church are using are that nearly one half of the amount, not those which we should choose; over one hundred thousand dollars, but he is singularly indifferent to the facts of the life who fails to see that the Roman Catholic Church through for the interest and the zeal they had its varied ministers is exercising an influence for temperance, thrift, self-work of religion in the diocese. sacrificing service, and devout reverence-foundation virtues on which surpassed anywhere else in the the perpetuity of the Republic depends | country. The detailed -and is exercising this influence upon a large proportion of the popu-

CATHOLIC NOTES

In Austria, the Catholic population of the Archdiocese of Vienna is about

The late Patrick Murray, of New Haven, Conn., willed the residue of his estate; \$100,000, to the poor of County Down, Ireland.

A \$500,000 memorial to the late Dr. John B. Murphy, a noted surgeon, is to be erected in Chicago. It is probable that the memorial will be in the form of an institution for surgical research.

The Rev. John F. Mullany, M. R., of the Church of St. John the Baptist, Syracuse, N. Y., who was widely known as an author and as a contributor to leading magazines, both secular and religious, died on Sunday, September 24.

The Most Rev. J. Aelen, D. D., Archbishop of Madras, and the whole Catholic community of Southern India have been honored by the appointment of the Archbishop to a eat in the Madras Legislative Council.

The War Department has made a rough estimate that the punitive expedition and the measures taken to prevent raids on the Mexican border have already cost more than \$100,-000,000. The expense is now about \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000 a month

Hon. Peter F. Tague, of Massachuetts, under the leave granted him by the House to extend his remarks in the Congressional Record, inserted the speech of His Eminence Cardinal O'Connell, of Boston, before the American Federation of Catholic

Societies, at New York, August 20. Speaking of the Index, the Apostolic Delegate, the Most Rev. John Bonzano, D. D, said: "There "There certainly is nothing about the Index, to support the absurd contention that the Church is opposed to modern literature. The Church is opposed to unclean literature. But the Church to-day, as in the ages past, fosters literature, as she fosters all the arts.'

Cardinal Mercier will be sixty-five ears old on November 22nd next. On that day Belgians throughout the world are preparing to honor him as a patriot and churchman. In a little booklet recently friends of the Cardinal and sent to all parts of the neutral world occurs this passage: "No one knows what the future has in store for Cardinal Mercier, but he will at all times be equal to his task. The whole world admires him, and Belgium in particular is proud of her great son.'

Rome, September 14.—In view of the recent aerial bombard-Venice, Pope Benedict has renewed to Austria-Hungary his recommendation that during the war, churches, monuments and art treasures be spared. This wish of the Pope will be urged also by Mon-signor Vilfredi Ponzo, a prelate well acquainted with high Italian personages, who will soon go to Vienna as Papal Nuncio. Monsignor Ponzo will fill the vacancy caused by the elevation of Monsignor Scapinelli to be Cardinal.

The wounded in France seem in a special manner to belong to the clergy and the Sisters. In Paris alone and its suburbs 955 beds have been placed at the disposal of the wounded in 11 Catholic hospitals, 437 beds in 8 sanitariums 2 189 beds in 20 educational establishments, 954 beds in 18 settlements, 1,058 beds in 21 religious communities. 5.633 beds have been set aside for the wounded soldiers by Catholic institutions in the Diocese of Paris, and out of 12,700 beds which the three societies of the Red Cross have in Paris and the suburbs, 6,200 are cared for by religious.

The former Lady Victoria Pery daughter of the Earl of Limerick, now Mrs. James C. Brady, is a recent convert to the Catholic faith. She was formerly a member of the Anglican Church in Ireland. Mr. Brady's first wife was one of the victims of the Westport wreck several years ago. She was a Cath. olic also, and left two children, who are being brought up Catholic. Mr. Brady himself, however, has never been a member of the Church. His mother was a Protestant and the children were brought up Protestants. Nicholas Brady, the brother of James Brady, became a convert to the Faith some years ago.

At the last quarterly conference of the clergy says the Chicago New World the Most Rev. Archbishop announced that one hundred and thirty-five new students had entered the Quigley Preparatory Seminary The methods which the were in the process of foundation and expressed his gratitude to the priests which, he said, he felt had not beer nearing completion and it is hoped that within a month or six weeks

MOONDYNE JOE

THE GOLD MINE OF THE VASSE

BOOK FOURTH

THE CONVICT SHIP VIII.

FACE TO FACE The convict ship, with all sail set, before a strong quarter breeze, ploughed heavily round the South of England, and then spread her arms a sea-spirit as she majestically toward the deep southern

weird contrast between the tall ship, nobly and beautifully breasting the waves, and the hideous secret she bears within,-

"Who, as she smiles in the silvery light,

Spreading her wings on the bosom of night,

Alone on the deep, as the moon in the sky, A phantom of beauty, could deem with a sigh,

That so lovely a thing is the mansion of sin, And that souls that are smitten lie

bursting within ! watches her silently gliding,

Remembers that wave after wave is dividing Bosoms that sorrow and guilt could

not sever, Hearts that are broken and parted

for ever? Or deems that he watches, afloat on

the wave. The death-bed of hope, or the young spirit's grave?

The first few days of the voyage are inexpressibly horrible. hundreds of pent up wretches are unused to the darkness of the ship, strange to their crowded quarters and to each other, depressed in spirits at their endless separation from home, sickened to death with the merciless pitch and roll of the vessel, alarmed at the dreadful thunder of the waves against their prison walls, and fearful of sudden engulfment, with the hatches barred. The scene is too hideous for a picture-too dreadful to be described in

Only those who have stood within the bars, and heard the din of devils and the appalling sounds of despair, in a diapason that made every hatch-mouth a vent of hell, can imagine the horrors of the hold of a convict ship.

About a week out from England, the Houguemont went bowling down the Atlantic, and across the Bay of Biscay. The night was cold dark, and the strong breeze held the ship steady, with every sail drawing.

Mr. Wyville and Sheridan, the latter of whom had come on deck for the first time since the vessel sailed, in warm great-coats, walked the lee side of the poop; while the captain, also heavily wrapped, paced the weather side, glancing now and again at the sails, and taking an occasional look at the course.

"You have got over your sea-sick-ness?" asked Mr. Wyville. Sheridan laughed.

You forget that I am a sailor, Mr. Wyville," he said. "I had another reason for keeping my room."

Will Sheridan, for months past, had often been on the point of telling Mr. Wyville the whole story of his life, his love for Alice Walmsley, and her terrible suffering for another's crime; but the moment still had gone by, and he had never broached the subject. speak his warm gratitude to the wise friend who had preserved Alice's reason and life in Millbank.

Mr. Wyville never dreamt that Sheridan and Alice Walmsley had known each other. He did not know that on the deck at that moment stood Sheridan's deadliest enemy, within five yards of the ne hated, and who mortally hated him.

"I will tell him all now," were the words in Sheridan's mind; and he turned to Mr. Wyville, and took hold of his arm. They paused in their walk, and stood at the foot of the mizzen-mast.

At that moment, the captain went toward the wheel, and bent his head to look at the compass. The strong binnacle light fell full upon his face, just as Will Sheridan stooped and laid his hand on Mr. Wyville's arm.

The face in the binnacle glare was straight before Sheridan. His eyes were arrested by it as by a spectre; his hand closed like a vise on the arm of his friend.

Almighty!" The words rushed from his heart in a hissing whisper. Wyville was astounded, but he

could not even surmise the cause of Sheridan's tremendous excitement. He had seen the face of the captain as it remained for a moment in the strong light; but he did not connect this with his friend's emotion. He waited for Sheridan to speak.

Instead of speaking, Sheridan watched the dark figure of the captain as he passed from the wheel to the weather side of the poop, and paced slowly up and down. Then he paced slowly up and down. drew a deep breath, tremulous with aroused passion.

Who is that man?" he asked, in a low voice, after a long look.

"That is the captain," answered "Let me introduce you. Mr. Wyville. Captain Draper!"

The captain walked toward them. Sheridan remained just as he had

been standing. "Captain Draper, let me intro-

"Stay!" said Sheridan, laying his hand on Mr. Wyville's breast, "one moment.

He strode to the binnacle, seized the lamp, and returned with it in his hand. When he was within feet of Draper, he threw the light full on his own face, sternly turned toward his enemy.
"Now!" he said, "now, introduce

The sight of the terrible face struck Draper like a physical blow. His breath came in a short gasp, and

he staggered back till he leaned against the mast. He never said a word Sheridan turned the glare of the No need to moralize afresh on the lamp upon him for an instant, then snatched it rapidly away from the repulsive sight. At that moment, with the veil of darkness suddenly

torn back, Draper's face was ghastly, and his attitude full of terror. Will Sheridan replaced the lamp in the binnacle, and walked straight

to his own room.

Wyville was Mr. astonished and puzzled at this scene. He remained on deck for an hour or more after Sheridan's abrupt departbut he did not speak to Captain Draper, who paced his side of

the poop in gloomy silence.

It was an hour of fearful torture Draper, for, like most scoundrels who are cowards, he suffered over and over again the agonies of shame and exposure which he knew he had But, like this class, too, he always planned his conduct, even his beforehand. As soon as the appalling interview had passed, and began weaving the warp and woof of a devil's plot that should make him the winner in this context.

"The donkey and water-cart is mine, though the village gave 'em to me. That's all the proport."

the winner in this contest now begun. He looked at Wyville, who stood gazing out on the sea, and asked him-"Does he know?" And he self. speedily ran over the signs, and concluded that Mr. Wyville knew nothing of his relations to Sheridan. He re membered that Wyville had called him to be introduced to Sheridan, and he had noticed the surprised exclamation with which Wyville had observed Sheridan's extraordinary

conduct. The midnight eight bells sounded. and the mate came to relieve the captain from his watch; but Drapey said he could not sleep, and would

remain on deck an hour longer.

In that hour, he was alone on the poop; Mr. Wyville had gone below. Draper, looking down through the glass roof of the dining-room, saw that a bright light was burning in Sheridan's room. As he looked at the light, secretly and alone, a like poison. The years of his guilt were melted down into that hour, and they took the form of a blighting curse. Could malediction have murdered Sheridan, he would have been withered to death by the baneful light of Draper's eyes.

But the hatred of a man so naturally evil as Draper is apt to turn into malign his enemy with foul words in secret, or he will dig a pit for his It is only manly men who can hate and hold their tongues.

As Draper paced the deck, towards the end of the hour, his tread actually became stealthy and fearful, as if he dreaded lest the nature of his thoughts might be read in the sound of his steps. Slowly and carefully he turned the circumstances over in his mind. Wyville certainly did not know of his relations with Sheridan. Sheridan himself had evidently been surprised at the meeting. Only one knew: none else had any interest in knowing. That one must be silenced, or-he, Draper, must face disgrace Once before, Sheridan had eluded his design; but this time-and, as he concluded his walk and plot together. he glared at the light in Sheridan's room, like a serpent in the outer darkness, this time there would be no mistake or hesitation on his part.

IX.

HOW A PRISONER MIGHT BREAK A BAR the great commercial highway of the Atlantic. The mild airs of the warmer latitudes surprised and delighted those who had only known the moist climate of Britain. As the vessel sailed close to the island of Pico, one of the Azores, the deck was crowded with gazers on the unknown

It was the forenoon of a lovely day. The sun shone with radiant splendor on the soaring peak and purple cliffs of Pico. The island seemed to most of those on the ship like some legendary land of fairy lore. They had never seen any country but England, and they had never before heard even the name of this impor-

tant-looking place.
On the bow of the convict ship, standing on the raised deck, which was the roof of the punishment cell compartment, stood three men, looking up at Pico. These three, from the day of the ship's sailing, had been drawn together by inherent attrac tion; and now, among all the queer new friendships of the voyage, there was none stronger than theirs. And yet they were very dissimilar, in

wardly and outwardly. One was a tall man, solemn-faced and severe, dressed in sombre garments; the next was a small man, mild of face and manner, clad in oldfashioned sailor's blue; the third was a very black man, whose hair stood upright on his head when he removed his immense fur cap, and whose body from throat to feet was

discordant trio, Mr. Haggett, Officer Lodge, and Ngarra-jil, had developed a mutual attraction, each for the other; and, after a few weeks at sea, "you can't help yourselves. We'll with a united effort. had spent almost their whole waking

time in each other's company. They did not converse much, if any. Ben Lodge did not quite understand Mr. Haggett's solemn scriptural illustrations and heavy comments; Mr. Haggett did not pay much heed to Ben Lodge's dreadful tale of carnage in the Chinese bombardment; and neither of them understood Ngarra-jil, nor did he comprehend a

word they said. Yet they passed day after day in each other's company, leaning over the vessel's side or sitting on the sunny forecastle.

The presence of Officer Lodge on board needs explanation. Two days before the convict ship sailed, Mr. Wyville walked into the lock-up at Walton-le-Dale, followed by Ngarra-

Officer Lodge met him with a mild, every day air, and, pointing with a backward motion of the hand toward

"Have you any relatives or others depending on you?" asked Mr. Wyville, falling into the matter-of-fact simplicity of the little policeman. 'No, sir; no one as can't get along without me. I 'ave lived here alone for fifteen year. I don't know a man, though, in Walton to take my place. There's a deal of trust in this hoffice, sir; a deal of trust.

"What property do you own here?" asked Mr. Wyville.

settlement," said Mr. Wyville.

he will have to go to Australia. He will be comfortably placed, much more so than you are here; and his engagement will be permanent. I came to offer the place to you-can

you come?"
"Yessir," said Officer Lodge, as quietly as if he were asked to walk down the street. "Do you want me to start now.'

'It is now noon; I will return to London on the 2 o'clock train. Meanwhile, I will walk through the village." Turning to Ngarra-jil, Mr. Wyville said in his own language. You can remain here.'

Mr. Wyville walked straight to the old home of Alice Walmsley, and lingered a long time in and around the deserted and decaying cottage. There was a warm feeling in his heart, a new and happy growth, which was thrilled and strengthened desperate hatred burned in his heart as his eye fell on objects that might once have been familiar to Alice Walmsley

As he left the place, to return for Officer Lodge, it seemed as dear to him as if he had known and loved it all his life. He turned toward it, as he walked down the road, and there

practical injury. The coward who hates is never at rest; he will either picture of its wretchedness in her

He passed to the courthouse. Officer Lodge and Ngarra-jil were sitting in the office, silently looking minutes more, no earthly power at each other. At first, Officer Lodge had spoken to his companion; but "Shall we open the h gruff and unintelligible monosyllable. silence.

Are you ready?" asked Mr. Wyville.

"Come."

They went to the railway station, bars with amazing force. and took their seats for London. their acquaintance in the same silent He rushed forward again; ning in the station-house.

board the convict ship, they had attracted the lonely Mr. Haggett, who, in a patronizing manner at first, joined their company.

As these three stood near the bow of the Hougemont, looking up at the purple cliffs of lofty Pico, there rose an extraordinary commotion on the deck, among the convicts.

That morning two men, the worst The days slipped into weeks as the Houguemont sailed southward down the ship, had been locked up in the punishment-crib. They had first been sentenced to work at oakumbars idle, staring out at the crowd of shouting. For this they had been again reported, and the officers had now come to take them out for further punishment.

The officers stood waiting for him windows. who had the key of the barred door; and he was searching vainly in his pockets. After a while, it was evident that the key had been it was mislaid or lost. The officers could

not open the barred door.

The two culprits within were the first to understand this, and they set up a howl of derision. They danced about in their den, cursing the officers and snapping their fingers at them through the bars.

At length a dreadful idea struck one of the desperate wretches. His eye had fallen on the heap of loosely picked oakum inside the bars. yell he seized an armful of the inflammable material and threw it far within the cage, against a heap of tarred rope ready for picking.

The officers stood outside, watching fellow's action with alarm. When he had gathered all the oakum into a pile, he drew from his pocket a lucifer match, and flourished it before the officers' eyes with a grin of triumph and devilish meaning. His brutal associate within the bars upon whom the meaning of the

Strange it was, that this seemingly sight of the match, gave a wild shout of delight and defiance.

Damn you!" he cried, shaking "you can't help yourselves. We'll set fire to the ship before your

eyes! The dreadful threat struck terror into the convicts on deck, who began to huddle together like sheep.

The officers looked into other's pale faces, dumb and helpless. One of them caught hold of the massive bars of the door, and shook them with all his force. as well have tried to shake down the

Yelling with delight at their power the two miscreants within piled the pyre. Then, he who held the match selected a dry place on deck to strike it. He bent down on his knees, and covered his action from

the eyes of the officers.

In another instant he sprang to his feet, holding a blazing rope of loosely-twisted oakum. that rang through the ship, applied the torch to the pile oakum, and the yellow flame licked the cell, informed him that it was up the ready material with fearful seized.

> At sight of the flame, a alarm rose from the huddled convicts drowning the reports of the officers pistols, who were shooting down the incendiaries. was too late. Had they used

struck, they would have acted in time. To slaughter the wretches now was to insure the continuation of the fire. Were the prisoners let alone they might have become terrified

at their own danger, and have quenched the blaze before it had seized the ship.
One of the officers placed the muzzle of his pistol to the ponderous lock of the cage, and fired. force it. At the moment with a cry

the crowd and seized the lock. He had found the key!
But it would not turn in the shattered wards. The bullet had wedged everything together, and the bolt

of success, an officer dashed through

had become a rivet.

By this time the flames had swept fastened on the beams overhead. The pitch bubbled up between the seams of the deck, and dense volumes of smoke poured through the

The alarm had spread to the convicts below, and an awful sound of affiright arose from the hundreds of horrified hearts.

The officers dashed wildly to and fro. Some of the ship's crew had begun to work with axes on the roof of the cage, which was a heavily-timbered deck. The fire began to roar with the dreadful sound that denotes the untamable power of approaching conflagration.
At this moment, Mr. Wyville came

forward, and with one glance took in was a quiet gladness in his face.

"She will leave it all behind," he murmured. "There shall be no cage. The convicts prayed him, murmured its wretchedness in her "save us!" the ultimate appeal of "save us!" the ultimate appeal of He stood an instant looking at the

Shall we open the hatches and Ngarra jil had answered only by a let the convicts come on deck?"

asked the pallid chief warder, the They then had subsided into perfect key in his hand.
"No!" shouted Wyville with such sudden force that the man staggered | the sea.

Mr. Wyville looked at the lock, and saw its condition. He shook the

A gust of flame and smoke now Officer Lodge and Ngarra-jil sat rushed through the bars, and drove opposite each other, and continued every one back, even Mr. Wyville. fashion which had marked its begin- turned to the officers, who had retreated to the foremast, and called them to him. Net one moved-they

were cowed. Another instant, and a tall man pushed through the crowd, and stood beside Wyville. It was Mr. Haggett. Their eyes met for an They understood one instant.

What do you want ?" asked Haggett, in a low, steady voice. 'The silk curtains from the dining room—quick!" answered Mr. Wyville

in the same tone. Next moment, Haggett was clearpicking; but they sat within the ing a lane for himself through and over the crowd. He disappeared convicts on deck, and singing and toward the cabin. They knew he would return, and they kept the way open for him. In half a minute he flew back, in each hand a long red lic silk curtain, torn from the cabin

Mr Wyville stood waiting for him. from the rail. He took one of the curtains, twisted it into a rope, and pushed one end through the bars. This end he brought out four bars off, and around these four bars he wound both curtains, one after the other.

When the curtains were entirely wound in this way, he inserted the heavy iron rod between the folds, at two central bars, and began to turn it over end after end like lever. The first turn made the silken rope rigid; the second strained it; the third called out all the muscular power of the man. But there was nothing gained.

Mr. Wyville turned, and looked toward Haggett, who approached. Both men seized the iron lever, and pulled it down with all their force. This is the convict's trick," said

Haggett, as the paused for breath. Mr. Wyville made no reply; but continued the tremendous leverage. gain. There was a cry from the convicts : preparations broke suddenly at they saw the massive bars yielding-

the two outer bars bending toward published in The Survey, set to the the centre under the terrific strain. Once again the upper end of the ever was seized by both men, and with a united effort of strength pulled and pressed down. The next turn was easily made; the mighty bars had bent like lead in the centre and then broken, leaving two gaps wide enough to allow the entrance of

When this was done, Mr. Wyville and Mr. Haggett fell back, while the officers and sailors rushed into the burning cage, smothering the flames with wet sails, beneath which they

trampled out the fire. The vessel was saved, and not one minute could have been spared. In the wild uproar that followed, each one giving vent to the pent-up excitement of the moment. Mr. Wyville, turning in the crowd, met the eyes of Haggett, earnestly fixed on his face. He had often observed his watchfulness before; but there was another meaning in his eyes he today.

Without a word, Mr. Wyville put out his hand, which Haggett grimly

Thank you," said Mr. Wyville.

"That's not right," said Haggett; you have saved all our lives." Mr. Wyville negatively shook his head, with his usual grave smile, and was about to pass on. Mr. Haggett slowly let go his hand, still looking their pistols before the match was at him with the same strange expression. They had parted a few paces, Haggett strode after Mr. Wyville with a new impulse, seized his hand once more in a grip of iron, and met his eve with a face working in strong emotion, every possible reef in his immense lips quivering with suppressed feeling.

Forgive me!" he said; and without another word he dropped Mr. Wyville's hand, turned, and strode off let destroyed the lock, but did not to his room by the other side of the

That night, when the excitement had died, and the usual quiet had been restored, Mr. Wyville and Sheridan walked the poop for hours. Mr. Wyville made no mention of Haggett's strange conduct.

Toward midnight they went to By this time the flames had swept over the pile of tarred rope, and had events of the day had kept them from talking about Captain Draper, though the subject had been for days uppermost in both minds.

When Mr. Wyville entered his room, his eyes fell on a letter, fixed endwise on his table to attract his attention. It was addressed to him. He opened it, and took out a photograph—the portrait of a convict in chains. There was no other enclos-

writing, dated four years before:

the man known as Moondyne. It was taken in Western Australia just before his last escape from Fremantle Prison. All other photographs of this prisoner have unaccountably

disappeared from the prison books. Mr. Wyville gazed a long time at the strange present. Then he laid it on the table, locked his door, and walked meditatively to and fro his narrow room. At times he would stop and take the picture from the look at it with deep attention, while his lips moved as if he were

At last he took the portrait, tore it to pieces, and, opening the windo w of his room threw the pieces into

TO BE CONTINUED

AMERICAN SENTIMENT AND AMERICAN APATHY

By Agnes Repplier in The New York Times Magazine Sentiment! There is enough of it in the United States to fill all our own orders, to stock Europe, and to leave a surplus for Asia and Africa. have choice varieties for every State in the Union; something warranted to please the genial South, the sensitive North, the complacent Middle West; and we have a mixed orange pekoe blend which the whole country absorbs with gratification. Candi dates, Congressmen, political bosses, orators upon every subject under heaven deal with sentiment to the exclusion of realities, and with fantasies to the exclusion of facts. There is one most popular watch-

word, good every day in the week,

and in every township of the Repub lic "We are at peace." "We are at peace with the whole world." The more we think about it the more selfcongratulatory we become, the nobler holding in his hand a heavy iron belaying pin, which he had taken eyes. We talk about our ocean boundaries as if we had wisely and with forethought created them, as if they were dikes which we had built to protect the sacred soil of freedom. We ask no paltry questions, such as With whom should we be at war? Who wants to be at war with us? What should we be at war about ? We refrain for obvious reasons from dwelling too closely upon our relations with Mexico. If there are moments when the ingratitude of the nobler Mexican freebooters (whom ve armed) wounds our souls, and if there are other moments when the ingratitude of the arid Mexican academist (whom we placed in power) vexes our understandings, we stifle our scruples and appease our humiliation with the comfortable reflection, We are at peace." It has been an measy and expensive peace, embracing many of the disadvantages of war but we can, if we try, wax sentimental over it, and that is an inestimable

> Consider the frame of mind which finds expression in six smug verses, infamous. Every deed of violence

soothing music of "Auld Lang Syne," and called "The Land Where Hatred

War-racked and torn from sea to sea The Old World bleeding lies ; God called America to be The land where hatred dies

No tangled web of ancient wars Her prayer for peace denies Great seas protect her fertile shores, The land where hatred dies.

Unswayed amid a world insane With wild alarms and cries, Now may she calm in strength remain,

The land where hatred dies.

So France, fighting with her back to the wall for her homes and her freedom, is insane. Belgium, who held her work and her honor more sacred than safety is insane. England, defending the principles of democracy to which—in theory—we stand committed, is insane. America, coining her millions out of the war, giving little and much, building up her trade, and speculating dispassionately upon the art treasures which will be yielded up to her by impoverished Europe— America is the land selected by a partial Providence to play her safe and congenial rôle.

The assumption that the Almighty eans us to do what we mean to do that He is a silent partner in our game of life, is a base form of self-delusion. The New York State German Catholic Central Verein said in its report before the Central Verein convention in August :

While we most deeply regret that the hand of God rests so heavily upon mankind, we cannot deny to ourselves pleasure and satisfaction at the success of the German people.

This is being too much at home in Zion. That Germans should rejoice over the success of German arms is reasonable and right. No one expects them, or desires them, to feel otherwise. But their polite regret at the pressure exercised by Omnipotence seems somewhat out of place. was not the hand of God which burned the churches of France and Belgium, which desecrated the altars unutterably sacred to all Catholics, which shot the priests, and carried shame to convents. Something fell heavily upon roofless church and ravaged home. Something falls heavily to-day upon the starving children of Poland and the deported women of Lille. But in the of all that is holy, let us not call it the hand of God!

If the United States is a land where On the back of it were written these words, in Mr. Haggett's hand-disputes settled by strikes to the accompaniment of violence? This is the only photograph of the soldiers who fire from trenches inspired by hatred, and the rioters who fire from curbstones inspired by brotherly love? How much blood has been spilled, how many war" crimes have been committed, how many workmen have been maimed, how much property has been destroyed in fifty years of strife between employers and employed! Is acquisitiveness a nobler spur than patriotism? Is caste astronger bond than country?

When in August a body of 400,000 " a nation of 100,000, men " held up 000: when the safety and prosperity of the country were put beyond the control of arbitration, and when a panic-stricken Congress, at the instance of a panic stricken Administration, and with the consent of a panic-stricken Senate, threw the railroads' purse to the highwaymen, The Times headed a column with these lines:

"Strike Would Hit City Babies First Railway Workers to be Appealed to in Name of Humanity to Run Milk

Trains." "Appealed to!" "In Name of Humanity!" Last winter the United States was appealed to by Germans who asked that we should persuade England to lift the embargo on milk est German children should suffer. But England and Germany are at war. They make no pretense of fra-ternity. If American men are to be appealed to " to permit American children to live, it is in justice rather than hatred which dies in "God's own land.'

We are also moderately discouraged to note that the "tangled web" of European war enmeshes us more than it has any right to do. A list of the outrages committed in American plants, on American docks, and on boats carrying American cargoe would stagger our belief in neutrality. The intricate plotting of foreign conspirators has kept our Secret Service on the jump, beguiled and baffled our detectives, and given our newspapers a new and animated field of action. "Bomb Plots" have long of action. been a familiar feature of our morn ing news; and now that Robert Fay former Lieutenant in the German Army has escaped from our feeble attempts to detain him they are likely to be more numerous than ever Satan's proverbial facility in providing mischief for idle hands to do has been exemplified by the unholy activ ities of the North German Lloyd and Hamburg-American employes. hundred bombs, destined for thirty ships sailing from American ports, is a large order and might suggest to pessimistic minds that something in the nature of hatred had survived our enervating climate. The explosives placed under the Youngstown plant, the incendiary fire in the sugar ship Inchmoor, the incendiary fire on the cotton steamer Bankdale, the explosion of dynamite at Seattle-these are merely individual features of vast conspiracy as insolvent as it is

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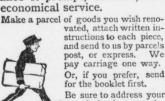
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planned and executed by an alien. nd aimed at the commerce of the United States, is more than a crime flung full in the face of our Govern Such shameful and humiliating wrongs inspire our just resent-They burn into our souls and leave us scant margin for sentimental

arouse high and keen emotions. There is much to awaken pity and to inspire humble reverence of soul. But it is worthy of note that no one incident has so loosened the floodgates of American sentiment as the execution of Sir Roger Casementhas been styled not only in the the meaning of the term,) but in the neutral newspapers of the United States. Are we to understand that if Bavarians had plotted an uprising its sole authority.' against Prussia, with the connivance of England, it would not have been punished as treason? Would Berlin have sympathized with its leader, as This is what we should expect an an "idealist and a martyr," or have harshly condemned him to a traitor's

The raising of the standard of revolt by the Sinn Fein in Dublin was a lamentable rather than an ignoble deed. Liberty was the watchword of these rebels, the delay of Home Rule was their grievance, the contemptu-ous animosity of Ulster (which had vances of its own) was sting within their breasts. can always understand the smoldering resentment which flames should have lived a British subject who, under the stress of any grievance, would have allied himself with Germany is incredible. It has the suffocating, imbecile horror of a Germany whose hands are red with Irish blood: Germany who has defouled the churches sacred to the Irishman's creed; Germany who drowned the women and children of the Lusitania like so many rats, and without pausing to whether such vermin were English, Irish, or American!

The wrong done to England by this mad conspiracy was trifling. The wrong done to Ireland was beyond the reach of healing. When German soldiers bade Irish soldiers leave their ranks and go over to the enemy, what shame must have filled those valiant hearts! Men who had fought with intrepidity from the beginning of the war were confidently asked to play the part of traitors and deserters They answered with imprecations which were blotted out from the recording angel's book.

We are bidden to rememberalways to remember—that Sir Roger Casement was not English. Mr. Quinn, writing in The Times, speaks of England as Casement's "technical" country, and of King George tone "technical" as his "technical" sovereign. Mr. Nevinson, writing in The Atlantic Monthly, says that Casement had merely ceased to regard himas a British subject, but that he had never regarded himself as a British subject. Yet he had represented Great Britain in the Cocoa Islands, on the Congo, at Delagoa Bay, and in Brazil. He had accepted knighthood from a British narch, and a pension from the British Government. That he had merited these rewards no one is disposed to doubt; but surely some pretense of loyalty went with their acceptance. A man who is pensioned by the Pennsylvania Railroad for good service may not feel himself under any obligation to the road. He knows, and the world knows, that he has worked for his independence. He is not expected to dilate with He is not expected to dilate with gratitude; but neither is he expected will bring the sea for a dowry, the to blow up the company's cars and to younger the trade of half a h use his pension money to buy dynacalled, and rightly called, a traitor.

been wrung by the cruelty and injustice he witnessed in Africa, should picture as only the German acade-have felt no concern for the cruelty mic mind could conceive. It has all and injustice practiced in France and Belgium, and no shadow of mistrust academic camel, and all its practical or distaste for their perpetrators, is beyond our comprehension. That France Americans should be so profoundly to be excluded from the nuptial stirred by the execution of a traitor—however engaging his qualities—and remain unmoved by the execution of a brave and honest sailor, whose crime was the defense of the ship bugbears will be tenderly preserved, committed to his care, is equally to frighten the clinging consorts, and unaccountable. It is not likely that, after the pitiful failure of the conspiracy he fostered, Sir Roger Case- infancy, and the less tangible horror ment wanted to live. Death was his kindest friend. There is a noble strikingly calls "the coming onrush old Spanish ballad which tells how of the rumbling, yellow race wave' the Lord of Butrago refused to leave the Lord of Butrago refused to leave the lost battlefield because he could are expected to strike terror into the not endure that the wives of his hearts of the English-speaking race, vassals should point to him as one and compel it to seek a protector. who had saved his own life where man who was even "technically" would have embittered his soul, even liberating riendship of Berlin.

faintly interested in the case, they were to be sent away at the dis-

may one day befall a Yankee skipper. But it does not occur to German or destinations, with no possessions American pressmen to call Captain save scanty bundles of clothes and American pressmen to call Captain Fryatt "idealist and martyr." The German view of the submarine is German view of the submarine is tense of protection from possible ill-thatit is a sacred thing, in perfect accord with the designs of Providence, and above the laws of nations, or of humanity. There is much in the great war to rouse high and keen emotions. does not, as Count Bernstorff politely tured Troy. It was an unusual incipoints out, "violate any existing which is a great comfort all around. But when a merchantman tries to escape by ramming a submarine, all rules, real and imagin-ary, are so grossly violated that only "Sir Roger Casement, Martyr," as he the shooting of the merchantman's has been styled not only in the Captain as a guerrilla can restore German press, (and Germany has international equilibrium. "Germade enough martyrs to understand many," observes Professor Munroe Smith. "is endeavoring to remodel the existing code of naval warfare in its own immediate interest, and by

To some minds the image of a sea Captain gallantly defending his ship from assault is an inspiriting one. American sailor to do. To some minds the image of the same Captain captured many months later, and shot in cowardly revenge for his bravery, is more poignant than the death of a dozen traitors. Captain Fryatt was probably well content to If the faces of his English children came too persistently between him and the German guns, he knew that he left them a heritage of honor, a name that they could repeat to their children's children justifiable pride. There are worse things than dving in a strange and hostile land, if one dies bravely, with clean hands and a good record Sir Francis Doyle, whose love courage and lovalty was of that simple character, discarded by our complex generation, has immortalized Private of the Buffs," a soldier named Moyse, who was done to death as revengefully in China as Captain Fryatt was done to death in Ger

To day before the foeman's frown He stands in Elgins' place Ambassador from Britain's crown,

And type of all her race. If Irishmen in the United States can reverence nothing British, let them honor the memory of two Irish soldiers, Private Patrick Moran of the Connaught Rangers and Private William Devlin of the Munster Fusiliers. These men were prisoners in Germany. These men were offered their liberty and invited to and murdered our citizens. join Sir Roger Casement's expedition. These men refused, and were shot. When we are handing out halos to 'martyrs," why are not Moran and Devlin candidates for decoration?

And now, at this stage of the game, along comes Professor Munsterberg, who has dropped the threatening of his earlier manifestos, who makes no allusion to the "crushing power" of the German vote, which, less than two years ago, he wielded like a battle axe over our heads, and who sings sweetly with a siren note of the love which Germany, England, and the United States are coyly concealing from one another. As a combina tion of mind reader and prophet, Professor Munsterberg stands with-out a peer. He has made a rash boast of his hypnotic powers, assurthe Harvard Summer School that they were irresistible; and perhaps he is now engaged in hypnotizing nations. When England has been strafed into yielding up her mature affections to the imperial suitor who woos her as William of Normandy wooed his Matilda, then the virginal heart of the United States will be phere; and in return for these If he does these things he is wedding portions the Kaiser will, with his strong right arm, protect That Casement, whose heart had England from Russia, and the United States from Japan. It is such a the vraisemblance of the German

France, beloved of the nations, is chamber. Three is company in this case, and four a crowd. Old friendships and old animosities will go to the scrapheap together. Only old The Slavic peril, that ogre of our

What does not occur to Professor their husbands had perished. No Munsterberg, or to any German mind, leader of an uprising can want to survive its miserable collapse. No altered our standards of civilization man who was even "technically" a and of frightfulness. We can never go British subject, and who had sold his back to the old ones. Russia deported faith to Germany, could have faced numbers of Jews, and it was a cruel the consequences of his deed. His thing to do. But Turkey, with the own better nature would have made connivance of her Christian ally, life an intolerable thing. The thought of the homes he had ruined has murdered so many thousands of Armenians that Russia's restricted if, by a miracle of faith, he could inhumanities have been cast forever have preserved his confidence in the in the shade. Moreover, Russia gave to the exiled Jews some chance to But Captain Fryatt stood up and realize on their property, and always was shot because he had done his the sad comfort of clinging to one duty. Doing one's duty is such a another for support—fathers and plain and simple thing that no one is prepared to wax sentimental over ters and mothers and wives. The it, or over its consequences. American lawyers have been interested in the case as a matter of international nearby towns, with no warning save The American public has been the announcement on placards that

because something of the same kind cretion of their masters, with no knowledge permitted them of their The household utensils, and with no preby inspecting officers, were taken When a submarine from their homes as unconcernedly dent to be witnessed by the twentieth century and inclines us to think we will take our chance with the "onrush of the rumbling yellow race wave," rather than with the superkultur of the superman.

Another point overlooked, and very naturally overlooked, by Professor Munsterberg is that Great Britain is a democratic country. The temper of the people must always be reckoned with. Now diplomats forget quickly. It is an art they set themselves to learn. But the people forget very, very slowly. Not in two or three generations will the hatred engendered by injustice and inhumanity be blotted out from their tenacious memories. What Spain was to England in the sixteenth century, what France was to England in the eighteenth century, Germany is, and will be, to England in the twentieth century. She has done everything in her power to win the abhorrence of British democracy; she has gone out of her way-as in the shooting of Captain Fryatt and Edith Cavellto enrage and insult the British public; and a German professor (who has plainly never heard of Jenkinson's ear) talks glibly about Great Britain and Germany as allies of the future. No liberal government can count on its people as pawns in the game it plays. In August, 1914, I asked a Roman banker how Italy would stand. "Italy answers that ques-"Our diplo tion," he said. make treaties, but our people fight and no power under heaven could compel Italian soldiers to fight by Austria's side. And the United States? Well, we

too have our grievances and our aspirations. We cratic country, with a healthy mem-ory for friendship and for wrongs. Russia was very rude to us about our passports; and Great Britain (though it is by her help we have minted our millions during the war) has lacked consideration for our mail and our exported "luxuries." mail and our exported But neither Great Britain nor Russia has dynamited our property Germany, has signified her readiness to overlook the Lusitania incident, and expects us to do like wise. True, she will probably refrain, when she is our ally, from blowing up our cargoes. These are graceful concessions. Pacifists and sentimentalists may make the most of them. But hard-headed Americans think that Berlin should pull her chestnuts as best she can out of the fire she has kindled. After all, we are a grown-up nation. If we cannot now protect our own posses sions, our own industries, and our own citizens, we never will be able to protect them. If we cannot now trade with Europe, preserve the respect of Japan, keep Mexico in order, and meet an industrial, as well as an international, crisis with courage and a sense of honor, we never will be able to do these things. And until we prove our resolution as well as our reasonableness, senti mentality is out of place, and selfcongratulations out of order. The time for singing hymns to ourselves has plainly not yet come.

CATHOLIC SCHOOLS

SOME PLAIN FACTS BY BRANN'S ICONOCLAST

A. P. A. orators and editors spend most of their time and energies trying to prove that the Catholic Church is opposed to education for the

This absurd fallacy finds its base in an erroneous understanding of the Catholic attitude toward the Public school system.

The Church does not object to this

system because it is opposed to popular education, but it believes that the child-should have a religious education, which the Public school cannot give.

THE TEST OF SINCERITY

As proof of their sincerity Catholics pay their taxes to the state for the purpose of supporting Public schools in which Protestant children are educated, and levy a special school tax against themselves in order to give their children what they consider proper religious training.

Criticism of our Public school ystem or any other American institution, is not incompatible with patriotism. Freedom of speech and press gives all citizens the right to express their candid opinion on such matters. Criticism is not to be feared. It tends to correct defects and improve the standard of excel-

Parish schools cost American Catholics \$10,000,000 per annum. But for these schools Protestants would be paying more taxes and it

would cost many additional millions to provide buildings for the pupils now attending religious schools Instead of condemning Catholics, Protestants should feel a sense of gratitude for this relief from higher tianity.

If their enemies could show that aries is common sense parish schools do not educate, do not Statesmen like the Jesuits of the prepare the future citizen for his Catholic Church are needed on the station in life, their protest would not be unreasonable. But in view Freeman's Journal.

of the fact that pupils of both systems must meet each other in competition for honors in every field of endeavor, reveals the utter absurdity

of the A. P. A. contention. Each system needs the other. Competition is good for both, and tends to raise the standard of education and make Public and parish schools far better than either would e without the other.

No Catholic would handicap his child by giving it an inferior education, and neither would a Protestant. The state is forbidden to establish any church or interfere with the religious rights of the individual. The Constitution bars religious in struction in Public schools.

Both Public and parish schools fall short of perfection, but their graduates never find the instruction they receive a handicap in the battle of life. Fighting side by side they attain the highest honors in theology, politics, literature, commerce, art an

TAKE YOUR CHOICE

John D. Rockefeller is a product of one system, and Thomas F. Rvan is graduate of the other. Ex-Justice Hughes, of the United

Supreme Court received his preliminary education in Public schools. while Chief Justice White got his start in the parish school. The Catholic education did not

prevent Joseph Tumulty from be-coming private secretary to the President of the United States nor did it prevent the late Dr. John B. Murphy of Chicago from becoming the greatest surgeon of our time. The Universities of Paris, Salerno.

Oxford and Cambridge were founded by the Catholic Church in the thir teenth century. In the fourteenth century she established the Universities of Rome,

Dublin, Cologne, Heidelberg and others. In all the centuries of the Christian era her priests have been recognized as the best educated men of their day To-day her scholars, her scientists,

divide honors with the greatest men of the world. Among these we find the names of Pasteur, Madam Curie and Marconi. Among the master painters of the

world she placed the name of Raphael, Murillo, Rembrandt, Rubens, and Da Vinci. Among her immortal poets we find the names of Dante, Dryden, Pope and Shakespeare. It was of Shakespeare that Ingersoll said. "The imagibrain, whereon were set the scenes that live between the morn of laughter and the night of tears, and careless shadows and the tragic false and true, the joys and griefs, where his players bodied forth the deeps of life.

From Shakespeare's there was poured a Niagara of gems spanned by Fancy's seven-hued arch. As a drop of dew contains the image of the earth and sky, so all there is of life was mirrored forth in Shake-

speare's brain ' AMERICA'S DEBT

America owes much to Catholic explorers - the torch bearers of civilization. Without their names and record of gallant deeds the story of this republic could not be told. Here they are: Columbus, De Soto, Joliet, Marquette and De La Salle.

A Catholic education did not keep Charles Carroll of Carrollton from adding his name to the American Declaration of Independence, nor prevent General Phil. Sheridan from ecoming one of the greatest soldiers of the Republic

Catholic education never made a traitor to the Stars and Stripes. This fact is sealed by the blood of Catholics shed upon every battlefield of the Republic from Lexington to

Guardians of Bigotry who seek to prove that the Catholic Church is an enemy of education must invent their evidence. It does not exist in any authentic record. I challenge Tom Watson, Teddy Walker and the entire array of A. P. A. orators and editors name one demonstrate fact, in philosophy, economics, astronomy, medicine or any branch of science which the Catholic Church refuses to accept at its face value.

Among the fallacies of A. P. A.-ism there is nothing more false, or more utterly absurd, than the delusion that the Catholic Church is the enemy of popular education.—Brann's

MINISTER PRAISES THE **JESUITS**

Dr. Robert R. Mott, Methodist minister and general secretary of the international committee of the Y. M. C. A., speaking in the First Boston, said among other things : cannot but admire the Jesuits their sagacity and ability in administering the affairs of their Church. The Vatican is one of the very few places where the world is studied. There the problems of the world are known and studied.

"Jesuits are like statesmen. And need statesmen among the missionaries of China, Africa and Turkey. These countries are honey combed with great and serious social problems. We must have statesmen to meet and handle the great racial problem, especially in Africa, where there is great danger now that the gulf between the whites and the blacks will be the grave of Chris-

"The rarest thing in our mission



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tion of specialists devoted exclusively to the manufac-ture of hot water and steam boilers and radiators—the Dominion Radiator Com-pany. The cost will be no pany. The cost will be no greater than for an ordinary hot water system, but your house will be more valuable because it will be heated perfectly.

Send us your name and address on a post card and we'll mail you promptly our "Home Heating" booklet, which describes the Safford system in detail. It will only take you a minute to write that card. And just think of all the information you'll get about the most advanced ideas of home heating!

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Miss Blanche Rose, a well-known actress, who darkened her gray hair with a simple preparation which she mixed at home, in a recent interview at Chicago, Ill., made the following statement: "Any lady or gentleman can darken their gray hair and make it soft and glossy with this simple recipe, which they can mix at home. To a half pint of water add 1 oz. of bay rum, a small box of Orlex Compound, and ½ oz. of glycerine. These ingredients can be bought at any drug store at very little cost. Apply to the hair twice a week until it becomes the required shade. This will make a gray haired person look 20 years younger. It is also fine to promote the growth of hair, and relieves itching and dander. of hair, and relieves itching and dan-

Actress Tells Secret

A Well Known Actress Tells How She

Darkened Her Gray Hair With a

Simple Home Made Mixture



DRUNKENNESS CAN BE CURED

It is a disease - not a habit Some years ago I was a heavy drinker. Demon drink had me in his grip. Friends, business, family were slipping from me. Ruin stared me in the face. But one friend remained, a physician. Through his efforts

I WAS SAVED

This man had made a scientific study of drunkenness as a disease. He had found a cure for it."

It was a case like this that made me realize how many others were in need of aid, and determined me, if possible, to offer Samaria Prescription to the world.

The treatment is absolutely different The treatment is absolutely different from others. It can be given without the patient's knowledge if desired. Thousands of wives, mothers, daughters and sisters have saved their men-folk from the curse of alcohol through it.

IT CURES In a few days, all craving for alcohol is gone, and the patient is restored to health, happiness, family and friends, and the respect of all. I am ready to tell you about it

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Just send me your name and address, saying. "Please tell me how I can cure drunkenness," that is all you need to say. I will understand and will write you at once telling you all about my wonderful cure for DRUNKENNESS, and will also send you a TRIAL PACKAGE, which will show you how the treatment can be given without the patient's knowledge. All this I will send you ABSOLUTELY FREE in a plain sealed nackage at one lain, sealed package, at once.

Do not delay; send me a post card, or ne a letter to-day. Do not be

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IN MORE THAN ONE SENSE GERMAN WORLD-DOMINION IS LOST

Dominating the modern world in all that the world gloried in calling modern, it was not, perhaps, so surprising that Germany should dream of imposing by force of a mighty and irresistible militarism her Kultur on the world for the world's good.

There is nothing more certain than that Germany enjoyed before the war world-dominion in the realms imposed those evolutionistic theories which had become the philosophy of life and the substitute for religion in arrogantly ruled the present and claimed exclusive possession of the

many's world-politics, Nietzsche's ethical principles are now held up to scorn in the English-speaking objections' to doing their duty." world. Before the War, however, the Rev. Henry Herbert Williams, M. A., Fellow, Tutor and Lecturer in Philosophy in Hertford College, Oxford, thus wrote of Nietzsche:

"Perhaps the one European thinker who has carried evolutionary principles in ethics to their logical conclusion is Friedrich Nietzsche. It has been a true instinct which has led popular opinion as testified to by current literature to find in Nietzsche the most orthodox exponent of Darwinian ideas in their application to ethics. For he saw clearly that to be successful evolutionary ethics must involve the transvaluation of all values,' the 'demoralization' of all ordinary current morality. He accepted frankly the glorification of brute strength, superior cunning and all the qualities necessary for success in struggle for existence, to which the ethics of evolution necessarily tend. And though his own ethical code necessarily involves the disappearance of sympathy, love toleration and all altruistic emotions, he vet in a sense finds room for them in such altruistic self-sacrifice as prepares the way for the higher man Webermensch superman) of the

future." Nietzsche is not widely read it is true, but his principles are read views and magazines; and are not seldom heard from progressive, modern pulpits. Contempt for the past and the lessons of history is in the street by the expressed or tacit assumption that the evolutionary principle applies to civilization, social progress, religion, ethics and everything else. Nietzsche did not school of philosophy, but scholars will find in him, as Professor Middle Ages. Williams says, "the most orthodox exponent of Darwinian ideas in their application to ethics." Nietzsche is the scholarly and thoughtful interpreter of that modern philosophy of life which is almost universally accepted outside of the Catholic Church, and which finds its logical and inevitable development in Germany's policy of world-politics.

One of the mighty consequences of the War, (assuming Germany's decisive defeat) will be to shock the thinkers of the world into reconsidering the principles they had so widely accepted, and to dethrone Germany from her dominant position in the world of thought.

In the current number of the Atlantic Monthly we have a signifiexpected to be very much more pronounced in the future.

C. S. Sherrington, the sixty year old ies of development would have con-

perhaps the foremost physiologist in | not the revolt of the sixteenth cen-England, writes that one of the effects tury arrested that development by of the War is that Bernard Shaw's the confusion, division and unreplays are dead; "they so bore us now strained nationalism which it introthat it is difficult to trace in what duced. European history, the history their interest ever lay." Yet in pre- of civilization, would have been differwartimes Bernard Shaw was a prophet ent but it would not have stood still. of modernism. Now his Superman But things are as they are; the Pope goes into the discard along with cannot depose the Kaiser in the twen-Nietzsche's.

Keith Lucas, distinguished amongst Cambridge, writes:

extremes in German Universities Advertiser's illuminating article on that for instance a Professor of the Temporal Power. Science smashed the apparatus of a The Pope's independent sovereignsubordinate because he had dared to ty over the Papal States is also test a question not suggested by his sometimes referred to as the Temsuperior; in another case results of poral Power of the Pope. an investigation could not be made known until after leaving the University where the professor held easy to see' and 'We must assume' take the place of observation," where "professors set up a hierarchy of absolutely neutral in the War, des science" would become "more and more a drag on the real progress of science."

These are encouraging signs of the times, and more encouraging still as indications of the future. For in no department of scholarship, unless perhaps in Biblical criticism, did Germans enjoy such undisputed leaderof "modern thought." In science, in ship as is indicated but not circumhistory, in ethics, in religion, she scribed by that much abused term-

In another sphere, but an important one also, the remarks of A. V. that world which scorned the past, Hill, a mathematician as well as a physiologist, are not less interesting and significant:

"There are in this country a lot of Seen in the naked barbarism of d—d nincompoops who are always their logical development in Gerbraying about their rights and never reflecting on their duties, and I personally hate them as much as I hate the people who have 'conscientious

> This scholarly Englishman on account of his breezy style and the fact that originally these letters were not intended for publication, may the spirit of Modernism which after to which his spiritual subjects owe will find fewer champions than when it was condemned by Pius X.

THE TEMPORAL POWER

In discussing an objectionable and offensive-though perhaps not inten- long ages of diplomacy. Rome can tionally so-article in a local news- wait; she is the Eternal City. To paper on the Temporal Power we gave believe that the Pope, painful though last week some extracts from histor- his position is, would seek alleviaians which may help to give an idea tion through the jealousies or of the condition of things when the ambitions, success or failure, of any known woods where as a boy we Popes exercised a temporal power in of the belligerent powers is to write had heard so often "The mad, mad Europe greatly for Europe's good and oneself down a fool or an ignora- rush of frightened wings from brake essential to the creation and promo- mus. tion of European civilization. Theo The independence of the Holy See tion of the occasional chirping of a logians there were who claimed that is a question imperatively demand- squirrel or chipmunk, the cawing of right for the Pope by virtue of his ing solution; but it is a question a solitary crow as it winged its way office as head of Christendom. That was not, nor is it now, a doctrinal question that will sooner or later be the dead branches under our feet, no teaching of the Church. But the Popes of the Middle Ages had a perfectly valid title to the temporal jurisdiction they exercised over Europedaily in newspapers, in current liter- And that was in modern terms the fire by the trials and sufferings it is loved so well. ature, in modern fiction, in re- unquestioned "consent of the now undergoing. governed." If Europe or the civilized world-whose boundaries are not now those of Europe-realizing the aspiration of many enlightened nonjustified in the eyes even of the man Catholics, should succeed in setting the Court of last appeal in interna- subjected. found this widely accepted modern that tribunal would rest on no firmer cution. On the other hand Social-

effect on the development of exile from their native land. European civilization. Only those During the summer international power in that sense of the term.

But Catholics are not fools; they of the present day the Papal jurisdic- brethren. After a violent debate tion freely accepted by an undivided | the congress rejected their proposal; cant evidence of what may be that mediaeval conditions would now of national defence. prevail. No, the quickening, the vivi-Extracts from letters of certain created Christian civilization and delegates voted against it. English scholars are here published. guided Europe through long centur-

Professor of Physiology in Oxford, tinued to be its informing spirit had tieth century. And it is amusing to hear people whose custom it was to the younger group of physiologists at contemn the Pope now denounce him for not exercising in some way the "It is my own conviction that in jurisdiction of which they glory in science as much as in politics this is having deprived him. It is not the a fight for freedom." Mr. Lucas Temporal Power in that sense, howasserts that "authority" in science ever, which is meant in the absurd carried to such ridiculous rumor which was the occasion of the

That the Pope would arrrange with Germany and her allies, even if they emerged triumphant out of the presopposing views. And he naturally ent struggle, for the restoration of thinks that "the country where 'It is his temporal sovereignty is absurd on the face of it. The reasons that impelled His Holiness to remain pite protests and pressure from both sides, are the very reasons why he would not be so short-sighted as to tie up so vital a question with the outcome of the struggle.

And the question is vital; for the Pope as head of a spiritual empire embracing all nations and races, whose limits are the ends of the earth, should be, must be in a position to have free and untrammelled intercourse with any or all of them. Since the beginning of the war two powers England and Holland have appointed representatives to the Holy See. The significance of this fact should penetrate even antipopery prejudice. Prussia has long had a representative at the Vatican; so also has Russia. If these States have a right to establish diplomatic relations with the Holy See they have a right to have such intercourse safeguarded from even the appearance of interference. And the Pope should be free not only to communicate at all times with his people, perhaps be acquitted of treason to but with the national governments increasing interest and deepening the war—and please God the victory— civil allegiance. Any limitation of these rights are limitations of the Catholics generally but also of the the world.

The Vatican has the traditions of University of Notre Dame.

FRENCH SOCIALISTS AND FRENCH CATHOLICS

During the bitter trials of the up an international tribunal which | Church in France few, indeed, of our should be freely and unreservedly lovers of liberty raised their voices accepted by all civilized nations as against the tyranny to which it was tional disputes, the jurisdiction of good and sufficient reason for persebasis than that of the Popes in the ism was generally treated with marked consideration. M. Hervé, the No educated Catholic is afraid to high-priest of international socialdiscuss the question of the temporal ism, could preach anti-militarism power of the mediæval Popes; nor and insult the French flag without are there wanting non-Catholic, even incurring censure, but the "reactionanti-Catholic historians who pay ary" clericals deserved confiscation of generous tribute to its beneficent property, denial of civil rights and

takes the place of historical reading their German brethren in Switzerspeak contemptuously of the temporal | land and have hence become known as

The astounding thing about this fying influence of the Church which is that 37 per cent. of the Socialist

otic, reactionary, clerical attitude.

Deputy in the Catholic La Croix, the boy loves farm life. He might its being. It is, indeed, the boast of direct the Catholics of France. advocates the distribution for popular be born and brought up on a farm, Anglicans that it is so. Authority portions of France.

"We forget quickly in France; after an outcry of indignation, already silence is settling down over those abominable acts which recall the razzias of slaves in the black villages of the interior of Africa, or, as my friend and colleague Jules on the farm. If his interest is not principle of authority in religion he firing line before Verdun and on the says, the raids and horrors committed three thousand years ago by Assyrian Kings.

It is well that our people everywhere should know what their lot would be if the valor of our soldiers did not protect them; it is well that they should be put on guard against the peace at any price preachers.

"It would be well, also, that our soldiers should have before their eves this additional proof that it is in truth for their homes, for the lives and honor of their wives and daughters, of their mothers and their sisters, that they are fighting. This would be the reply to the 1.075 Socialists who gave their approval to the sorry pilgrims of Kienthal, and who are ready to fraternize with German Socialists and clasp the hands reddened with French blood.'

French Catholics, laymen, priests and nuns are showing France and "clericals" are at least as devoted to their country as the cliques of anticlericals and socialists whose politi- was very meagre and her education cal supremacy in France can never ended when she left school. She be revived.

AGNES REPPLIER

Amongst the present-day essayists in the English language Agnes Repplier is easily the foremost.

Elsewhere in this issue we repro duce from the New York Times Magazine her masterly article on "American Sentiment and American Apathy." Read it. We believe that this distinguished American writer interprets aright the best American thought and sentiment. Even though we did not agree with herwhich we do most heartily-we should keenly enjoy the pungent criticism, the pitiless scorn, the sure grasp of standards of judgment, the irresistible sweep of impassioned conviction which carry the reader from beginning to end with sympathy.

Miss Repplier is a Catholic, a graduate of the Sacred Heart Convent freedom not only of the Holy See and Torresdale, the recipient of the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Letters freedom of the civil governments of from the University of Pennsylvania, and of the Læture Medal from the

THE PASSING OF THE PARTRIDGE

We strolled recently through welland covert start." With the exceptranscending national rivalries, a above the trees, or the cracking of settled by the sense of justice, the sound met our ears. All was silent political wisdom, and the love of as the grave. The life seemed to liberty which we may hope will have gone out of the leafy groves, animate a civilization purified as by that life that we have known and Now this is said by way of allegory.

The same is true of many a country parish. The life has gone out of it. The farmers that remain have larger bank accounts than of yore and their homes are much more pretentious. They travel now, not unfrequently, in automobiles instead of in the family democrat; but there is not the same "Clericalism" was a happy, care-free spirit among them that enlivened the social evenings and the parish gatherings of the past. It is a strange phenomenon of contagious wanderlust that has decimated many a fair parish.

The seriousness of the situation as well as others know that that age | cent | Socialist | congress | to | have | but we doubt if it is wise for a city- | stands for it." has gone by. No Catholic dreams of French Socialists re-open inter- bred man to undertake farming. It imposing on nations or their rulers | national relations with their German | takes but a few years to make a

reading of the Yellow Book dealing but if country life has no charms for in matters of faith can never issue with the barbarous German deporta- him he might at the age of thirty be from a mere human tribunal and War began a remarkably large numtions of civilians from the occupied as unfitted for the business as if he throughout its history as well as in ber of French prelates laid aside the had been raised on the Bowery. "I its origin the Anglican church is indu- purple and, in top-boots and short understand," said a proud father to a bitably human. Who ever heard of coats, hastened to the recruiting professor, "that my son took Latin | the Church of England or of the centres to offer services of a perfrom you." "No," was the reply, "he Archbishop of Canterbury giving a sonal and practical kind. Three of was exposed to it but he did not take decision in a matter of faith? If them, as above stated, are now it." The same applies to the boy Archbishop Thorneloe wants the representing their high order on the aroused, time will not render him should not shut his eyes to its only Somme. Two of them have just any more proficient.

> If we are to increase our holdings, or even hold what we have, we must make farm life attractive for the will arouse, perhaps more than any- Anglican rector of Prince's, Risfarmer and make him satisfied with died an Anglican. The bequest conhis lot and even rejoice in his good sists of her late residence, Bardolph fortune, is a cheerful, intelligent, House, with its spacious grounds, is a farmer's daughter; but there are handed to the Bishop for its mainmany types of farmers' daughters. tenance. The testator, as stated, she was born there. Her schooling management is evident. has no ambition to improve her mind. Her conversation is as slovenly as her kitchen. She is careless about the titanic struggle before Verdun. her personal appearance, except when she expects callers and then she appears in her Sunday best. The one word slattern describes her. the French Honor Lists for conspicu. She may make a good, faithful wife ous bravery in carrying out a most but she will scarcely be an inspira- difficult task. Some gunners operattion to her husband or help to raise ing in an exposed position had the status of the country home.

whom the young farmer should devoutly pray "O Lord deliver us." She has to go to their assistance, and after been away to school. She sings a hair-breadth escapes succeeded in little; she plays a little; she paints reaching their objective, only to find a little (not plain painting); she re all the artillerymen killed and the deal. She appears in the latest tornado of fire escape was impossible, creation of dame fashion even sooner | but the two stayed on to perform the work of any kind. There is a popu- very act. lar fallacy that links the blase young man with the city streets, and innocent, simple-minded youth with the fact that three French Bishops concession. Parallel to this is an- took part in that heroic struggle. other fallacy that associates the When it became known that memspoiled daughter of ease with the bers of the episcopate had laid aside fashionable suburb, and coyness and the mitre and were sharing the sweet simplicity with the country soldiers perils in the very thick of As a matter of fact the spoiled the fighting, a wave of emotion daughter is as frequently found be- spread throughout France. It had side the coal oil lamp as under the been so long the fashion with an electric chandelier. She is interest- infidel government to impugn the ed in the farm only as far as it loyalty of the bishops to the affords her comfort and luxury. civil government that this in-She tolerates the boys of telligence came to many as a the neighborhood because they great awakening. Tens of thousands give her a good time. Her ideal of a of Catholic priests and Protestant husband is a rich young man whose ministers are taking part in the war

such an incubus.

Our third is the ideal type. Have picture next week. THE GLEANER.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

social, intellectual and religious, that the Archbishop of Algoma, discoursing the farmer of today enjoys or might upon the principle of authority, said enjoy, there is especially among our "I believe that the loss of faith in

seat and centre.

In English exchanges we read of presence, as may be well understood, a very interesting and very unusual has been productive of the most boys. Now one of the things that bequest made by the widow of the thing else, the ambition of a young borugh, the lady herself having also sympathetic co-worker in the person forming together one of the most of his wife. Many a man has sold attractive spots in that part of the many others that have shed lustre his farm because his wife, instead of country, to the Catholic Bishop of the upon the priesthood of France durbeing an aid to him, was a continual Diocese in which it is situated. The ing this life and death struggle canhindrance by her lack of sympathy house is to be used as a permanent and discontented spirit. There is no home for thirty giris, and the residue doubt that the ideal wife for a farmer of an estate of £9,000 is also to be peace is once more restored. the world that "reactionaries" and There is first of all, the one who has was not a Catholic, but her faith in "just growed up" on the farm because the wisdom and economy of Catholic

> ONE OF THOSE touching and inspiring stories of which the present war has been prolific comes to us from L'Abbe Emmanuel Van Parys, chaplain, and Lieut. André Mouzon, of the Artillery, are bracketed together in suffered greatly from the concen-Then there is another type from trated fire of the enemy. Father Van Parys and the Lieutenant volunteered cites a little and reads novels a great | shells still falling thick. In such a than her city cousins. Farm work last rites over the fallen soldiers and she detests; in fact she dislikes were themselves soon killed in the

REFERENCE TO Verdun recalls the and of polished manners and always head of the army chaplains and is dressed a la Chesterfield. But in with General Cadorna at the front, case he did not materialize she might but for the most part the military condescend to accept the hand of a authorities have allotted the higher from the city. well-to-do young farmer, who would clergy to service in the hospitals, or state that not trouble her too much about such in the numerous charitable underhim by deigning to become his wife. active service under the hail of shells, Don't be a slave, young man. Better and sharing the dangers and tributrenches, in the mud and in the gore, patience and we will show you her sharing in the deeds of heroism and glory which have characterized the brave sons of France throughout.

IT is pointed out as indicating the In his sermon at the opening of change that has come over France While vast sums are being spent on that with all the advantages, material, the latest Anglican Synod in Canada, since the abolition of the Concordat, the building and maintenance of that whereas in the past the Bishops were for the most part men of advanced age, following upon the insistence by the German troops on the firing line Irish Catholics a desire to abandon the traditional authority of the the Government of the rule of are suffering frightful losses because the land, a longing for the city, a sort | Church is behind most of our divi- | seniority for the advancement of the | of an insufficient supply of aerosions. . . I deem it our bounden clergy in rank, now the average is duty, therefore, as the representation of the considerably reduced. When the duty, therefore, as the representa- considerably reduced. When the the march and supply depots, as the tives of the Anglican Communion, to Concordat was abolished Pope Pius rival airmen do. British semi-official with whom uninformed prejudice French Socialists foregathered with has given rise to a back-to-the-land recognize that the principle of tradipropaganda that has the earnest tional authority in the historic the rejuvenation of the superior that crosses the British lines to support of not a few of our bishops. Church is the true safeguard against clergy and with the passing of the hind them two hundred British pilgrims of Kienthal." These and Something may be done to induce untrammeled individualism and older Bishops many priests of thirtytheir followers endeavored at a re- ex-farmers to return to the land; against the sectarian spirit which five years and younger have been These aeroplanes are now taking raised to the episcopate. The ending part in the fighting, and from a height of a few hundred feet are of the Concordat, while it entailed THERE CAN be no doubt that the much suffering and great material lawyer, a doctor or an electrician, Archbishop stands upon unassailable loss upon the clergy of France, also holding the trenches. The insufficibut it requires a much longer time, ground so far as the statement of brought many blessings, and not the ency of the enemy's artillery is also especially in this country of mixed principle is concerned. But it would least of these was the restoration to Christendom. Had the Reformation and by a vote of 1,824 to 1,075 affirmed never taken place it would not follow its resolution to continue its support are principle is concerned. But it would least of these was the restoration to documents. There seems no reason to documents. There seems no reason to documents. tiller of the soil. The farmer's son, the Anglican Church's own attitude its own selection of Bishops, untramediate in the volume and in the before he is in his teens, has begun towards it. Authority as the basis melled by State or secular considera- accuracy of its direction the British to acquire a knowledge of his pro- of religious belief was shattered into tions. What would have been and French are now markedly super fession and, as a rule, he has reached fragments for the Church of England impossible, therefore, under the old ior to the enemy. Now let us glance at the unpatri- his twenty-fifth year before he is at its very birth, and from that day regime is the stepping down into the Southern Albania appears to have qualified to take charge of a farm. to this compromise and comprehen military ranks of many of the been made without meeting serious

H. de Gailhard Bancel, Catholic In this case we are supposing that siveness have been the principles of younger men who now worthily

THUS IT happened that when the passed their thirty-second year, and the third is not yet thirty-six. Their desirable results, and has aroused the greatest enthusiasm among the men, bringing home to them as nothing else could, that their Bishops are veritable shepherds of souls and withal flesh and blood like themselves. This circumstance with the not fail to have a lasting effect upon the destinies of the nation when

THE EFFECT which the heroic defence of Verdun has had upon the course of the War, and upon people of every shade of origin and belief cannot at this stage be adequately estimated. That among the Englishspeaking races the feeling towards France has undergone a complete and radical change is evident in the utterances of the press and of influential personages everywhere One of the most graceful and honor able expressions which we have met with appeared in our Canadian contemporary, The Presbyterian, a few weeks ago. Referring to the insinuation of an unnameable organ of religious animosity in Toronto to the effect that a prospective enactment in the Province of Quebec providing that sub-titles of motion picture films should be in both French and English, was but an insidious attempt to force the French language upon Ontario, The Presbyterian had this to say:

"Such apprehensions are probably unfounded. Ontario is not likely to be in such luck. If by chance the printed matter on the picture films vere given in English and French what a splendid opportunity it would give the English-speaking people of Ontario, in a pleasant way and without expense, to learn something of the language of two million of our fellow-citizens, the language of the noblest of our Allies in the present war-heroic, unconquerable France!

The sentiment is as true as it is honorable to our contemporary.

ON THE BATTLE LINE

The authorities of the German War office are preparing the people of Germany for news of the fall of Monastir. It is announced that the Nidie range overlooking the Cerna is held by the Serbs. An official wealth would assure her an easy on both sides and in various capa- report from Paris states that the existence, who would be good looking cities. In Italy a Bishop is at the Allied troops are now crossing the Cerna in their advance on Monastin from the direction of Florina they have reached a point twelve Unofficial reports north of Kenali, and only six miles from Monastir. little details as cows and chickens, takings which the great conflict has the general situation on the Balkan and who would clearly understand rendered necessary. It is in France front have convinced King Constan the honor she had conferred upon only that Bishops are performing tine that Germany can safely be defied, and is unable to send to Balkans the 800,000 men promised and needed to retrieve the situation a mortage with a willing helper than lations of the private soldier. Before for the Central Empires. As the Verdun they have been in the greatest of all living exponents of the doctrine of "Safety first," Constantine will, therefore, speedily emerge from under the barn.

Documents found on dead and captured Germans become more sig-nificant daily. The outstanding nificant daily. feature of almost all of them is condemnation of the German air service. Zeppelins which are of little or fighting value, in the hope that they will terrorize the United Kingdom, reports state that for every German using machine gun fire with deadly results upon the German infantry

The advance of the Italians into

opposition. The Bulgars, who last things; the first is by keeping up Ireland's best friends, and would fall marched across the Albanian gates of Mountains almost to the Avlona, are now too busy elsewhere to defend their positions in Albania. The Greeks, who pushed troops into region in the hope of securing title by occupation, have been ejected, and Italy holds a strip of Albania extending for sixty miles along the coast by about twenty in width.

The Roumanians make no claims of decisive victory yet, but the Allied army has taken thirteen cannon during the past twenty-four hours and five officers and one hundred men. Heavy fighting continues along the entire front. It is also officially announced by the Roumanian War Office that "the demonstration made between Rustchuk and Turtukai having ended, we withdrew our forces the left bank of the Danube." This disposes of the story that the troops in question were cut to pieces

by the Bulgars.
Of the situation in Transylvania there are many conflicting statements. Bucharest definitely reports a victory near Parajd after three days' hard fighting and the retreat of the enemy to the westward with the Roumanians in pursuit. Berlin reports that in the Valley of the Aluta, north of Fogaras, the Roumanians are in retreat, as they are also in the Hatzeg Mountains. Near Orsova, on the Danube, it is admitted that the Roumanian attack has gained ground. It is probably true that the Roumanians are devoting most of their energy at the moment to the work of driving von Mackensen out of the Dobrudja.—Globe, Oct. 6.

T. P. O'CONNOR'S LETTER

IRELAND RETURNING SLOWLY BUT SURELY TO POLITICAL SANITY

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

London, October 7th.—In summing up opinion concerning the war, I can only say that the contrast between the pronouncements of Lloyd George and the Imperial German Chancellor, Von Bethmann Hollweg, has enormously increased optimism here. One is regarded as a confident trumpet call to victory and the other as the hypocritical whine of a beaten

My information from Ireland is that there has been an increasing rally of all the stable and sane forces to the side of the Parliamentary Party, but effervescence among the younger sections of the population is still strong. My general view of the situation now is that there must be an interval of tranquility; that the military regime must come to an end before any further attempt is made to find a solution of the Irish problem: that though the desire for a settlement runs with increasing strength in England any attempt to forestall the return of Ireland to better feeling, would do more harm than good. The situation will be further aggravated if the insane attempt of the ultra-conscriptionists of this country which is now being vigorously prosecuted, to impose con scription on Ireland be carried out, it must mean bloodshed on a considerable scale and aggravation of the already bitter feeling existing between the two people.

All of this is unnecessary, as, in my opinion, there is no need for a serious increase in the military strength of this country. This I also believe to be the opinion of all sane English But in any event the Irish Party will oppose to the death any such proposal as conscription.

The opening of Parliament finds the Parliamentary position and the position of the Parliamentary representatives practically the same as

himself. In his favor is his undoubted sympathy with Ireland and with her national aspirations. For several years he braved the anger of some of the extremists in his own Party by calling for a recognition of Irish Nationalists, and he was one of the keenest of the group of English Unionists who pleaded and worked for the success of the late attempted settlement. He has reiterated these with eloquence during the Irish debates with which the session wound up. Everybody in Ireland is personally predisposed in his favor; he has the members of the Party. been promised fair play. In addition he has in Lord Wimborne, the Lord Lieutenant, an old comrade, for they were both Unionist members together for Plymouth in the dim and distant it is well known that he fought hard against some of the executions.

far from satisfactory. The resenters and the retention still in English jails of many of the persons thus arrested — all these things have created an exasperation the fermion of the persons thus are sted — all these things have created an exasperation the fermion of the persons thus against the salary, and asked Mr. Lloyd George that in proposition of the persons that a weapon the enemies of the party, and the lands of the enemies of the party, and the lands of the enemies of the party, and the lands of the enemies of the party, and the lands of the enemies of the party, and the lands of the enemies of the party, and the lands of the enemies of the party, and the lands of the enemies of the party, and the lands of the enemies of the party, and the lands of the enemies of the party, and the lands of the enemies of the party, and the lands of the enemies of the party, and the lands of the enemies of the party, and the lands of the enemies of the party, and the lands of the enemies of the party, and the lands of the enemies of the party, and the lands of the enemies of the party, and the lands of the enemies of the party, and the lands of the enemies of the party, and the lands of the enemies of the party carried a resolution against the salary would put in the hands of the enemies of the party, and the lands of the enemies of the party carried a resolution against the salary would put in the hands of the enemies of the party carried a resolution against the salary would put in the hands of the enemies of the party carried a resolution against the salary would put in the hands of the enemies of the party, and the party carried a resolution against the salary would put in the hands of the enemies of the party carried a resolution against the salary would put in the hands of the enemies of the party carried a resolution against the salary would put in the hands of the enemies of the party, and the party carried a resolution against the salary would put in the hands of the enemies of the party carried a resolution against the salary would put in the ness of which cannot be exaggerated. This exasperation is maintained and to comply with this request. augmented even by some of the steps which have been taken under the still apparently omnipotent military rule. General Maxwell is still maintained. Another official who has excited a great deal of popular animosity is Major Price, one of the officials of an older and out-of-date officials of an older and out-of-date epoch of Irish history. There are

military rule, and the second is by the Chief Secretary throwing himself on the good sense and the good will of Ireland and restoring constitutional government. It is undoubtedly the desire of Mr. Duke, as he has more than once expressed, that military rule should come to the earliest possible end. The official world of Dublin, however, still sticks to its old traditions, and probably a good deal of pressure will be put upon him to maintain these coercive acts which are at once

nagging and futile. Here is a sample of one of these methods. There was a convention of the Ancient Order of Hibernians called for a town in Donegal; interference was threatened, at least in the papers, against the meeting which of a perfectly proper character, and interference actually did take with regard to arrangements made for excursion trains.

In the meantime, things are not helped by the outrageous and unexhausted campaign against the Irish Party. Everybody of any sense in any party in Ireland knows that the one bulwark against anarchy in that country is the maintenance of the constitutional movement which means of course the presence of the Irish Party as its mouthpiece and guardian. In the break-up of the settlement which has taken place after the rebellion and its suppression, a good many Irishmen were in the mood to abandon the old ways and the old leaders and to resort to the more desperate methods of a different time. movement owes most of its inception and its strength to the unnecessary severity with which the rebellion was put down. For some months some portions at least of the Irish people have remained in an uncertain frame of mind; the breakdown of the settlement, of course, only helped to delay the return of the Irish people to their normal state of sane politics. It remains to be seen how far the new Administration will help towards bringing about a normal state of things. The re-appointment of Lord Wimborne is very popular. He is a man of great wealth, the proof Lord Wimborne 1.

He is a man of great wealth, the proprietor of a great iron and steel works in Wales; he is a sportsman, is lavish, he is affable and he loves Ireland. It is also a great advantage and in his position to have a great advantage are in his position to have a dren; 9 sons and 1 son in law in service; Lault, an artisan; 17 chilary in service; Lault, an artisan; 17 chilary in service; Martin, a dren; 11 sons in service; Martin, a great iron and steel mers; 11 sons in service; Martin, a great iron and steel mers; 12 sons and 1 son in service; Martin, a dren; 11 sons in service; Martin, a great iron and steel mers; 15 chilary iron and steel mers; 16 mers; 17 chilary iron and steel mers; 18 children; 19 sons and 1 son in law in service; 17 chilary iron and steel mers; 18 children; 19 sons and 1 son in law in service; Lault, an artisan; 17 chilary iron and steel mers; 20 mers; 2 and indeed fascinating manners.

Like so many English people, the Wimbornes have been captured by Ireland, and they were in despair for some weeks after they had to give her up. They were offered in the meantime the dazzling position of the Vice-Royalty of Canada, but they never abandoned the hope of returning to their work in Ireland and refused; and now their time has come again. It is well known in Ireland that Lord Wimborne made fierce and repeated protests against the number of the executions on which Sir John Maxwell insisted, and that of course has increased his

popularity.

Then again there comes the unexpected in Irish politics. For years a crusade has been carried on against regretted is that parents who, in the Party mainly by one man and spite of difficulties, courageously the Party mainly by one man and one newspaper. The Irish are a thrifty people, and the fortunes of this campaign have been largely influenced by the fact that its organ can be bought for a halfpenny, while the Freeman's Journal, the organ of the Nationalist Party, still remains lot, even in circles which pride themat the old price of a penny. The selves on being conservative and Daily Independent is bought by some | Christian. 75,000 people daily and read by of course double that number. Its families conscious of having paid, and eighteen-hour contracts, for policy is not approved; it could not even above measure, the war's tax in instance were condemned by Carturn a single election Mr. Murphy, its proprietor, could not probably be elected for any constit-uency. His last attempt many years ago ended in a disastrous defeat. But a paper which continually dropped the poison of distrust in the Party which could never do Famille." The task which Mr. Duke has anything right-finally got some hold before him is not an easy one. No-body feels that more than he does no confidence in Mr. Murphy or in of the people; and though there was the Independent, there was a steadily decreasing confidence in the Irish Party and in the constitutional movement of which it was the symbol and the creation.

the salary of £400 a year did a great deal considerably to the good cause, not also to injure the Party. It awoke only materially, but through their new appetites and new rivalries— most of which of course had to be views with special emphasis and disappointed; it excited some envy; At the meetings interesting papers with eloquence during the Irish and above all, it gave critics an are read; the chief burden of these opportunity of suggesting that the

You will judge of the excesses to which the attacks of the Irish Party have gone when I tell you that it has been seriously suggested that the main reason which now actuated the past. Lord Wimborne has since counsels and acts of the Irish Party become a Liberal and a Home Ruler, was the small salary of £400 per and in the recent troubles in Ireland was imposed upon the Irish Party by gainst some of the executions.

On the other hand, there is no Parliamentary conditions; the highest minds of the Party—Mr. Redest minds of the Party—Mr. Redest minds of the Party—Mr. denying that the state of Ireland is mond, Mr. Dillon and Mr. Devlin were all fully alive to what a weapon Lloyd-George found himself unable

The Irish Party were then faced with a difficult alternative. If they voted against the proposal they would have saved their Party from the injury on the members of the Labor two methods of meeting this state of | Party, who have always been among

have placed themselves in collision with one of the leading principles of all democratic forces in England, and without these democratic forces Ireland would never have been able to win her many reforms during the last quarter of a century.

To some extent Ireland is still in a transition period between the excitement and resentment of the Rebellion and the restoration of her ordinary sane attitude.

My recent information from different parts of Ireland leads me to the conviction that the justification of the Irish Party is proceeding at a largely accelerated speed. Meetings are being held in almost every part of the country, speeches and resolutions have been made vindicating Mr. Redmond from the virulent attacks to which he has been subjected. There was never any doubt as to whether the solid body of 300, 000 peasant proprietors would stand ultimately. Their voice was not heard in the tempest of passion created by the Rebellion, but it is rising more highly every day, and possibly by the time Parliament meets again we shall find an Ireland liberated from the spectre of Rebellion, and the will-o'-the-wisp rebellion methods.

MOVEMENT FOR LARGE FAMILIES IN FRANCE

As the first accomplished work of an association lately established in Paris, Association de la Plus Grande Famille, the results of a very interesting contest were announced at a meeting held on June 5, under the presidency of M. Carton de Wiart. This contest was open to parents blessed with at least seven children, and the prize winners were to be those who had the greatest number of sons in actual military service. In less than a fortnight more than 800 applications for prizes flowed in. Out of this number, 20 families were selected and to each of these a prize of 500 francs was awarded. Here are peasant: 19 children: 8 sons and 1 son-in-law and 1 grandson in service. Far more appealing than figures. however eloquent in themselves, were the letters the competitors wrote. They pictured the toil and privations gone through in order to raise their families, and put special stress on their present sorrows and labors increased so much by the

consciousness of confidence in God and of duty well done. havoc birth restriction What played in France, especially immediately before the war, is well known. The serious problem of depopulation What is still more to be raised a large number of children instead of being encouraged and held in honor, were forced to face many difficulties. Taxes were high; the arrangement of tenements was poor; blame and ridicule fell to the parents'

departure of their sons for the war.

touching fortitude arising from the

With all this, however, there is a

peace is restored, they will be no longer treated with contempt. They feel that their condition will eventually become not only tolerable, but even enviable. This is the aim of

of the French Academy, is now the honorary President, counts among its members some of the most prominent men of France, manufacturers, land owners, and professional men. The bestowal upon the members of such as jurists, sociologists, econo-British Parliament of the mists. All of these have contributed salary was the underlying motive of defense of rights and privileges, and suggested that pressure be brought to bear on the authorities, especially through public opinion, in order to obtain favorable laws relating to tax rates, the ballot, and so on, and plans are discussed for extending education to parents and children. Right methods of farming, apprenticeship, the choice of a calling de manding initiative are some of the topics debated.

The religious note is by no means wanting. At the opening of the first meeting, M. Isaac, the President, who has been of great assistance in many Catholic activities in Lyons, read a letter from His Eminence, Cardinal Amette, attesting his sympathy and encouragement for this Association founded on Christian principles. M. René Bazin, speaking of the duty of rearing children, based his argument on religion. Finally, it agreed that the end and aim of the Association could be well expressed by the sentence, Crescite et multipli-

amini. Of course the vast majority of those who set this movement on foot are Catholics. A large number of them

districts of the north of France, where strong faith is proverbial and large families are numerous. At a banquet held after one of the meetings, it was found that the 58 present had 422 children.

A very welcome aid to these activities has been given by the establishment of the Lamy Foundation. Lamy, Perpetual Secretary of the French Academy, has lately set aside a fund of 500,000 francs with the view of founding an annual prize for large families. His remark on the

subject are worthy of note: Fully convinced that it is for the highest interests of France to restore the fecundity of our race, that the most efficacious guide in this duty is religion and that every Frenchman ought to hasten the resurrection of our national life. I wish to aid some of those parents who with willing hearts undergo daily privations in order to see the "home rich with children." The annual revenue of this foundation, which amounts to almost 25,000 francs, shall be dis tributed every year between two of the largest families of French Catho lics, chosen from the poorest and most virtuous.

Socialist papers, as might be expected, objected that this foundation should be reserved for Catholic families and laid the blame at M. Lamy's door in a most offensive way: M. Lamy answered in an article of unmistakable strength. We quote a

few of his sentences: It was not my plan to trap such as might make of their fecundity a vile commerce. My intention is to make life more easy for those who, with the most noble disinterestedness, do their Why has my conviction of the efficacy of practical religious principles been expressed by a preference in favor of Catholic families? It is because Catholicism, through its law of indissoluble marriage, its insistence on purity of conscience and confession of sins appeals to me as the best fitted to protect our national life.

Who will ever gainsay that assertion of M. Lamy?—L. M. De Vaumas,

LABOR'S REVOLT

in America.

This is the happy age which sneers at the past, and boasts its own perfection. It is also the age in which the laborer is forced to fight for his right to live with the decency that befits a man. "It has come to pass," writes the great Leo XIII., after speaking of the decay of religion in modern life, "the workingmen have been surrendered, all isolated and helpless, to the hard-heartedness of employers and the greed of uncheckered competition.

Let it not be said that these wageslaves are working under a "free contract." This contention is urged, but what chance has a single, ignorant laborer, to carry his case cessfully against a hundred-milliondollar corporation, backed by the most skilful legal practitioners in the community? "If a man isn't satisfied with his wages," the president of just such a corporation wrote last month, "tell him to let me know." Those who "let the president know" were rewarded by a legal argument, but by no increase in wages. Furthermore, no man, however much he may wish to do so, is at liberty to contract for work which conflicts with his duties to God, with the proper care of his family and of Now, however, parents of large obligations as a citizen. The sixteen s contrar natural law, on the ground that they made the fulfilment of marital and home duties practically impossible.

can it be taken for granted that the contract between a corporation and an individual is always Famille.

This association, all of whose members are parents of at least five children, and of which M. René Bazin

the state of the free." It was the fact that what appear to be "contracts" are frequently forced upon the laboring man, which drew from Leo XIII. the following eloquent condemnation

There underlies a dictate of natural justice, more imperious and ancient than any bargain between man and man, namely, that remuneration ought to be sufficient to support a frugal and well-behaved wage earner. If through necessity, or fear of worse | Church, should have undertaken the evil, the workman accepts harder

material success, only one of many factors in produc- church work in every material

get. That is "business." It is also folly and crime; folly, because it is leading to a revolt in which capitalism will suffer severe losses; crime, because it is defrauding the laborer of his just wage.

As the great Pontiff says, this condition of affairs is "shameful and inhuman." It cannot be remedied and to stand as shining lights along by eight-hour laws and minimumwage commissions, valuable as these agencies undoubtedly are. "The main thing needful," we are told by Leo XIII., "is the return to real Christianity, apart from which the plans and devices of the wisest will offer, is that man is a being somewhat above the brute because he can work with his hands. Only Chris tianity can secure him the measure of reverence which is his due as a being made to the image of God .-

THE STAGE AND THE CLERGY

The promoter of a film or play of the variety known to the man on the street corner as "shady," nothing better than a eulogy signed by some simple clergyman or aspir-ing uplifter. The eulogy is sweet to his ear and profitable to his pocket, and considering the criticism" of the day, he secures it with surprising frequency. True, some shrewd campaigning is needed at times, including, it may be, dinner to the dominie. But usually the promoter's toil is no greater than that of his elder brother, who a generation ago, quietly peddled gold bricks to bucolic visitors astray on

Broadway.

The intentions of these clergymen may be beyond reproach, but not their wisdom. They trust not not wisely, but too well, to the siren eloquence of the promoter who assures them that his production teaches unforgettably a deep moral lesson." They forget, what their experience in the ministry in a large city should have impressed upon them, that in the vivid portrayal of vice the lure may obscure the moral, and that, with adolescent minds, it usually does. George Moore, no clergyman, but a frank pagan, can teach these shepherds practical

wisdom: "The Church," writes the decadent Mrs. Forest, "merely sketches the cold thin outline of humanity's he rejoices over the fact that the passion in its appeal to its reasoning ower of discrimination right and wrong, while, on the other hand, the Stage takes into its picture of appeal all the vivid coloring of

"I know four pages more of that none of that for me," said Dick, as he put the letter into his breast

There is something depressingly native in the Socratic assumption of addled ministers and half-baked reformers that knowledge is synonymous with right living," writes a critic in the Dramatic Mirror. "But who to-day will be so simple as to believe that such an object-lesson ever acts as a permanent deterrent? Libertines are notoriously conversant with the results of their immoral actions, yet this knowledge restrains them not a penny."

The notable increase of these 'half-baked' persons within recent years, imposes an added duty upon of their bootsto-day! The miracle of own physical health, or with his all good citizens to protest against the exploitation of vice upon the into Paul the preacher of Christ and their preparation for baptism and stage. The modern stage is neither a pulpit nor a school; it is a commercial enterprise plain and simple. boaster and the Deicide.—Philadel-In its proper sphere it has its uses: but in essaying to preach a sermon on the text of a grand jury investigation, it only adds hypocrisy to the catalogue of its vices. - America.

THE LATE J. J. HILL

WHY HE HELPED EDUCATE YOUNG MEN FOR THE PRIESTHOOD By the late J. J. Hill

"Some of you may wonder why, I,

who am not a member of your

building and endowment of a Cathocond tions, because an employer or lic theological seminary, and you contractor will afford him no better, will pardon me if I tell you plainly he is the victim of force and injus-tice.

why. For nearly thirty-five years I have lived in a Catholic household The root of the evil is not to be sought in the science of economics. It runs deeper. The world today, has of a Catholic wife, of whom it may be rejected God, and in His place adores said, 'Blessed are the pure in heart the "least erected spirit," Mammon.

If the world has no reverence for behalf tonight I desire to present God, there is small reason why it and turn over to the illustrious Archshould reverence man, merely God's bishop of this diocese this seminary image. In the eyes of that oppres and its endowments as provided in sive and dishonest capitalism which the deeds and articles of trust cover daily grows stronger in this country, ing the same. Almost all denominaman is not a being to whose dignity tions have in their various flocks God Himself does reverence. He is Man has something to sell, his but the Catholic Church, with its labor, and capitalism strikes the large number of working men and "bargain" precisely as it would for a women, coming from almost every mass of raw material to be fed into machines. It buys labor in the their faith in God and the aid of those cheapest market and sells the finished product in the dearest. "It have been placed in charge of their is shameful and inhuman," writes Leo XIII., "to treat men like chattels provide places of worship, and while to make money by, or to look on the state provides schools for all, them as so much muscle or physical their consciences call upon them to power." Yet this is the position into see that the education of their chilwhich uncheckered capitalism is dren goes hand in hand with their gradually forcing the workingman. It does not regard him as a man, them an additional burden. Having with a man's needs and aspirations, seen the efforts of Archbishop Ire-but as something necessary for the land in behalf of the Church of which Catholics. A large number of them conduct of trade and commerce. On be is so distinguished a prelate, to belong to the great manufacturing its side, it pays as little as it can, spread throughout this country the

and the worker takes what he can light of religious truth and to show Church has never granted. The to all men that there is no conflict between scientific or physical truth and Divine Revelation, I felt called upon to devote a portion of this world's goods with which I have been blessed to the work of educating for and to stand as shining lights along the pathway that leads to heaven. the work which has been com-"The menced here and which has to-day d by received the blessing of your Church, continue to send out men who will bear witness to all the world that no nation or people can long prosper, prove of little avail." The best which modern philosophy has to direction of living and active Chrisor even continue, without the aid and tianity.'

KINDNESS

Let us be kind. The eyes that shine to-day, Tomorrow may be closed in death's long sleep; What vigils of regret our hearts may

keep! Too late the loving glance, or to The cruel word, or tender tribute

How simple 'tis to make the pulses leap With joy, or with a smile of love to

away! What heart hath not some hidden cross to bear?

Some sacred memory, endeared by Who hath escaped life's heritage of

Of suffering or loss, of grief or fears ? Ah, there is need of kindness every-

where, And words of hope uplifting like a prayer!

-N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

RETURNING

Miracle of miracles! The great war is drawing the atheists and scoffers of France back to the Church! This is no fairy tale or effort of the imagination, but positive downright fact. The Prime Minister, M. Briand had long been the leader of the scoffing brand. He boasted of the suc cess which had attended his and his co-laborers' efforts to drive God out of the schools and the text-books. people are turning once again to God! Can it be the same Briand who made that boast and who now rejoices in the defeat of his foolish boast? He is reported as saying a few days ago

When peace has been declared we shall have won a victory over ourselves as we shall have won it over the Germans. It is always possible to come to an understanding with Paris. As to the provinces, you know I have sources of information. I can tell you that the spectacle they offer is admirable—no more divisions nor local tyrannies; no more hatred of church steeples. There is only dollars coming in weekly. I beseech one heart, there is only one France.

The self-same God who smote the hosts of Pharaoh and of Sennacherib. without the staining of a single swordblade, is now smiting the hosts of infidelity on the plains of France and curate, 30 catechists, Him Crucified was hardly greater building a church every year. phia Standard and Times.

A SEASONABLE SUGGESTION

The Catholic Sentinel (Portland, Ore.) makes a timely suggestion when it says: "The reopening of the school year suggests the indoors and study, and those of us who are unfortunately no longer in school should accept the suggestion and do some studying on our own account. Fifteen minutes a day devoted to good literature may not provide a man with a liberal education as high authority has maintained, but it is certain that even fifteen minutes a day with good books is better than frivolous reading or no reading at all. In our city one need not rely entirely on his own resources. Night schools, evening extension lectures, a great wealth of instruction may be utilized with a small outlay of

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND

DIVORCE The London Tablet, referring to divorce laws in this country, ex-presses admiration for Monsignor Russell's recent pronouncement. serious attempt is being made in the United States to secure a uniform divorce law for the whole country. Some astonishing facts a to the confusion which at present arises out of the conflicting laws of the forty-eight Separate States were brought out in evidence before a Committee of the House of Representatives, sitting in Washington. The Catholic position in regard to divorce was stated with admirabl clearness and conciseness by Monsignor Russell, of St. Patrick's, Wash ington. 'The Catholic Church never grants a divorce, You may have heard it said that the Church has sometimes granted divorce. Let us define our terms. Divorce is the annulment of the sacrament of marriage ratified marry again. Such a divorce

limits of her power extend to ascertaining this fact. Was there a true sacrament of marriage from the beginning? It is her duty to decide on the question of fact. She declares when there has been a marriage in the priesthood men who will be able to preach down the spirit of unbelief, second marriage is beyond her jurisdiction. Christ has decided When there is a true marriage in the beginning, neither Bishop nor Pope can invalidate it. God has spoken, leaving no discretion to any earthly power. All laws of discipline made by the Church can be dispensed with by the Church; but the Church did not make this marriage, hence she can not dispense with it for "What God hath joined together, let no man put asunder.'

MATTHEW ARNOLD ON THE CHURCH

In spite of all the shocks which the feelings of a good Catholic have, in this Protestant country inevitably to undergo; in spite of the contemp tuous insensibility to the grandeur of Rome, which he finds so general and so hard to bear, how much has he to console him, how many acts of homage to the greatness of his relig ion may he see if he has his eyes I will tell him of one of open! sweep
The lengthening shadows of despair them. Let him go to London to that delightful spot, that happy island in Bloomesbury, the reading room of the British Museum. He will find an immense Catholic work the collection of the Abbe Migne, lording it over that whole region, reducing to insignificance the feeble Protestant forces which hang upon Majestic in its blue and gold unity, this fills shelf after shelf and compartment after compartment—its right mounting up to heaven among the white folios of the 'Acta Sanctorum;' its left plunging down into hell, among the yellow octavos of the Law Digest. Everything is there—religion, philosophy, history, biography, sciences, bibliography, gossip. The work embraces the whole range of human interests; like one of the great Middle-Age cathedrals, it is in itself a study for a lifetime."

> The discipline of sorrow has a high educational value. More than anything else it purifies the sources of life and forms character.

FATHER FRASER'S CHINESE MISSION

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

It may be a little surprise to you to learn that it takes \$100 a week to keep my mission going. I am glac when I see that amount contributed in the RECORD, but when it is less I am sad to see my little reserve sum Well, diminished and the catastrophe arriving when I must close my chapels, discharge my catechists and reduce my expenses to the few you to make one more supreme effor? during 1916 to keep this mission on its feet. You will be surprised to learn what a great deal I am doing with \$100 a week-keeping myself and many other places, and the hearts and free schools, 3 churches in of the scoffers are down in the soles different cities with caretakers supporting two big catechumenates the conversion of Saul the persecutor of men, women and children during

> is and Mary J. M. FRASER.

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FIVE MINUTE SERMON

BY!REV. N. M. REDMONI EIGHTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST

THE SACRAMENT OF PENANCE A MOTIVE OF GRATITUDE

And the multitude seeing it, marvelled, and rified God Who had given such power to men."

The power which excited the admiration and called forth the gratitude of the multitude, is daily exercised in our midst. quently experience its influence. The Priest of priests brought it to earth to be the exclusive prerogative of the priesthood of His Church. He has bound Himself to maintain it as such so long as there will be men to nd save by its divine influ-He is faithful and just to forgive us our sins and cleanse us from all iniquity," says St. John.

Have we not therefore in this the strongest motive for life-long grati-No such power was enjoyed by even the most favored ones of the Old Law. It was entirely reserved for our priests of the New Law. How grateful, then, should the priests and ople of the New Dispensation be to God for having given such power to men. The leprosy of the body is a figure of the leprosy of the soul in mortal sin. Our Lord severely censured the ingratitude of the nine lepers who failed to be grateful for their cure. Alas, how many there who act the part of the ungrateful lepers after their cure from the leprosy of sin, and thereby deserve the severest censure of our blessed Lord! All relapsing sinners, all who seek not the blessings of this power, are ingrates. No one who consults his reason; no one who reads aright the Sacred Scriptures, can fail to understand that, to be grateful to God for all His gifts, both temporal and spiritual, is a duty which He demands of us. It is safe to say that there is not one of us, no matter how generous and disinter-ested, but will feel displeased and hurt if gratitude be not forthcoming for the gifts and favors he bestows, and this the more so, since gratitude is the least and cheapest return for Ingratitude is very odious favors. Since this is so between man and man, whose favors hardly deserve the name, what are we to think of the displeasure of the offence that is caused and offered to God, whose bounty to His creatures is infinite, our ingratitude for His favors. God is most jealous of His glory ingratitude robs Him of it. God most justly claims as His peculiar right the hearts of His creatures; ingratitude deprives Him of them. God is provoked by our ingratitude, which constantly holds back the generous hand of His bounty and obstructs the overflowings of His graces upon us. He demanded and received the tribute of gratitude from the children of the Old Law for their deliverance from Egyptian bondage, for their miraculous passage through the Red Sea, for the giving of the law upon Mount Sinai, and for the manna which He sent them in the desert. He was displeased when a tribute of gratitude came from but one of the ten lepers. Much more vigorously does He demand gratitude for His favors from us, the children of light and grace, and His displeasure is greater when He receives it not. The Church as a whole in her numerous festivals and offices, but espein her great sacrifice, is constantly at work discharging this duty toward God, the giver of all good gifts. But how do we individually

comport ourselves in respect to our The particular case in which the soul is brought under the blessed influence of the power of forgiving sins and happily delivered from the sin, furnishes motives sufficient for the life-long gratitude of any one of us. Is there one among us that has not experienced the effects of this power, that it has not made All have sinned and need the grace of God," but before he average. The average longevity of more happy? can reach glory, the sinner must have the grace of justification through the of even moderate drinkers. exercise of the power of forgiving sins. "All have sinned," then all who through this power have got from under the bondage of sin, are so highly indebted to divine goodness for this signal mercy, that eternity alone should suffice as the scope of their gratitude. The inestimable value of the gift itself, without which value of the gift itself, without which their salvation would have been the ingly, we grow deficient in morals, forfeit; the frequent provocations to withdraw His mercy which they have general worth. been guilty, of toward God; the tens of thousands that are justly permitted to live and die without this children are the result of alcoholic blessing, are motives so strong, appealing to them for gratitude, that forgetfulness of it can be nothing short of criminal.

It is our interest as well as our duty to be grateful to God. The grace of conversion which this sacra-mental power communicates to our souls is entirely, gratuitous; so to persevere in it we must undoubtedly have a continuation of the same merciful bounty. For it is a truth not to be gainsaid that, unless the former unhappy state. support is to keep up a constant, grateful remembrance of the favors received, by thanking, glorifying, and praising our divine Benefactor. The blessings. Every act of praise and thanksgiving that goes up to God from such a heart, is not only accepted as part payment of the debt accepted accep

Him to repeat and continue His You may overcome the prejudice of liberality. Circumstances the day by preaching the former ometimes dispense us from many penitential duties, but gratitude is consistent with no circumstance. It admits of no dispensation; nothing can exempt us from its practice. Poverty, sickness, employments are from being inconsistent with the fulfilment of the great duty of gratitude, that they furnish us with so many different occasions of obeying the advice of St. Paul: thanks in all things; for this is the

will of God in Jesus Christ." Let us then, dear people, be ever patient and grateful of heart; let us so thoroughly fix in our hearts grati tude to the good God for having given the power of forgiving our sins to men, that it will henceforth be a perpetual sacrifice—a fire that will never cease to burn, no matter hov our heads and hands may be engaged. Let our constant prayer be that of the royal penitent: Lord, Thou hast broken my chains: to Thee will I offer up a sacrifice of praise!"

TEMPERANCE

STOP DRINKING

To stand at a bar and buy alcohol promiseuously for a row of acquaintances is not a sign of thrift or a true manifestation of friendship. But the whole question of intemperance is a question of character. Many a sodden drunkard has not been openhanded or generous. There are stages of intoxication in which any victim is possessed by the desire to give away his money. This is also a recognizable symptom of forms of insanity. Much treating, to be sure, leads to intemperance. But with the treating habit wholly abolished, intemperance would still exist. Stop drinking, if you have the habit. you have escaped the habit do not form it. That is the best advice to give the young man who goes out much in the world. It is getting to be the fashion now-a-days not to drink. Be fashionable.

RAILROAD DISCONTINUES SALE OF LIQUOR

The Delaware and Hudson Railroad Company has discontinued the sale of alcoholic beverages on its dining cars, according to an announce-ment made recently by the anti-Saloon League of New York which has been conducting a campaign against the sale of liquor on trains The League says that the Pennsylvania, New Haven, Lehigh Valley, and the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railroads also do not permit the sale of liquor on their trains. Its statement continues:

The Erie does not sell on its dining cars in most States west of New York, and in New York, only with meals. The Lacka-wanna does not sell in New Jersey or Pennsylvania, but does sell on trains in New York. In view of the action of the great Southern and Western systems, the Lackawanna and New York Central are probably the only important railroad systems left in America that continue the sale of liquor on dining cars."

ALCOHOL AND HEALTH

There is nothing so dependable as the law of average. Throw up a penny three times and it may come down heads every time, or tails every time; but throw it up 300,000 times or 3,000,000 times, and you will find the result about half and half. Life in the right direction, if I examined believe all our Popes are incapable insurance companies fix their pre They have studied this law for many years and their findings can be depended on. They know what discover communications are depended on the support of the s mium rates on this law of average. a drinker and look doubtfully upon a risk who drinks even moderately. " "ass" or "Confession" made me risk who drinks even moderately. "sass" or "Confession" made me infallibility mean?" They have found that the average of uneasy. My hatred was simply indethose who drink extremely moder- scribable; that is why I feel a throb ately live a shorter time than a tee-totaler. There are exceptions, of of sympathy for the most bigoted non-Catholic now. course, but we are speaking of the teetotalers is much greater than that the daring impertinence of Rome, true figures may be obtained from any actuary.

brain is injured thereby; the power end either a believer in Ingersoll's to think is lessened; memory is impaired; and all the faculties deadcourage, energy, skill, accuracy and trouble, and I became absolutely cer-

Chief of all, it has been proven parents and startling statistics have been computed touching this phase. A man's virility is weakened by alcoindulgence, perance Outlook.

ARE YOU A WELL-INFORMED CATHOLIC ?

"There is a great need to-day of a well-instructed and well-informed Catholic laity," says a writer in St. grace that healed us continue to support us, we will fall back into our day of the laity. To this class may Now by far be applied in a broadened sense the to insure this lasting words of our Lord, 'You are the salt heart thus grateful draws down upon the soul a continual profusion of fresh blessings. Every act of praise and it is you who meet the foe face to

good example, by letting the light of your own exemplary lives shine and thus illuminate all about you with the rays of your purity, honesty and nobility of character. In that way you will put prejudice to shame. But to win against ignorance and érror you must possess the weapon of knowledge and understand how to wield it well."

STUDIED CATHOLICITY TO COMBAT ITS TRUTH

SINGULAR CONVERSION OF ONE WHO HELD ILLOGICAL PREJUDICES

"I'd rather be a Jew than a Cath-

I said it most vehemently, and most sincerely and seriously I meant it. For Jews I had considerable respect; I had nothing but abhorrence for Catholics. It was a religion for the ignorant and idiotic of mankind; no one with the slightest natural good sense, let alone culture and education, could possibly believe in the idolatrous usages of the Catholic Church. It was preposterous to try and make people believe that any one could adhere to the Church of Rome and be anything save an utterly despicable being.

Did I not have some Catholics among my friends? Of course not. Did I ever read any of their books Oh! I knew plenty about them—in fact, all that was necessary; of course I have not read Catholic books! No, most decidedly; but I knew what very clever men had said concerning them. The Catholic faith was a religion in which a lot of unprincipled men, with an arch-villain called the Pope at the head of them, experimented as to how far they could imupon a set of unsuspecting imbeciles.

To-day the great majority of my friends are Protestants, some of whom, while politely repressing their opinions in my presence, hold exact ly the views once held by me relative to the Catholic Church-the Roman Catholic Church they call it, rather begrudging us the title of "Catholic," since it has become fashionable for Episcopalians to style themselves "Catholics, but not Roman Catholics." I know others too tolerant or too indifferent about religion in general to be bigoted; but they all agree upon one question, "How could you turn Catholic? One very frank individual put it thus: "How can you be a Catholic when you were once a Christian?"

Perhaps my conversion was slightly singular, for I began to study the Catholic faith merely to prove I should never accept it. I was a great admirer of a prominent Presbyterian minister, and wished to "join" his My Presbyterianism was the bluest sort, and I had not patience for people who were not Presbyterians. As for Episcopalians, I condemned them unhesitatingly. They to be any good.

relative of mine who was a Catholic means, but that goes for nothing -I had often fumed at the thoughtthat I should certainly be convinced olic faith a fair chance,

Protestants, with an inconsistency which I felt to be only equalled by common sense knew that if the Baptists were right, the Episcopalians Science has found that every one of the vital organs of the body is impaired by alcohol. Also, that the slowly forced itself upon me: I should views or wha I had most despised in all the world—a Catholic.

tain, once and for ver that I believed in the Blessed Trinity.

More strugg e, more difficulty, and constantly a fiery controversy with a learned Catholic clergyman. I protested and objected, and made the most of the intle that remained of my Pres exterianism. I was arguing against myself as well as against him, for in my own mental struggles the tumultuous crowd of thoughts "Feed My lambs"—as a devou always hnished up with this : "There is a true church, b cause fruth could the Bible as much as I now do as a has the most valid claum?

Gradually I gave in on some points; I accepted purgatory and Not long a confession. A cw more stormy paper that some one said in many weeks and I only refused to believe Ritualistic churches all that retwo things: proyers to Mary and the mained to be done in order to cross saints, and the gentrine of the Real the line to the Roman Church was

first prayed to Mary in this wise : "If you can be a see, obtain such and such for the 'eti was a sort of challenge to the Mother of Christ.

The first thing lasked of her seemed wellingh time scale; my health was title? Such a thing is possible, and well-nighting scale; my health was title? Such a thing is possible, and in dang r when I obtained a very evilont entirely improbable. I wonder

due Him, but also merits and moves and your Church is to win the battle.

"hard saying." And yet that sixth instead of the one in Rome. For chapter of St. John troubled mc, I fashion has much to do in this case. read it over and over, and I read explanations of it. I could not let it don't care if the Catholics are right; alone. The reiterated words of Christ, so obviously expressive: want to go there. I am not in the habit of associating with such comforman and drink His blood"—"Whomon, rough people." There are My blood is drink indeed." The hardness of the Jews going away; are they? Positively not in the generosity of faith in St. Peter when in palaces. Who said: 'he answered, "Lord, to whom shall have always with you?" I could no longer put off my an-

I made my First Communion just a are amply fulfilled. year and two days from the date upon which I first entered the Sunday school, a most obstinate and zealous known thee, Beauty ever ancient and little Protestant. That First Communion was six years ago. My Protestant friends varied a little in the time they prophesied I should remain in God, the Father Almighty . a Catholic; some said six months, others a year, but I believe they now regard me as gone past recall. My change of belief called forth arguments, discussions, even reproaches: those who knew me during the time of the struggle simply let me alone. Later friendships are the ones which bring surprise and questions. Not without regret let me assert, that and bringing forward the most un-true and ridiculous statements. It is more strange to find that a great many do not know even their own side, being Episcopalians or Presbyterians merely because they were bornso. Outside of a few ministers, I have not met any one who really elieves Calvin's teachings. Several have said to me, "Oh! I didn't know I was supposed to believe that," when I have spoken of some Presbyterian doctrine; and I have never found the Episcopalian who could reconcile himself to all the degrees of High, Broad, and Low Church without considering the dangerous developments of the Ritualistic body. For defence they can, as a rule, only unfounded accusations. Fancy a clever, well-educated Protestant say ing this: "You go to confession and believe that paying for your sins ing this: make everything all right." That neither inor any other Catholics "pay" for sins was an astounding revelation. When I added that a real repentance was absolutely necessary for the validity of the sacrament, with an addi tional resolution of never falling again into the sins confessed, my friend looked very serious. admitted that when thus explained confession seemed quite a solemn and good thing.

The idea of the Pope is, of course, a great bugbear to my friends; some seem to be willing to yield almost were entirely too near the Catholics all points except papal infallibility to be any good. It was when my "joining the Church" was close at hand that a what the infallibility of the Pope they think they do, and that settles calmly informed me that he would the matter. Press them, and one finds greatly like me to be one also, saying | that the most distinct of many confused and indistinct ideas is, that we into the teaching and gave the Cath- of sin or human mistake. Tell them with my flatly a Pope might be a sinner, and means this: Infallibility is an assistance of the Holy Ghost which secures the Pope from error when, as Visible Head of the Church—Christ being the Invisible Head-he defines a doc trine belonging to faith or morals that the daring impertinence of Rome, The accepted variations of belief, while twist it, and fuss over it; if they are really in earnest the more they exercise themselves with it the better; they are likely to ultimately acknowl edge, even though scornfully, as many have done to me: "Yes, I see now and it is really quite necessary to have a supreme and unquestioned authority to preserve unity of belief," a human scheme; its divine institution—St. Peter's commission received directly from Christ—they ignore completely. I wonder if some

many Protestants have a sort of undefined but desperate aversion towards St. Peter. I used to have. "The gates of hell shall not prevail;" 'Thou art Peter and upon this rock I shall build My church; 'Feed My lambs' -as a devout Presbyterian I certainly reverenced not contradict itself. Which church Catholic; but I used to hurry over these words; I did not like them-

> Not long ago I read in a daily to kiss the Pope's sandal. What if some day Episcopalians grow weary

not believe that! Verily, it was a English or an American chief bishop,

so eateth My flesh and drinketh My blood"—My flesh is meat indeed, and there are also many of the poor who then the treachery of some of the churches where they are supposed disciples in following their example; to belong. No; as a minister said pathos of Jesus saying to the quite recently, Protestants build to, "Will you also go away?" The we go? Thou art Christ, the Son of God." have always with you?" To remember those words of Christ is enough have most of the poor. It is dangerswer to that question, "Will you also go away?" The final conviction swept over me—I "believed" and They are a rather startling proof was sure that I had found the truth. that in the Church, Christ's words

I shall close with these words of St. Augustine: "Too late have I ever new." They express a great deal of what I feel; but there are older and grander words: "I believe and in Jesus Christ, His Son

I believe in the Holy Ghost, the holy Catholic Church, the communion of saints, the forgiveness of sins, the resurrection of the body and the life everlasting." - My Message.

Every moment you now lose is so most people are in the state in which I used to be, knowing little of that which they wish to discuss, in the other hand, every moment you now employ usefully is so much that which they wish to discuss, you now employ usefully is so much time wisely laid out at prodigious interest.—Lord Chesterfield.

That's why his essays have livedthey are vital with his personality That's why some sermons become life and experience of the preacher.-Catholic Citizen.

Bouris makes makes other food other food nowrish now you

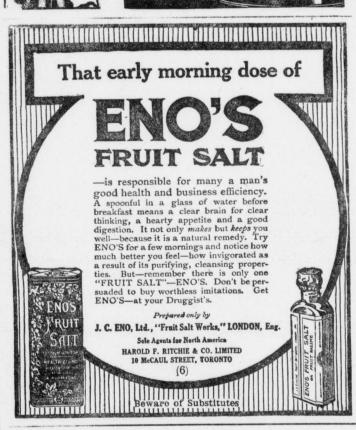
Bovril makes other foods nourish you. It has a Body-building power proved equal to from 10 to 20 times the amount of Bovril taken.

THE SECRET OF EFFECTIVE PREACHING

When Montaigne was presented to Charles XII. of France, His Majesty condescendingly remarked, read your essays, and I like them. To which the great essayist replied, not without daring: "If you like my essays, you will like me. I am my

effective-they are vitalized by the







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purpose.

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simple, direct teaching, and they lead us to think of and to pity sorrows and trials of others rather than our own.

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and the secret influence of twinch Agnes Faikiand is the innocent sufferer.

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The Catholic Record

LONDON, CANADA

CHATS WITH YOUNG MEN

WHY SOME CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN GO WRONG

(By Michael Zimmer, Warden Illinois State Peni-tentiary in Extension Magazine) When we read the accounts in our daily papers of the crimes committed in our larger cities, and when we visit our penal institutions, we are surprised and shocked to note the overwhelming predominance young men—yes, even of mere boys not yet out of their 'teens—found among the malefactors. This is a subject for serious consideration, and a great many well-meaning people are constantly endeavoring to

ascertain the reason why so many of our young men go wrong. A great many different reasons are assigned as explanations for this deplorable fact. Aside from those who try to analyze all crime by attributing it to a physical debility or a mental deficiency, overlooking entirely in their reasoning the moral weakness of our people, there are a great many social workers who, according to their own particular fad or fancy, judge perfunctorily the causes of the evils they witness and endeavor to apply the panacea. Thus we find the ardent prohibitionist places the blame on drink; the educator considers ignorance the

ascribes it to environment; the

augenist says heredity is the cause

of the wave of crime which is sweeping over the land.

No doubt these causes play great rôles in the downfall of our youth, and undoubtedly are general contributing circumstances, but we also see that even where these self-same causes are missing, a great number of our boys still go astray. There eems to be another evil which lies at the root of all these, and that is fact that our boys are inadequately prepared primarily to take up the strenuous battle of life. They have been neglected during formative period, during the impressionable years of adolescence, while their character is being formed, and when they really begin to lay the foundation of their future career. A boy's education is not completed by the time he generally leaves school, because it is just then, more than ever, that he needs careful, loving guardianship and instruction. When he places the quiet havens of the school and home behind him, when he goes out into the world to hew his own way, he must do this alone. His emancipa tion from the restrictions of the schoolroom brings him then a new liberty, and unless he be taught how to use it, it may very easily, and in a great many cases does, become conhis mind and gradually develops into license. It is then that he enters the breakers, then that the battle begins. He encounters new dangers, he experiences new temptations. truly the critical period of his life, when he needs a strong and watchful guide to lead him safely past the dangerous reefs that threaten his faith and morals.

Up to this moment of his life his mother has been able to bring him up just as she reared his little sisters, but now her loving, watchful eye detects a change in him, a change that she can not explain. She understands her little daughter thoroughly because she has experi-enced the same thing herself, but the boy is always a mystery to her. watched over little children from her In these new experiences the youth is alone. Unlike his sister, who dren who prayed daily to her. One knows her mother as her natural companion and confidante, he 'can not approach the one who could and should advise and encourage him, because his father who has gone through the same or similar experiences is to him almost a stranger, He is filled with a sort of reverential awe of the head of the house. His father has fallen into the habit of referring all questions concerning his young heir to the mother. He never endeavored to gain the confidence of his son, and now when the time arrives that he could give the boy the benefit of his own often dearly bought experience, he discovers that they fail to understand

It is true that parents, pastors and ing to a close. It was hot and sultry teachers have admonished, warned and threatened. But in the first flush of his new activity he imagines that they do not understand him, of the Sacred Heart where he had that they do not understand film, that they are behind the times, that things have changed. Hitherto, in firmation. He remembered, how things have changed. Hitherto, in the clean years of his life, he had looked up to his father in reverential awe, he had worshipped him as his hero, but always from a distance. The father on his part had not realized that his son was rapidly growing up; he had accustomed himself to think of his boy as an innocent child, and by the time he comes to realize the truth it is often too late, for he discovers that the boy has outgrown him.

cally strangers to their sons. They become engrossed in the struggle to support their families, and the added burden of showing a lively interest in all that interests their sons seems too much for them to bear. And yet, if they did but realize the importance of this personal guidance, they would not a lovely white lily in a pot. "Look, hesitate, in a majority of cases, at Nellie," he said, "at what the kind least, to take up this burden, and lady brought me. Isn't it beautiful? their reward would be great and gratifying to see the readiness with distall not wither." Nellie placed it is shall not wither." Nellie placed it critical matters that such of our wonder that this broadminded mingiven; provided always that this How happy it made him during those "Rude" means may even have to be different from the rank and file of advice and admonition were reinforced by a good example.

from the principles he learned in school. There he was taught to be life. truthful and honest, he had been Se imbued with a love and respect for purity and virtue. And now, in this new world about him, he learns from the conversation and example of his fellow workers—yes, even his employers—that in order to be considered a man, he must be able to join in the whirl of pleasure about him, he must be able to relate his experiences. He is told that the Commandments were written for women and children, that in order to be the equal of his business associates he must lay aside these

old-fashioned ideas and take a different view of life. He is led to believe that the little deceptions and acts that he had been taught to think were dishonest, and which he witnesses in his daily dealings with the men about him, are evidences of shrewdness and business acumen that to be strictly honest and truth ful in every-day business is unprofitable, and he is thus in danger of being gradually led away from his standards of morality. He comes to of gold; acquire the vices of men, vices lily of the which they consider accomplishments. As he is led deeper along the path which leads to drinking, gambling, etc., he finds that it is impossible for him to earn honestly the wrong doing of our sufficient to keep abreast of those youth; the settlement worker with whom he is associated. At this

> embarks upon his downward course If this boy had had the assistance of one in whom he could have confided with candor and entire frankness, how different would have been his story! The priest and teacher may preach and teach the correct principles, but it is for our parents lily?"
> to show by their lives how these said principles must be put into practice. we would save our boys, the fathers must realize their sacred obligation to walk side by side with their sons, shoulder to shoulder, and point out unerringly the pitfalls they may encounter in their path of

life. This seems to me to be one of the crying needs of our day-more comnionship and cordial, hearty good fellowship between father and son, which, in my opinion, will keep many a young man from going wrong.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

THE WHITE LILY By Isabel Burke, Cork, Ireland, in The Columbian

He lay on a miserable bed of straw, his young life ebbing pitifully away Poor little Michael, he had been ailing on and off as long as ever he could remember and he was not yet twelve years old. Alas! the seeds of consumption were firmly rooted in his frail body, it was now but a matter of months. The only one belonging to him in the world, his sister, Nellie, to whom his dying mother gave him in charge when he was yet a tiny lad, worked hard in a factory to support them both. even took in needlework at night, so that she might be able to procure a few delicacies for her sick brother. The ladies of St. Vincent de Paul She wisited him and brought pretty flowers and delicious jellies. Sometimes they told him of a beautiful heavenly home, especially good chil-St. Gertrude and told him that the Blessed Virgin is piously believed to appear at the hour of death to those who recite it daily. From that moment Michael never let a day pass without reciting fervently this

beautiful prayer.

"Nellie," said he one morning to his sister, "perhaps Our Blessed Lady will come to me when I am dying. That would be lovely, she

would surely bring me to heaven."
With tears in her eyes Nellie
kissed the hot little forehead. "Ah!" she thought, "what a sweet little life fading from this sad earth. How lonely I will be when God calls him!"

The last days of August were comthe sun was fast sinking in the west. Michael, looking through the bed when he was a very small boy coming from school he would go in to kneel before Jesus in the Blessed Sacra-ment of the Altar. He often wondered how God could remain in that lonely tabernacle day after day. His love for man kept Him there, so the good priest, Father Pat, told him. Ah! he was happy enough then, before this cruel cough came to wear him out. Many a time Nellie thought that he would pass away in one of The fathers of our day are practithose tiring fits of coughing. Poor, patient little heart. The angels watching over him smiled for they knew that the Divine Master would soon call him from this world of pain and suffering.

which their sons would listen to the on the window-sill near his bed, so words of experience and advice that he could feast his eyes on it. weary hours of pain, this glorious

When the boy enters his new life he is surprised to note how different are the practices of his associates secrets, his troubles, his hopes—the thing is not sound, thorough knowledges that the principles he have a like and policies of the property of the principles he have a like and policies of the principles he have a like and policies of the principles he have a like and policies of the principles he have a like and policies and the principles he have a like and policies and the principles he have a like and policies and the principles he have a like and policies and the principles he have a like and policies and the principles he have a like and policies and the principles he have a like and policies and the principles have a like and policies and the principles have a like and the like and the principles have a like and the like and the like and the l sorrows of a lonely, suffering child-

September was on the wane, the mentals evenings were growing shorter. The realize that there is something little room seemed so dull in the better than being able to hide a little room seemed so dull in the gloaming. The lily, like some majestic taper, was the one bright spot around. Michael gazed on it loving. Suddenly an attack of coughing shook his weak frame, he was gasping and battled fiercely for his The beautiful prayer of St. Gertrude rose to his lips. "Holy Mary," he prayed inwardly "give me breath and strength to pray." Soon he got ease, and as he murmured the Soon prayer of St. Gertrude, a bright halo of light stood over the lily. Amazed, he looked at the flower, somehow the light seemed to envelop it so that he could only see it as through a mist. From the heart of the lily something was rising, so dazzling that he could scarcely look at it. As it gradually developed he recognized the face of Our Blessed Lady. of gold on her head and was looking at him with such a loving smile. Over her head were written, in letters "Behold! the pure white lily of the bright and ever peaceful Trinity." His own lily had disappeared, but God's pure Lily stood in its place. He lav awe-struck, entranced, feasting on the glorious vision before him. Nellie came in, seeing him so still said 'Michael, darling, what is the matcrisis the tempter approaches him—he wavers—slips—falls is apprehended in due course—and finally ter?" Getting no answer, she got frightened and ran to the presbytery close by for Father Pat. When she returned and had lighted the lamp, the good priest looked at Michael. "He is not dead, Nellie," he said, "but

calling me. Hear my confession now and give me the last Sacrament, so that I may meet her pure and spotless with Jesus on my breast."

That night he slept so peacefully that Nellie thought he was better. When the first shades of dawn appeared on the horizon, to her amazement, he got out of bed and with an almost supernatural effort lifted the lily on to his bed. "Nellie," he said, "Our Lady is calling me, look, don't you see her there, and the angels all around her? Nellie, kiss me, put your arms around my neck."

With tears streaming down her cheeks, she kissed the dear little pinched face now beautiful with the light of heaven reflected on it. "Hold my hand, Nellie, until Our Lady comes, I will pray for you in heaven. Don't cry. I see her now. Good-bye darling sister." As he uttered those words his pure soul passed into God's keeping.

An angel-like form lay on the little straw bed. A glorious smile adorned those waxen features. On the cold, still breast lay the lily he had loved so well. "Nellie," said Father Pat, "do not weep; he is happy and at rest. Behold the efficacy of the beautiful prayer of St. Gertrude. Our Blessed Lady came to him and bore his sweet soul to Paradise, there to dwell forever with the pure White Lily of the bright and ever-peaceful

CHOOSING A SCHOOL

AN AUTHORITY SPEAKS

perhaps in the majority, lessons have already been resumed. The classes for a half day at least. parents have made their decision as spoken by a layman to his fellow to the education of their little ones for another year. If their decision has been incorrect however, if it ity of the clergy would welcome bas been dictated by considerations eagerly the wider spread of the lay has been dictated by considerations that will prove of injury to the children, it is not too late to make a change in the plans which have been laid. The choice of a place of training for the child is one of the most serious businesses that can confront any one; for it will play an important, and sometimes a deter-

A popular magazine has but lately called our present time "The Superficial Age," and has run an article on the subject, showing the emptiness of the accepted theories and practices of the moment. In unfortunate under the pastor's direction should irony, that very magazine itself is a standing example of superficiality and shallowness. It is too much to expect that our Catholic parents will be altogether from the tempts. be altogether free from the temptation to fall in with the current, and should be the rule, not the excepfeel strongly inclined to do the thing which is "fashionable." They will be attracted by the superficial in education, which is so loudly praised to-day. They will be tempted quite sorely to send their little girl and boy to the place where the "best society" can be found, and where a hypocritical veneer of "good man-ners" can be placed upon them. choose for their children the beauti

totals of human knowledge. people as are going astray should be brought back to their senses. His example is refreshin, he adopted to accomplish that object. ministers who are

edge; that fine talk and polished manners do not make the fundaof character. They must weakness and sin, which our present superficial morality teacher that is, to overcome it. Character in their children, and discipline and

purposefulness, are the objects for

which they must strive. There are few things which will remind them the better of this fact than the story which Professor Albion Small tells in the twenty-fourth chapter of his book, "Between Eras. From Capitalism to Democ Professor Small, it must be remembered, is unquestionably the leading sociologist in the United States, a student not alone of books but of movements and of men. The title of the chapter in question is, "The Degenerate"; it paints the rapid corruption of "Buck" Lyon, the scion of a rich Chicago family, made possible by the foolish affection of the boy's mother. Most strikingly does it describe the ruin brought by him on the young high school girl, "Lizzie Lawton." It is

at this phase of the story that Cath-olic parents should pause for con-

Lizzie's real family name Cassidy, and her parents had never been ashamed of that name for themselves. "Their modest home in South Halsted street was not to be despised; but their oldest daughter's husband had a select grocery trade in Kenwood, and as the family ambitions began to center around Lizzie, it was decided that she would he is exhausted after one of those have a better chance to make the terrible fits of coughing." As he spoke, Michael murmured: "Oh, sister while she was in High School, where is she, my beautiful white lily?" Then seeing the priest he said excitedly: "Father, Our Blessed Lady was here, she looked of more gented name."

Lyon, the "reputation of whose family and whose dashing ways at more than the said adopted her more gented name."

Lyon, the "reputation of whose family and whose dashing ways at more gented name." "reputation of whose at me with such a loving smile and was intoxicated her. Lyon and his companions in evil made a practice of "rushing" the girls at the High School-for no good purposes; and it was thus that Lizzie, a Catholic girl and perfectly innocent herself, came to a "blasted" life through a drink that was drugged. Her father, John Cassidy, a cabman, was called to take her to her home. His startling cry, when he discovered her: 'Holy Mother of God; Blessed Mary! Pity! Pity! Pity!' brings

THE LAY APOSTOLATE

deadening sense of pain to the heart.

-C. B. of C. V.

It is a healthful sign of the times, so far as Catholics are concerned, that the press, the pulpit and the platform are becoming more and more devoted to the discussion of the lay apostolate. In our great body of educated Catholic laymen there is resident a dynamic force that will never be known or appreciated until it is freely brought into play. We are still, in some quarters, held captive by prejudice; are puzzled, even resentful, over the entrance of the laity into fields where we have hitherto supposed the clergy alone might A lecturer for the Knights of Columbus tells how he addressed a mixed crowd one evening last winter on a few of the most obvious and easily understood phases of Catholic After the meeting an officer of the local council said to him: " I never hear one of you men speak that I do not think you should be studying in the Seminary." The school time is now at hand. a fallacy," objected the lecturer. In many of the cities of the country, I were attending the Seminary, or had graduated from it, you listen to more than a quarter of what children have returned to their I have to say. If my words have any value at all, it is because they are

> The hierarchy and the vast majorapostolate. It means for the work to be more thoroughly organized; for those who are fitted for it by natural gifts and by training to have it placed before them as a job worthy of a red blooded Catholic man's best efforts; and for those who are debarred from it by circumstances or lack of apti-

important, and sometimes a determining rule in the child's future tude to view it with sympathy.

The man who can and will manage a boys' club, or serve at Mass, or teach a class in Christian Doctrine or Bible History in a parish where there is no school or prepare children for first Communion or confirmation, day working system. Moreover, he

DR. CADMAN'S BROADMINDED-NESS

Reports from the Mexican border and particularly from the 3rd Regiment of Brooklyn re interesting writes Valerian in the Brooklyn They will be strongly impelled to Tablet The Rev Parkes Cadman, Congregational minister, is ful building which they see rising above the park, and where there is lic soldier boys tell us that he goes lic soldier boys tell us that he goes around personally amongst them, saying, "If you are a C-tholic go to ogy and what-not, to make of the little ones masters of everything and least read the prayers at Mass on least read the prayers at Mass out of your prayer book, and if you haven't ister is well liked by his so dier boys blossom, emblem of purity. He They must be taught that artificial proselytize amongst the 'Papists.'

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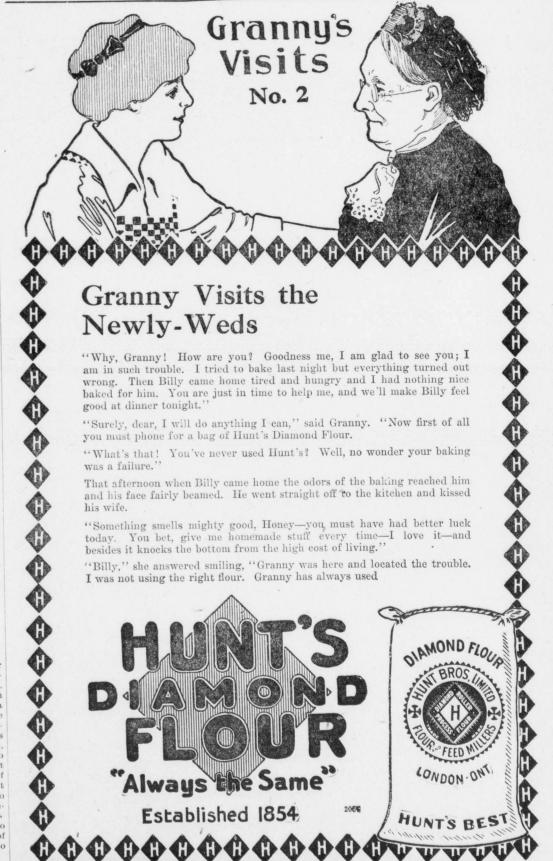
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A FALSE IMPRESSION

In the statement issued after Justice Greenbaum's decision exonerating Father Farrell and himself from Mayor Mitchel's accusations Monsignor Dunn disposes of the impression prevalent in some quarters that the Catholic charities of New York ever opposed complete investigation. That impression was left in many minds at the time of the hearings by the Strong commission. Even Catholic editors labored under it for a time. It was the purpose of Mitchel and his henchmen to eave that impression; and to a certain extent they succeeded with those who were not familiar with the various angles of the controversy. Says Monsignor Dunn:

"There was never a time when those in control of our Catholic institutions refused to allow a thorough investigation of the homes. They welcomed the visits of the members of the local board of charity answered every inquiry willingly and fully and followed all the suggestions made, though many of them were futile and foolish. Yet the professional uplifters, when it served their purpose, presented reports of conditions which had no foundation in

entire community was shocked at the designedly false statements in the newspapers, supplied by these Christian gentlemen, ethat an effort was made to answer the slanders and inform our Catholic people on true facts. It is undisputed that the press articles and headlines in the Moree pamphlet, which was financed by Commissioner Kingsbury, falsely stated the testimony taken before Commissioner Strong, and yet Mr. Mitchel in various form repeated them over and over again, for a purpose which it is not hard to

"For our effort, we were brought before grand juries, the Strong commission, the Thompson committee and finally in the open court forced to show that we had the rights of citizens and were privileged to use them, even in so good a cause as the defense of our noble Sisterhoods, who had been held up to ridicule and contumely before the community.'

The efforts of Mitchel and his professional uplifters to crush Catholic charities in New York have recoiled upon themselves. Two of them are now under indictment for their criminal methods. The mayor escaped by one vote. His public disgrace is perhaps—a sufficient punishment for him.—True Voice.

POPE BENEDICT XV. AND THE GREAT WAR

LOOKS FOR RESUMPTION OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH FRANCE

All the contending nations of

given by the Journal:

INTERVIEW WITH CARDINAL GASPARRI Cardinal Gasparri, on seeing me, welcomed me with a smile and

You know that the Holy Father, after certain interviews of unhappy memory, resolved to receive no more journalists during the war. I also took the same resolution, but reas-sured by the loyalty of the Journal, I feel sure that it will faithfully report

my words."
"Your Eminence, I understand, lived in France for a long time, and so could know and form a judgment

IN PRAISE OF THE FRENCH CLERGY

and to love France. Especially did I learn to know and esteem the have the views and work of the French clergy, from Cardinal Richard Pope in these tragic times through

who honored me with his fatherly benevolence, to the country cures who join the most solid priestly virtues with so much practical good sense. In this horrible war you have

plain of your clergy.
"Their conduct has been the death of many prejudices. The old religious war-cry, 'Clericalism is enemy,' seems to be to-day an absurdity which is plain to everybody. Certainly, Gambetta would not repeat The patriotism of the French priests has once again received its baptism of fire, and henceforth no one can have any doubts of its reality. That cannot but have important consequences for the future of your country."

not, I think, had any cause to com-

May I ask Your Eminence if, those consequences, regard it as possible that there may be a resumption of relations between France and the Holy See ?"

THE QUESTIONS OF DIPLOMATIC

RELATIONS "There you touch on a delicate question. I may say in all simplicity that for me who love France so well, the day of the rupture of those relations was one of the most painful of my life. You ask if I think a resumption of them possible? Most "It was only when the plan of calumny had reached a point that the calumny had reache not know. When peace is made all the belligerent peoples will have a pressing need of repose and tranquil-lity which will silence at least for years many domestic quarrels. And France particularly, after having admired the splendid conduct of her clergy, secular and regular, will not,

I think, have any desire for religious persecution. Will there, for example, be any new eviction from French territory of the religious who returned to France in response to the call that the country was in danger? I do not think so. No French Government will do it, and France, as I know her, in her chiv alrous spirit, would not allow it. Now religious peace will never be complete without a resumption of diplomatic relations with the Holy See. After the war, moreover, the points of contact between the civil power in France and the ecclesiastical authorities, far from disappear ing, will multiply more and more, and a government which has really at heart the interests of the republic will have no wish to sacrifice them to an anti-clericalism which has had its day. Here, I think, you have some which should allow Catholics to hope."

THE IMPARTIALITY OF THE HOLY SEE "I thank Your Eminence for what you have just said. Could you add a few words on the views of the Holy Father in regard to the war. You

know that -'I know that on this subject our enemies are circulating a number of foolish notions in France. Yet the CARDINAL SECRETARY OF STATE views of the Pope are very simple and clear. First of all, he desires and calls with many prayers for the reestablishment of peace, a just and lasting peace, and so one which is oppressive to no nation and which Europe are anxious to get some ex-pression from the Pope respecting the European war. In the current issue of the London Tablet appears the peace, and the peace appears the of the London Tablet appears the peace M. Edouard Helsey, a representative of the Journal, has been accorded an interview with the Cardinal Secretary of State, for the exactitude of the report of which the Paris paper is able to give the assurance that it has been 'formally approved and confines itself to giving without discussion or comment the views of the Pope in presence of the views of the Pope in presence of the conscience of France." The following is a full translation of the report ing is a full translation of the report in the conscience of the most. This impartiality is tried the most. This impartiality is absolute, but not inactive, for the Holy Father, without thought of trouble or expense, and without any distinction of religion or race, has done all that he could to allevihas done all that he could to alleviate the suffering caused by this horrible struggle. Thanks be to God, the result is satisfactory. I hope you, sir, will believe that the Secretariate of State, under the vigorous impulse of the Holy Father, is just at present no sinecure. Even for the impures correspondence for the immense correspondence entailed by the searching out of prisoners and missing men, and the informing of their families, we have had to mobilize the services of monks and the good nuns. You are certainly aware that our chief initiatives of a general sort have been crowned with success, as well "I was thirty years of age when the Bishops who founded the Catholic Institute of Paris, offered me the chair of Canon Law and the Public the Christ Law and the Public wounded, the hospitalization in chair of Canon Law and the Public Law of the Church. I left Paris at the age of forty eight years, when Leo XIII. sent me as Delegate Apostolic to Peru, Bolivia, and at the Equator. This means that I gave to France the best years of my life. During that long period which, alas! passed so quickly, I learned to know and to love France. Especially did to the characteristic special content of the sick and less who are interned, etc. I do not speak of other measures, either of a general or a particular sort, which still await solution, but which we hope to carry out successing the content of the sick and less white the sick and less white who are interned, etc. I do not speak of other measures, either of a general or a particular sort, which still await solution, but which we hope to carry out successing the sick and less that the sick and les

which we are passing. The facts are well known, and the Holy Father has explained himself in the most solemn documents. I do think I am mistaken in saying that all reasonable men approve of our conduct. And when warlike passions are once appeased, we shall calmly await the judgment of his-

"Would Your Eminence be good enough to allow me one word? It is true that the Holy See, as a power international by its very nature, could not throw itself into the struggle. No one thinks that. But from the highest moral authority in the world one expected to have a in condemnation of certain To Mrs. Mary Cyr, Westville: procedure employed in this war."

ABOVE THE BATTLE

been made to us and that has been repeated with amazing levity by some of the great journals. The Holy See has condemned violations of justice; it has also, in the Consis torial Allocution of January 22, 1915, and other solemn occasions, recalled the belligerents to the observance of the laws of warfare. Ought it, could it go further and condemn by name in particular cases ? It will ters, are recriminatory. The Holy See being impartial, must, if it sentence make an inquiry and ought at least to hear the accused in accordance with the elementary principle of right: "Audiatur et alter a pars." And this would be all the more necessary in contentious questions these, on account of the high authority of the judge, the gravity of the case, the inflamed state of people's passions and the complexity of the circumstances. But is this accused party, he would probably, with more or less politeness, show us the door, deny the charge, or furnish with explanations which we us could not verify. This, of course, is speaking generally. It would be reasoning by examples and to apply it to particular cases. But is not the course we follow the better one, that belligerents to give up such and such a procedure either altogether or in bereavement. We do not always succeed, but we are successful in some cases, and the little we gain means so much the less evil on earth. I can see that you are at this moment thinking of the deportations in Northern France. Yes, we have taken up that matter also, but I hope you will not press me about it, for cannot give you an answer. All I can say is that we are still busy with

In signifying to me that the interview was at an end the Cardinal added:

long and glorious history won the of the groom celebrated Nuptial beautiful title of eldest Daughter of Mass. the Church. And, in spite of certain appearances, I am sure that she herself remembers it also."

LETTER OF CONDOLENCE

REV. T. MCCARTHY, C. F., TO MRS. CYR, WESTVILLE, N. S Flanders, Aug. 7, 1916

Dear Mrs. Cyr.—It is with deep regret that I write you a few lines to let you know something of the death "This is the complaint that has of your dear husband, which sad event occurred last evening. buried him this evening in the military burying ground beside military burying ground many of his brother heroes.

Your husband was in the front line of trench when he was hit by a German shell, rifle or grenade in the back of the head and he died a few moments afterwards. His death was instant and his sufferings short. I know full well what a shock it is to surprise to you to learn that the all those near and dear to our gallant accusations, coming from all quarboys, but after all is said, what greater tribute can be paid to any husband or son in this world, than wished to stand forth as the judge of such acts, follow the same rule for all. A judge, even if somewhat careless, must before pronouncing grief of heart at the loss of one whom you will see no more and whom you had chosen for your companion through life, there is great consolation in knowing that no man died for a juster cause. Never was there a nation that rallied to arms an army under a more holy and sacred cause, because we are fighting for Christian civilization and all that it stands for.

Rest assured, then, that while you practically possible? Even if we, as mourn the loss of a beloved and investigators, could reach the devoted husband each of us mourn with you in the loss of a devoted friend, a pleasant companion and a gallant soldier. He was at Mass and the Holy Sacraments only two weeks ago, and there is every reason to hope and feel that he has his celes easy for me to confirm this tial reward with his heavenly Master in the kingdom of His glory. Expressing to you my profound sympathy in your hour of grief and praying of keeping ourselves outside and above the battle, which allows us to will conclude, hoping these few lines good services to all and even from the chaplain who laid to rest slowly and quietly to bring the your dear husband may be a source of consolation in your hour of

> Believe me, dear Mrs. Cyr, to be Yours sympathetically (REV.) T. McCarthy, C. F., Capt. P. P. C. F. I., B. E. F, France

> > MARRIAGE

McGoey-Hanlon.—The marriage took place very quietly on Tuesday morning, Sept. 26th, in the Church of Our Lady, Guelph, of Mr. John Edgar McGoey, formerly of Linwood. Ont., now of Grand Coulee, Sask., to Miss Katherine Hanlon, of Guelph.

"You can say this to French Catholics: that the Holy Father does not forget them in his prayers, that he keeps his love for them, and that he is ever mindful that France in her

DIED

GILMARTIN .- In Minto, on Sept. 10, 1916, Mr. John Gilmartin, aged eighty years. May his soul rest in

McCaul.-On September 18th, at the residence of her sisters, Misses Pender, 108 Augusta Street, Ottawa, Elizabeth Mary Pender, beloved wife of M. J. McCaul of the Dominion Railway Commission, Calgary, Alta. The funeral took place on September 23rd to St. Bridgets' Church, thence to Notre Dame Cemetery.

> NOT OPPOSED TO PUBLIC SCHOOLS

It is wrong to say that Catholics are opposed to the Public schools. They are not. They think the Public schools excellent in many ways but they hold that the Public schools do not go far enough. Secular educa-tion is a very desirable thing, but Catholics want religious teaching as well, for religion is to Catholics infinitely more important than anything else on earth. — Southern Messenger.

It is said that the first ten Bishops of beleaguered Verdun, in France were Irishmen.

The aim of everything here is the making of men, the training of soul, mind and body for the life to come The discipline is severe, the suffering is sharp; but the pains are only "growing pains," as we grow "unto the fullness of the stature of the perfect man." Instead of denying pain, or unduly shunning it, or bear ing it with grim determination Jesus would have us consecrate it transmute it into a blessing, so that we can say, 'It is good for me to have been in trouble, that I might learn Thy commandments."

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First

Announcement

We have in preparation a new book under the suggestive title:

The **Facts About** uther"

market about October 1st. 1916. The work is written by the Rt. Rev. Mons. P. F. O'Hare, LL. D, who is well known as a writer and lecturer on Lutheranism. The object of the volume is to present the life of Luther in its different phases as outlined in the contents. HE forthcoming celebration to commate the 4th centenary of Luther's "rewhich occurs October, 1917, tend to the volume with a special timeliness. But, from this consideration, the need has long felt for a reliable work in English on I based on the best authorities and written particularly with a view to the "man of street". Monsignor O'Hare admirably fill want, and the book will be published nominal a price that those whom the sinterests may readily procure additional for distribution. We also beg to cal attention to the fact that this work will excellent addition to the mission table.

The book will have approximately 309. The book will have approximately 352 pages and will sell at 25c, per copy. To the clergy and religious a generous dissount will be allowed provided the order is placed before Oct. 1st, 1916

CONTENTS

1. Luther, his friends and opponents. 2. Luther before his defection. 3. Luther and Indulgences. 4. Luther and Justification.

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

7. Luther a fomentor of rebellion 8. Luther, Free-will & Liberty of Conscience 9. Luther as a Religious Reformer.

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