The Catholic Record

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCT. 26, 1918

ABOUT BOOKS

We have in these days too profound a respect for libraries. One gentleman, who has made a great fortune in steel, has been trying to make a great "name" by the giving of books to various towns. It is quite true that Milton said some excellent laudatory things about books. But he was in that line. Thus, in the Areopagitica, with the exaggeration which is one of the tricks of literature, he says: "As good almost kill a man as a book. Who kills a man kills a reasonable creature, God's image; but he who destroys a good book kills reason itself, kills the image of God in the eye." And it is this sort of thing that is thought and spoken about books by the affected people who make no practice of reading them; and it is against this attitude of worship that it is time to protest.

Instead of the killing of a book being murder, we would be in favor of a massacre of these innocents and we think the world would be better if a cork were now and then applied to the printing press. Milton guarded himself by speaking of a good book, and it was of such a book that he affirmed, we take it, that "books are not absolutely dead things, but do contain a potency of life in them to be as active as that soul whose progeny they are." But the good book is a rare thing, and we might have a bonfire of the vanities of many libraries without destroying one of those which has the " potency of life." After all, what are good books? They are the progeny of souls, but they are not the living, acting progeny, but the still-born progeny of souls, and very often the only progeny their souls produce, and are therefore rightly looked at only as " abortions," for what the soul was intended to produce was acts" and not words, things and not books, which are only the pictures of things.

It is one of the most curious aspects of our civilization that we have confounded education with the reading of books; and children, instead of being turned into the paddock of nature to learn of birds and beasts, are turned into a library and are made to browse on books which are at best only herbaria of dead plants or museums of stuffed birds. And continuing this process through life, our schools and colleges are places of books, where men's minds are supposed to be trained by years and years of study of the classics, and whose education is said to be complete if their memories are Bodleians and if they can produce extracts from these volumes in an examination room.

Of course, it would be foolish to say that no education was to be got the makeup of a Catholic that debars Government, placed a wreath of from books; it would be an exaggera-tion like Milton's to condemn all books Is it because others are so antagonis. Of the esteem in which Mr. Kilmer tion like Milton's to condemn all books Is it because others are so antagonisand to recommend that children tic to us as to thwart any legitimate should not be taught to read; but demand on our part? Is it because there is solid sense in the protest they who have these offices in their against the arid education of our gift, know from experience that in their thousands are the rabble but noise.

Look what books do for men. Befact reflected in the flaccid and dis- going to do about it? turbing minds of men who wrote the volumes. And not only are books our education, they are the recreation of the mass of mankind. Ask at the libraries what books are read. and you will find it is not the " good books," it is fictions and romances which have the enormous vogue, and why? Because most men and women are not living lives, are not in the thick of circumstances or in the thoroughfare of events. If they were they would flout your mimic world of fiction; but as it is these romances-which are the means of bread to starvelings of a meaner

Grub Street—are the mere method

Grub Street—are the mere method in this toric demesnes of Beloeil, near of killing time to those idle lazy people who cumber the earth. Talk

enemies, when, as a fact, they are our only friends.

We are all, therefore, for a flood that would drown out the spawn of literature-most of our librarieswith an Ark, of course, bound for Ararat with a few good books on board. "But a hundred best books," of which we have heard somethingwhy, that would be a large enough library to set the world going again, when the rain-bow shows on the hem of the retreating deluge.

Many people think that it is an extraordinary thing that we who pretend to be living under just laws should have a Parliament always sitting and making more laws, so that the Statute Book grows to such an extent that the fiction that everyone knows the law becomes a colos sal lie. Indeed, some people have advocated the closing of Parliament for an indefinite period, and giving the country a holiday from legislation which is always passing over it like a harrow. We are in favor of giving the printing press—which to enter the army, works night and day—a rest. The The celebrant of the Mass was the world would be all the better if it took breath and gave up injuring its eyes with these new books—and if it set itself to finding out what very few people know—what is in Kelly, Director of the Catholic Big. very few people know-what is in the old. Men were born to act, and not to write—to do, and not to read, J. Hayes, Auxiliary Bishop of the whatever your authors and publishers Archdiocese of New York, and Chapmay say to the contrary.

JUST A WORD

A correspondent writes us inveighing against what he terms "our political indifference."

Just what he means we are unable to state with any precision. Catholies have, we think, no reluctance to go to the ballot box. So far as we all his work—the love of truth and can see they work energetically for loves framed his actions and aniparty and incidentally sometimes, due words to one another. But despite their labors they seem to be as yet glean where others reap. Just think it over. Instead of empty words about our progress we should look at the facts, which are visible and ers that our prestige and influence are not such as to justify any satisfaction with regard to ourselves.

Despite our numbers, we have scarcely one public position which is regarded as "influential" in many cities. How comes it that Catholics. times and against the place books anything howsoever discriminating hold in the world. Even good books, against us may be done without some of them, are tyrants and "lord ruffling our self-complacency? We it over" the mind, and bad books complain and protest prudently and all the while the polifrom whom we can expect nothing ticians who play and pull the strings and pat us on the back sit themselves in the house of prosperity sides bending their backs, they stuff and expect that we should be duly them up with pedantry and place grateful for any crumbs that fall them, not in a world of fact, but of from the table. And what are we

DEATH OF THE PRINCE DE LIGNE

A great Belgian Catholic noble has died in the person of the Prince de Ligne, at his Chateau of Beloeil in Perigord, being grandson of the late president of the Belgian senate. As head of the illustrious house of Ligne, he was descended from the and bore the titles of Prince of Am-

the only thing that is given him by birth—time, which is to be made a "kirk or a mill" of: and what do a "kirk or a mill" of: a "kirk or a mill" of: a "kirk we do with time? We have "pasttimes" to get over the hours as if shal Prince de Ligne, were among they were an operation and books the last great gaities and stately entertainments before the world was tertainments before the world was plunged in blood and anguish. The Prince died as he lived, a devout time as if the minutes were our Catholic, fortified by all the rites of Holy Church.

REQUIEM MASS FOR JOYCE KILMER

HIS LITERARY AND NEWSPAPER FRIENDS AT SERVICE NEARLY FILL CATHEDRAL

TRUTH AND DEMOCRACY INSPIRED LAST PHASE OF HIS LIFE," SAYS FATHER JOHN J. DONLAN N. Y. Times, Oct. 15

Many New York literary men, delegations from various organiz-ations, and hundreds of personal friends yesterday attended a solemn memorial Mass in St. Patrick's Cathedral for Sergeant Joyce Kilmer of the 165th Regiment, poet and newspaper man, who was killed July the battle of the Ourcq.

In the large congregation that almost filled the Cathedral were many friends and associates of Sergeant Kilmer from the various departments of the New York Times, from whose staff he resigned in order

Rev. John D. Roach, with the Rev. John J. Burke, editor of the Catholic Brothers' League, was master of ceremonies. The Right Rev. Patrick lain General of Catholics in the army and navy, together with Mgr. Michael Lavelle, rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral, occupied seats in the

Joyce Kilmer was a man loved, admired, and respected," said the Very Rev. John J. Donlan, who preached the sermon. "He was a man of great soul, large heart, and luminous mind. In his life were two mated his ideals. He hated sham we suppose to aberration induced by Unchanging and unchangeable truth partizan acrimony, say unpleasant was his Holy Grail. Truth and democracy inspired the last phase of his life, as well as his allegiance to the Catholic faith, which teaches in the kindergarten stage in regard that the love of country is next to to positions. In other words, they preceds the love of family.

priest quoted Kilmer's er of a Soldier," and ended The Prayer with his poem to Rupert Brooke, beginning "In alien earth across the many. And these facts are remind. troubled sea," which, he said, might well be inscribed on the tombsto which Joyce Kilmer's friends will some day erect over his grave in

Delegations from the 7th and 69th Regiments, and other military organizations filled the first ten pews on the right side of the middle aisle. opposite Mr. Kilmer's family, close to some of us are surely competent and | the flag-draped catafalque, which was intelligent, are debarred for instance guarded by a detail from the 7th from the dignity of the position of Regiment. Robert Nichols, the from the dignity of the position of English poet, who is in this country was held by the soldier-poets across

Among the other organizations represented at the service were the Authors Club, Poetry Society of America, Columbia University Club Dickens Fellowship, Vagabonds, Rutgers College Alumni, Dante League of America, New York University, Converts' League, Catholic Big Brothers, and Knights of Columbus, together with members of the staffs of The Literary Digest, Standard Dictionary, Warner's Library of the World's Best Litera Warner's ture. The Churchman, and Catholic Encyclopedia.

The School of Journalism of

Columbia University was represented by Professor James T. Grady and Carl Dickey.

PRIEST BROTHERS OF GREAT GENERALS

Attention has often been called to Ligne, at his Chateau of Beloen in the occupied regions, at the age of 64. Of the armies of the Allies, General Born at Paris in July 1854, he was Foch, has a brother who is a Jesuit priest. It is perhaps equally well be a perhaps equally well priest. It is perhaps equally well priest. er of the British armies in Flanders, has a brother who is a Redemptorist Father. The Irish Catholic, of Dublin, now brings the additional information that General Mangin. whose brilliant achievements have won him renown in the recent ad-Mons. The war surprised him on this estate and he continued to live there ever since giving. quotes to this effect the words of the Rev. F. Patrick Maguire, a Premon-

the Congo

"Presently there appeared in a boat a man of rather small stature, clothed in a white cassock and a broad-brimmed hat that showed unmistakable signs of the bush. He street the congo:

So alluringly holds out to us of a kindlier, a gentler and a vastly better Hun delivered world in the days to come.

Comment would but quench the fire of this masterpiece.—America. was immediately hauled on board, in presence of a large number of pas-sengers, who seemed to know something about the mysterious mission-ary. In the meantime the word passed round in a subdued tone Le Pere Mangin, frere du general Father Mangin, brother of the general. He retired immediately to his cabin, and in a short time emerged and

appeared on deck, garbed this time in an immaculately white cassock." Father Mangin has spent ten years of missonary effort on "the buckle of the Niger."—America.

HUN PROPAGANDA

FLOURISHES IN THE SOIL OF RELIGIOUS BIGOTRY

A few days since there appeared in the North American Review's War Weekly this eloquent editorial, under the caption of "The Hun and the war-utterances."

Of course one Hun lie more or less does not matter, and most Hun lies are so transparent that they carry Such a one is that to the effect that the Pope is pro-Hun in his sympathies. Religious bigotry is the soil in which this particular falsehood best flourishes, of course, and in that soil, both in this country and in test facing death under most Eugland, it has been most assiduous rible forms and impassive to pure and simple. There are several objectives sufficiently visible. One is an unconscious result, would be to four long years, to the sick, the make the Supreme Pontiff himself wounded and the sorrowful. make the Supreme Pontiff himself in some measure share this burden of obloquy.

its face and false of record. Pope dict XV. neither by word deed since the War be-Benedict gan has shown the slightest sympathy with the Hun or the Hun's piratical purposes. On the contrary, he has denounced Hun barbarities as no other neutral has ventured to denounce them. He was the one and only neutral of great or restricted world influence in official utterance to denounce the infamy of Belgium's invasion. While this Government of ours stood in the acquiescence of silence before that black outrage, the Pope of Rome protested in words of withering reproof against it. Likewise he denounced the unnameable Hun brutalities in Belgium while our own and other then neutral Governments stood officially mute. The Pope denounced the bombing of open cities and towns. He denounced the murderous, piratical use the Hun made of the submarine. He denounced to the verge of bitterness the deportation slavement under Hun masters of the Belgian population. The plain fact of the matter is, in view of our own Government's official attitude while the hideous scroll of Hun horrors was being unrolled in the early days of the War, that an American cuts a pretty sorry figure before the world when he chirps his parrot echo of the Hun propaganda lie that the Pope is pro Hun.
But it will not go far, that partie

ular piece Potsdam mendacity. It will not reach to, much less survive the end of the War. By no means not the least of the by-product blessings which the War already has brought, and every day is bringing in greater effectiveness, is the expansion of religious tolerance and the restriction of religious preju dice among the people of the civilized world. Indeed there is promise of the dawn of an era of tolerance in this respect among mankind such as the world has never known in all its stormy, bloody history of religious differences and dissensions Our own country and our army and navy are striking exemplars of the fact. The Young Men's Christian Association and the National Cath-War Council, the Salvation olic Army, the Catholic Knights of Col-umbus, the Jewish Welfare Board, the War Camp Community Serviceall sorts and shades of religious beshoulder to shoulder in the one kindly-disposed, peace and nations to live in.

valided home from the African Mission. On his return the vessel on which he sailed stopped at a port on promise its post-bellum continuance so alluringly holds out to us of a kindlier, a gentler and a vastly bet-

fire of this masterpiece.-America.

WHAT THINK YE OF FRANCE?

Under the above title, Mgr. Alfred Baudrillart, historian, theologian, orator, rector of a great university, one-time foreign missioner, and re-cently elected to the place of the Count de Mun in the French Academy, asks the people of the world to look into their souls and read therein what is their present opinion of his native land. The question, which appeared in the Bulletin de Propagande Française of August 15, 1918, throbs with that consuming love of country and passionate devotion to God and His Church, which have always charac-

After referring to prevalent opin ions concerning France, he says worn-out nation, given over to the pursuit of pleasure, light, incapable their own refutation on their own bursuit of pleasure, light, incapable brazen, imbecile faces. Yet now and then one crops up rather persistently and perhaps succeeds in leaving its poison behind it here and there. years; the vigor, courage, unassum ing steadfastness of her people steeled to every suffering and privation; her young men, represented as soft, effeminate, decadent, but in the forms and impassive under ly cultivated. It is Hun propaganda frightful fatigue; men of mature age pure and simple. There are several grown grey from pain and yet constant in bearing arms, mere boys, to sow religious dissension in Allied not yet emancipated from paternal countries. Another is an attempt and maternal care, sharing the same to sow religious dissertion.

countries. Another is an attempt to throw the mantle of the Church of Rome's highest dignitary over the their seniors by the sheer force of loaded the Huns with initially that made the very name of Germany a frivolous and inconstant in the stench to the nostrils among civilized extreme, performing the hardest kind of labor, and ministering by kind of labor, and ministering by the day without rest, for

The people, though divided beyond ope, have rallied as a single man Like most Hun lies it is false on in the name of the union sacrée, have passed through frightful changes without social or political disturbance, have maintained an unalterable calm in victory as in defeat, and for the repression of internal dangers have never even dreamed of Danton's and Robespierre's guillotine Believed to have lost all sense of religion, they have crowded the churches, and in their priests have found both consolers and comrades in arms. Even the Government, the child of former times, and still offi-cially without God and religion, is growing in tolerance and respect. All the nations of the world are flocking to France to support her cause, persuaded that it is the cause of Liberty, and Foch, a Frenchman, commands them all.

Catholic France, to treat Frenchmen both justice and humanity, Mgr. Baudrillart exclaims: "Look, all of you, and see! Go down into the depths of your consciences, sweep away superannuated prejudices, and tell us today, what think ye of France?" There is only one answer to the question, the answer Mgr. Baudrillart expects: France is her-self once more, glorious, heroic, wonderful France.-America

MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT 70 PER CENT. CATHOLIC

U. S. CHAPLAIN DE VALLES SAYS HE WOULD NOT EXCHANGE POST FOR BEST PARISH IN LAND

Rev. Father de Valles, one of the chaplains with the American Expeditionary forces in France, writing to the Chaplains' Aid Association sends these interesting experiences:
"With my heart's desire fulfilled, here I am right in the danger zone in a Massachusetts regiment of 3,700 men-70 per cent, of which is Cath olic. They had been clamoring for an English-speaking priest; you may then imagine what a royal welcom I received when I arrived and estab lished myself in their midst. The regiment is quartered along three neighboring villages in which there lief and non-belief are standing are mediaeval ice-cold stone churches without even the luxury of old-fash common cause and with the one common purpose of making the world a fit place for law abiding, peace-loving men | nights for their turn. We are suffer and nations to live in.

Surely that is a beautiful spectacle, one which every Christian of for the best parish in the land. It is whatever shade or division or sub-division of faith, every clean-hearted, of killing a book being no murder! live there ever since, giving an ex-What is he who kills time? Time, ample of calm and inexhaustible stratensian missionary and a Chev-right-thinking man of whatever with our soldiers in khaki. Every

the theatres, dance halls, and sal-oons, these men are closer to God than ever before.'

Father de Valles is one of the rather de Valles is one of the priest clients of the Little Flower, as can be seen from these passages of his letter: "I believe I've already told you in my previous letter that I made a pilgrimage to Sister Ther. days. ese's convent and grave. Devotion to her has become very popular among the men. The Protestant boys have often asked me for medals and are wearing them. I gave a lecture on Lisieux and Sister Therese in the Y. M. C. A. hut, and the rush for medals and souvenirs was something to be remembered. You remember how troubled I was in New York and how I relied on prayer. Well, the Little Flower has been a great help to me in my work over here. The night before going into the trenches I am going to consecrate my men to the Sacred Heart and to the protection of Sister Therese."—Catholic Transcript.

APOSTOLIC DELEGATE

KEENLY INTERESTED IN OUR WORK FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS

One of the first visits made by His Excellency, the Most Rev. P. Di Maria, Apostolic Delegate to Canada, ently arrived in New York, was to the American Foreign Mission Seminary at Maryknoll.

The Delegate was accompanied by Archbishop Sinnott of Winnipeg. Monsignor Filippi, secretary to the Delegation, Monsignor Carroll of New York and Father Louis Stickney,

in foreign missions with which he was in intimate relationship for several years as a member of the Sacred Congregation of Propaganda and as Rector of the Propaganda! College in Rome. He expressed himself as much gratified with the usually demanded by the Church. splendid progress of Maryknoll in which the authorities in Rome are taking a special interest and he emphasized the fact that the Holy as indicating that the same was a Father now looks to America to come to the rescue of the Catholic missions which are so seriously affected

CAPUCHIN ORDER WAR RECORD IS BRILLIANT ONE

MORE THAN 2.000 PRIESTS AND FRIARS OF ST. FRANCIS ARE MOBILIZED

London, England.-Among splendid war services rendered by the religious orders of the Catholic Church that of the Capuchins stands out conspicuously. According to some statistics recently made public, there are in the allied armies somewhat more than 2,000 mobilized, the number including both priest friars and those not in holy orders. In the Italian army there are 1,556 Capuchins, of whom 867 are priests, and of these over 200 are serving as field or hospital Calling on Catholic neutrals to aid chaplains, forty-eight of the Italian catholic France, to treat Frenchmen Capuchins have fallen in the field of as brothers and not as suspects, to battle, or died of wounds received as products and not as suspects, to battle, or died of wounds received give to his country a share in their in the performance of their duties; good-will instead of bestowing it on twenty four have been wounded and those who have trampled under foot both justice and humanity, Mgr. taken prisoners, and twenty-nine have been decorated for bravery and distinguished conduct in the face of the enemy,

In the French army there are twenty officers who are Capuchin friars, and among the noncommissioned officers and in the ranks there are no fewer than 290 of the Sons of St. Francis serving. The service of the friars in the French The army has been distinguished: many of them have been mentioned in dis-patches, or have been awarded decorations or have been promoted for bravery. Thirty-seven friars have fallen in action and forty two have been severely wounded.

Priests and religious do not bear

civilians. But in the British armies there are sixteen Capuchins servng as field chaplains, and five as hospital attendants. These figures refer strictly to the regiments of Great Britain. In the Irish regiments there are four Capuchins acting as military chaplains, while with the Dominion or overseas armies there are forty Capuchins of various nationalities who are serving with the troops. The figures do not include American Capuchins who may be serving at home or overseas, and their numbers will greatly increase the total given out above.

Let a feeling heart and judging head rule the actions of your life and mistakes will seldom occur to mar its harmony and peace.

CATHOLIC NOTES

His Excellency, Monsignor di Maria, the new Apostolic Delegate to Canada, has arrived in Ottawa.

Rome, Sept. 29, 1918.-The Portuguese minister to the Holy See, Captain Da Costa, has arrived in Rome and will present his credential letters to Pope Benedict in a few

The Catholic Times and Opinion of London and Liverpool which has the largest circulation and is a most influential Catholic newspaper in the British Isles and Ireland has been denied its permit to mail copies abroad.

Emmett J. Scott, a colored man, who is special assistant to Secretary of War Baker, says that more than 800,000 Negroes have been called to the colors.

In the Basilica of St. Mary Major in Rome, was placed and blessed the statue of Our Lady of Peace, which was ordered by Pope Benedict XV. The beautiful group represents her holding in one arm the Child Jesus, with the left hand extended admonitory of peace and desistance from combat. The Divine Child holds an olive ch, beckoning peace back to the world.

Alfonso De Navarod of New York has arrived in Rome on a special mission to the Vatican. He has been ap-pointed by Cardinal Gibbons as Special Commissioner of the American Catholic War Council to investigate and report on Catholic war activities in Italy, France, and England. He will be received by Cardinal Gasparri, the Papal Secretary of State. Pope Benedict is much gratified by the sending of this mission to the theaters of war.

Chancellor, of Baltimore.

His Excellency is deeply interested city and expense of sanctuary oil, says the Buffalo Echo, it is interesting to note that the Bishop of Wichita, Kansas, has given his priests permission to let an electric light burn before the tabernacle in place This is in line with a general permission given by the Holy See some months ago and is given place here

The investiture of Bishop John W. Shaw as Archbishop of New Orleans will take place at St. Louis Cathedral on Monday, October 28th. Msgr. John Bonzana, Apostolic Delegate, will confer the Pallium. At the same time the consecration of the two new Bishops of the New Orleans ecclesiastical province, the Rt. Rev. Arthur Drossaerts, Bishop of San Antonio, and the Rt. Rev. Jules B. Jeanmard, Bishop of Lafayette will take place.

Three Sisters of St. Francis from the motherhouse of the Order in Old enburg, Ind., have been appointed teachers of the public school in Park View, N. M. This is the first New Mexico mission of the Sisters from Oldenburg community. They have schools in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Kansas. Park View Illinois gave the Sisters a cordial reception upon their arrival. The women of the town furnished the house with the necessary furniture, linens, etc., and the kitchen was well supplied with food of all kinds.

Ireland and education at large has sustained a great loss in the death at the comparatively early age of fifty eight, of the Rev. M. Maher, S. J., the noted psychologist and educator Father Maher made brilliant studies and took his degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Literature at University sity, etc. He finished his studies at Stoneyhurst, the great Jesuit College of the North, where he was a professor until ten years ago, when went to Edinburgh to take up missionary work.

The celebration of Father Damase Dandurand's seventy-seventh anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood, the jubilarian being in the hundredth year of his age, took place in the Cathedral of St. Boniface, Manitoba, Can. Father Dandurand, who was ninety-nine years old on arms in the Belgian army. Nevertheless forty-eight Capuchins have been mobilized as field chaplains and in mobilized as field chaplains and in mobilized as field chaplains and in the sanitary corps, and fifteen have served with distinction.

In the British army the clergy do distinction of being the first French-Canadian to join the Oblate Order which has accomplished much in the control of the accomplished much in the control of way of converting the Indians of Western Canada.

> Chaplain Edward J. former Assistant Post Chaplain at Fort Hamilton, who went overseas as a chaplain of the regular army, died recently of gas, which he inhaled while ministering to the American wounded on the battlefield. Father Wallace, whose rank was that of First Lieutenant, was the first priest of the Brooklyn diocese to receive his commission as an army chaplain since the United States entered the War, and is the first Catholic chaplain of the United States Army to give his life in battle in this War. He was the son of Mrs. Mary Wallace, of 1065 Dean street, Brooklyn, and before entering the service was assistant rector of St. Patrick's Church at Fort

"The Tragedy of Chris," "Nanno," "Onora," etc

CHAPTER XXII

"IT WAS THE YEARS THAT COME AGAIN" HER'

Father Fahy was a proud old man on the day he married Shan and Mary Sullivan. Bess was brides-maid, and Miles was best man, and all Killelagh was in the chapel, glad to see the happy finish of a story that had run much risk of ending as as a tragedy.

The you going to say about it?"

"Nothin'," sobbed the woman, "I'll never give my consent to it.

Am I to see Mary O'Murrough on her farm, an' Bess on the ditch?"

Mary was in her own house, on her own little farm : and Shan declared that not only was there an increase of comfort in the home, but that even the soil grew richer, the cattle fatter; and that the hills and sky and lake had become ten velier than they were, before Mary had been gazing at them for one week, from her husband's door-

Another miracle which was be lieved to have happened, was the return of Mary's youth. The sad lines had disappeared from her face, her rounded cheeks had regained their carnation tint, and her eyes which had always kept their flowerlike blue, shone again, full of light, like the eyes of a girl of twenty.

Her savings in America served to make many improvements about the place, and seeing that the Sullivan's farm had become a little centre of thrift and comfort in Killelagh, people began to say that this going to America of the girls was after all a good thing, if they would but work and save as Mary did, and come back again to marry the lovers who had been working hard at home and waiting for them. Old Owny was jubilantly triumphant in his retractation of every remorseful word he had ever spoken as to the part he had played in preventing an earlier marriage. Was there in all Killelagh as happy a pair as his son and the wife he had waited And wasn't life prospering with them now, while with other ople's affairs it was all a run down After a few months the landlord would agree to sell, and then Under Mary's care Owny had in fact got a new lease of life, and was looking forward with delight to seeing his grandchildren about his knees before he departed for heaven.

Tom and Meg Donohoe were silent as to their thoughts about the matter : and as for Mrs Dermody, she liberally with her daughters; the result being that the hopes of Bess fell lower and lower, and the prospect of gaining her mother's con-sent to her marriage with Miles seemed to recede into indefinite distance.

She sought comfort a good deal with Mary, and the end of another year of patient waiting found her helping her friend in the manufac-ture of a number of small garments, the production of which caused in women a certain rapture.

God is so terrible good to me." said Mary, "that I ought to be on my knees from morning till night, an' still not thank Him enough! Every blessin' he has got He's givin' me, an' now here's more than I had a right to expect, maybe."
"Mary," said Bess with sudden

s, "its a poor thing to say (for know my heart's in your happiness, an' was, every step o' the way), but the more you're happy an' over every one o' your troubles, the ought to be.

Mary looked grave. It's a different case," she said, "Miles isn't on the land, an' he hasn't it to look to, not unless herself was to turn around and leave it Maybe it's that she's

My mother isn't an old woman, said Bess, "and please God she'll live long, an' maybe see us both down before she goes. An' if she means that, why wouldn't she take him in to be a man in the house for

Mary dropped her sewing, and If she cannot be got to see that,

Bess, I think you ought to take courage and marry."

Bess wept. Her mother's blessing

was still a coveted pearl of great price to be set in the crown of her married happiness; and nothing more was said at that moment.

was soon after this, however, that Father Fahy went to look for Mrs Dermody in her grazing field, where she was busy examining her ee cows, in the manner of a careful farmeress.

Good morin', yer reverence. It's glad I am to see y', sir."
"Same to yourself, Mrs Dermody. I hope you'll be glad to hear me, too

for I'm come to speak to you again about this affair of Bess and Miles. I'm going to marry them; with your consent, I hope, but, if not, then

Mrs Dermoay looked at him nar-

rowly.
"Y' never mean it, Father?" she said.

"I do mean it." said the priest "I've been talking to you about this for some months back, and I promised the young people that if I could not alter your mind in a certain time, I would make them man and

THE RETURN OF MARY
O'MURROUGH

BY BOSA MULHOLLAND

wife. Miles is a good, sober, industrious boy, and he will give your daughter as good a life as God will enable him. They've waited as long as seems good for them, and if you neighbors came in and out of the show them no encouragement they will not wait longer. This the last word I have got for you. If you say 'No' to me today, I will marry them tomorrow morning."

> Mrs. Dermody gave a cry, and threw her apron over her face. "Come now, Mrs. Dermody, what

"You'll not see her on the ditch,"
said the Father, "for they'll be off
to America. If you change your
mind, come up to me this evening.
If you don't, the young pair will
be with me in the morning. And
when they're married you need? be with me in the morning. And when they're married you needn't be complaining of anybody.

As this was only the last of many such conversations, the priest felt that there was nothing more to be said, and he left the woman in the field with her cows, where she went on with her business, pondering over her trouble with an unrelenting

A week later, Bess came to her mother one day and said:
"Mother, I was married to Miles

Donohoe this morning."

Mrs. Dermody turned her back on the girl, and sat down at the fire without answering. Anne Bridget came forward and kissed her sister,

and wished her joy.
"Miles is a good boy Bess, and my There was no sound from Mrs.

We're going to stay at the forge mother, till the next ship's goin' out,

Still there was no reply from the other.

Then Bess came behind her and kissed the side of her cheek, and went out. Miles was waiting outside for his wife, and together they

vent down to the forge.

One month was spent by the young married pair among their friends, and then the day for departure arrived.

"I would have liked to have waited to see you over it, Mary," said Bess, "but we have to go. There's a place waitin' for Miles, and it won't wait any longer. God take care o' you, Mary. Will we ever meet in this world again, do y' think?"

Meg slipped past her through the open door.

"She'll be gone before he comes, world again, do y' think?"

yourself can keep her wid your

"You'll be comin' back, Bess. Your prayers." mother 'll be sendin' for you."
"I'm feared Miles 'll never come

back, once he's gone."
"He will, he will," said Mary. Didn't I come back? Anybody may come and be happy, when they look

When the hour for parting arrived. Bess went round all her friends say. ing good-bye. Father Fahy prayed over the young husband and wife, and gave them a last few words of counsel; and then came the final over her face. scene between Bess and her mother. "Hold me

As she entered the door, trembling with the grief of the parting, Mrs Dermody stood upright in the middle of the kitchen floor. A good deal of change had been wrought in the strong woman since the evening when with uneasy thoughts she had followed her girl to the Cross roads praying. dance, and parleyed with the black-smith at the forge. The good natured, matter-of-fact face, with its occasional touch of tenderness, had developed hard lines, and bitter expressions were growing familiar to it. Her favorite daughter had disappointed her. Bess was going with the emigration, among the paupers, while Mary O'Murrough, once pitied by everybody, was sitting in her high place on the land.

it's all the way my mother thinks it her farewell to the familiar nocks and corners; into the little room off indolent eyes for the last time, and

as she hid her face in his neck. Then she came back to the house. Anne Bridget, who had followed her instant. all the way, still keeping by her side: After and returning to the kitchen, she found her mother standing where

she had left her. Another quick, unwelcome glance, and Bess walked to the fireside, knelt on the hearthstone, stooped and kissed it; then passed the thres-hold of the house door, and there went on her kness again, and put her lips to the worn step over which the feet of those she loved were wont to news.

mother who was the life centre of

say good bye to me and wish me well, with your blessin'?"

"I'll not deny you my blessin'," said Mrs. Dermody coldly, "but it's little good to wish you well. You ould ha' been well here, an' chose to go. Y've done yer own business in spite o' me. Y've made yer bed, ad' y' must lie on it." It was a cold, tearless cheek that

Bess kissed, wetting it with her as to spare her to him? weeping. She seized her mother's A whispered word from limp hand, kissed it passionately, and the hideous moment had flown. and placed it on her head.

sobbed. God bless y', Bess!" said Mrs. Dermody,

house seeking to comfort Mrs. Der-

But to no one would she answer a word or show her face.

When the talk about the marriage and departure of Bess and Miles had subsided, the next excitement at Killelagh was caused by the expected happy motherhood of Mary Sullivan. All her little preparations were

made, and she moved about her house radiant with joyful anticipa-Shan went round his fields and yard beaming with happiness, and received the congratulations of his neighbors across the fence or through the gaps with uncharacter istic effusiveness, while old Owny chuckled to himself at the fireside, and brooded over the blessing that was about to descend on the home childless. Farm sales and rent day were for the time forgotten, and the hope that a messenger from God was bringing covenant of better days, folded between tiny hands, hovered like a dove with spread wings over the little homestead.

Then, suddenly, there was a loud cry in the night, and Tom and Meg Donohoe were roused from their sleep to find Shan Sullivan beating on the door and the window, and calling on Meg in the name of the

hoarsely. "I'm riding to Ballyorg-lin for the doctor. You'll stay with her till I come back!"

and the house of the district doctor.

standing crying on the threshold. Meg. was so well !"
"Whisht!" said Moya.

him if he broke his neck off o' the Meg slipped past her through the

She's conscious." whispered back the priest. "Don't disturb her." He went down on his knees beside

the wan face and continued his pleading. "O Saviour, spare this woman to her husband! O Christ who raised the dead give us this precious

Mary's eyes opened and fixed themselves on the old man's lips praying for her, and a tender smile flitted

Hold me fast, Father !" she said.

Shan will want me." You're willing to go, Mary, if God the calls you ?' 'I am, Father."

heart steady on Him while we're

Mary closed her eyes with a look of great peace, and the prayers went on, all in the room joining in the responses. Not only was the Lord Himself cried upon, but the Mother whose asking was granted at Cana whose asking was granted at Cana big dear ones amply supplied with in Galilee was summoned to this poor bedside, and faith in the Communion of Saints was testified by a free invitation to all the blessed definition, I know. But you catch in heaven, and the legions of the the idea? by everybody, was sitting in her high more my mother's set her word again' Miles. You got everything by waitin', an' you're on the land, an' Shan has pulled himself up, an' shan has pulled himself up, an' and went all round the house saying sufficiently the set of the idea?

Harry Cowan first became aware of this petition to the most High for the sparing of Mary Sullivan to her husband.

There was a little stir at the door as the doctor drove up on his car, the kitchen, and up to the loft where hurried into the house, and passed Mary had slept; out, round the yard into the sick room. The priest rose and across the field, where the cows from his knees, the women stood from his knees, the women stood back, and the doctor, a young man fine sewing. This had done bad stared at her indifferently with their back, and the doctor, a young man with a kind face, bent over the things to her eyes and to her spine the old horse turned his head to her patient, signed for everyone to leave and to the length of her life. women, and was obeyed on the

After a short time that seemed like an age the doctor appeared again. "She's doing very well," he said,
I came just in time and the danger

is over. But the child is dead." The old priest made his way to the door, groping as if blind with strain and shock

Meg followed him to the door. "Stay you here," he said. "I'm going to meet Shan and break the Thank God it's no worse ! A bit down the road . Shan, riding

At last there was no more to do, turiously, having missed the doctor, save to make one last appeal to the turned a corner and saw the priest's other who was the life centre of face waiting him, a white mask shome.

"Mother said Bess," will you not shadows of dawn, and thought he saw the doom that hed descended on him. All through the hours while some years after majority, to put his woman who lived as simply as any he had been pursuing the doctor, and sending messages from house to house, the long years of separation from Mary had been before him, and his own cruelty to her in that blessed back to him had been hounding him on to despair. Could God be so good

A whispered word from the priest, placed it on her head.
Your blessin', mother!" she man's shoulder.

In another hour it was known all over Killelagh that Mary Sullivan but y've broke my was alive though her baby was dead.

for securing a prosperous future for his son might not, after all, have been for the best in the long run. But "God is good!" was the final comment made, after severy conversation on the subject.

CHAPTER XXIII

Owny died without ever realizing the mischief he had wrought; nor do Shan and Mary dwell too much on the mistakes of their years of adversity and struggle. The little farm (which is now their own) is fairly prosperous, and they are happy in each other; but whenever a young lamb leaps in the field, its shadow falls between them. No shadow falls between them. No child of theirs will ever chase the

door with a letter from Bess in her lap, full of raptures, all about her children who are stronger and bonnier, says the mother, than any other children either in the New World or the Old. But they are American boys and girls, and there is little hope of the longed for return of the father and mother to Killelagh. Work is constant and exacting, and old age comes on freely in that land that pays freely, but will have youth and unimpaired energy in ample return for its generous wage!

Mrs. Dermody is feeling the weight Savieur to get up on the instant and come to his wife.

Savieur to get up on the instant and come to his wife.

Savieur to get up on the instant and come to his wife. me to his wife.

Somethin's gone wrong," he cried arsely. "I'm riding to Ballyorg. Flynn is dead, and his little farm has been bought by a black stranger who has turned the little home into a A few minutes more, and Meg was hurrying across the fields, and Shan groans as she asks herself why Bess Winnie galloping like a mad horseman over the road that lay between Killelagh there for the comfort of her own there for the comfort of her own declining years and the welfare of When Meg arrived breathless at the countryside? But she avoids all the Sullivans' door, old Moya was discussions with Tom Donohoe, who, discussions with Tom Donohoe, who, though his fine sons and daughters Don't say she's gone!" cried are all flitted to America, still stur g. "It's too quick. An' her that dily maintains his wonted position in an argument.

"We done our part, whatever," he priest's wid her. God help Shan declares, with his blow of the ham-when he comes back! Betther for mer, which is as vehement as ever, if

a little less thunderous.
"An' it is not our fault if there never will be childher more round the rings of Killelagh."

THE END

A GOOD PROVIDER

By Albert Payson Terhune in Extension Magazine

It was a sample-size ambition of course. Not to be mentioned in the ame breath as an aspiration to be president, or plutocrat, or champion niddleweight pugilist, or superinten-ent of the Works. But large or small, it was an ambition.

From boyhood it had been Harry Cowan's life-aim. And he had achieved it. Which puts Cowan in a class by himself, as compared with most ambition-victims. To end, once and for all, the kill-

"That's right, child. Go or stay, climax, to rob you of your interest whatever is His will. Keep your in my story at the very start—Harry ing suspense-and, perhaps, by anti-Cowan's eternal ambition was that he be rightly known as "A Good

see, his father had not been a good provider. Harry had heard his mother and the neighbors say so fifty times or more. Because the the room except the two nursing had it served to keep Harry well clad and well fed; or to save the life of the baby sister who needed costly

medical care. If only Harry's father had been a good provider! And, then and there in his own tenth year, Harry swore

It was a childish resolve. But it was built upon black home memories that stamped it into the lad's soul with so deep a mark that the blurr-ing events of parochial school and of early manhood never sufficed to erase or even to dim it. He was go ing to be a good provider. On that he was fixedly determined.

Because modern conditions do not together, Cowan had no chance, for

year that had at last brought her back to him had been hounding him on to despair. Could God be so good ness smite married men who had not prepared for a barren stretch. And

fer as did the wives of such men His amusements were the cheapest and most healthful he could find. In this spirit he joined the St. Francis Xavier athletic team. In this same heart!"
When Bess had passed out of the again' her," whispered one woman door, and out of her sight, the unhappy woman threw her apron over the solution of its late-growing doubt spirit, a little later, he joined the again' her," whispered one woman to another; and Killelagh reversed fully in it for his five year term, the solution of its late-growing doubt rising, bit by bit, to a lieutenancy.

service expired. Harry Cowan mar-ried. His bride was Maida Greer, stenographer to Mr. Beatty, the Vesuvian Life Assurance Company's second vice-president. The Vesuv-

blend of beauty and wit that would have made Lillian Russell and George ment. Eliot look like the woman who came in on alternate Wednesdays to wash

the office windows. Cowan was on salary, plus commission, when he married Maida. And shadow fairs shadow fairs will ever chase the butterflies or string the daisies, or clamber over the dykes and ditches of the pastures of Killelagh.

The stool outside her lars a week. Bank, nearly three thousand dollars. For a man just turned thirty that was a fine above-average equipment. Especially for a man who most account to prove himself a good prohis income averaged forty-two dollars a week. Also, he bad, in savings bank, nearly three thousand dollars. For a man just turned thirty that was at all likely to do for them.

The couple settled down to the routine of wedded life in a cozily cheap and cheaply cozy flat, well within their means—a flat which both gravely believed to be the most wonderful in the whole city.

And life went on, along just the lines Harry had so long ago mapped out. The home was pleasant, convenient, nicely furnished. The food was plentiful, if not fanciful, and of good quality. Maida had all the clothes and all the amusements her simple taste craved. So had her usband. The two were smugly and snugly comfortable. Modest dona the shy canvasback duck. If he did tions to church and to charity were he would go duckless to the grave. their chief expenditures, apart from | And compared to a "prospect" the paying of their weekly bills.

Harry Cowan's life ambition was realized. He was a good provider. He knew it. Maida knew it. Even their few intimate friends knew it. There was no room for argument. which he was still putting a few dollars in the savings bank nearly every month. What more could be ask of the Lord or of man?

In the back of every husband's insurance—tactfully or otherwise-brain lurks a secret horror—a form. during one of their dinner reunions rifying shape only in moments of blueness, or sickness, or of sleeplessness—the horror that fata manufactures and result would have been the same.

Cowan knew it. And he spread his web with infinite slowness and consummate craft. The campaign. day render it impossible for him to support his wife; that a long illness, support his wife; that a long illness, or an unbroken streak of bad luck, ing well, and Harry maintained with or an accident, or death, may leave

his wife a pauper.

It is a wholesome thing, this horror. As wholesome as castor oil or ror. As wholesome as castor oil or Cowan's own world alone, but the quinine—and fifty times more un palatable. It is wholesome because it spurs men to work harder than otherwise they would—to save what otherwise they would spend—to fight otherwise they would spend—to fight now the western hemisphere pro-the world with fiercer energy for the extra dollars. It is wholesome, too, in a way, because it keeps insurance companies from closing their doors and savings banks from turning into motion picture theatres. It is un-palatable because it is a fear—an ever-present fear. Evento good pro-viders—I mean, especially to good

This fear presently began to rear its pallid face above the smooth surface of Harry Cowan's matrimonial bliss. Its first effect was to make drunkenness of emotion, but as one him double his own life insurance. marches to the needful toil of the extra illness or accident policy. Its third was to start him gunning

for the big rewards of his profession.
In the career of a fairly successful insurance agent there are a host of

hundred thousand dollars or more. A very few such conquests as thatand an agent is a rich man. Not only does he stand out as a king among the small fry who must conent themselves with writing policies that range from one to five thousand dollars, but his income is as solidly assured—and sometimes as large as is that of his country's President.

Wherefore, the Gigantic Policy is the eternal dream of every insurance agent-a dream which is realized barely often enough to keep it from

becoming a mirage. After the Gigantic Policy went Harry Cowan, harder than ever and with a new purpose goading him on.
No he did not besiege the offices or the homes of rich men, with impor-tunities and mortality tabulations and a line of smart patter. That type of raw work is for novices in the business. And it gets them no-

First of all, at long range, Harry often let a man marry at an age Cowan picked out his "prospect." when he and his wife can begin life She was Miss Alethia Haskins, an

his chosen job of insurance agent. Quite logical. Miss Haskins had Without being a miser, he lived very gone to the same convent school as gone to the same convent school as Maida's mother, and had always pered to his dazed senses: exercised a kindly supervision over the orphaned girl.

he vowed his future wife—whoever as Maida's fairy godmother. She she might be—was not going to suf- had not. It would not be easy to than four thousand dollars laid by imagine Miss Alethia Haskins as the money you've saved against ill-fairy godmother to anything or anybdy, except to a savings bank book. She did not believe in toolish giving. She believed in it so little that the newspapers used to print from the factor thousand collars lad by—the money you've saved against ill-ness and old age. She'd have to live on the sparingly and skimpily, eating cheap half portion, meals, wearing one

The year after his National Guard days, of a standing weekly invitation

Her wedding present to Maida had her wedding present to Maida had been two second hand cook books been two second hand cook books and a ten-yard bolt of black alpaca she herself had long ago received in settlement of a bad debt. She dined little pretty. She loved Cowan dear with the Cowans though, regularly once a month; and insisted on their hearts, was calmly certain she was a

Miss Haskins (after a long cros examination as to his character, his habits, his position, his pay and his savings) had expressed an open ap proval of Harry and Maida's sense in marrying him.

Yet, as she was the only plutocrat of his acquaintance—the only speci-men of the rare breed whom he could approach within arm's length -Cowan marked her for his prey. If he could write a policy for Miss Alethia Haskins, his fortune would be made. Not only his fame, as an achiever of the impossible, but his financial fortune. The news that she had succumbed to his policy ing wiles would open dozens of other golden doors to his touch.

Now, as any sportsman can tell you, no duck hunter will blow horns or ring bells or hire a brass band to accompany him when he creeps to the dawn-misted marshes in quest of Miss Alethia Haskins, a canvasback duck is as tame as a cow and as

Had Harry called on Miss Alethia armed with a pocketful of insurance pamphlets and an oft rehearsed eloquent speech of appeal, that would have ended, once and for all, any acquaintanceship between the Cowans and the rich spinster. Had be brought up the subject of personal final victory could be dreamed of.

ease his standing as a good provider. Then, all at once, the whole world turned upside down. Not Harry

upside down. And it stayed there.
One half of it had been upside down for nearly three years.

In brief, the United Stated plunged into the world War.
From one end of the land to the other rang the cry for men. For men-men-men! For men to fight, for men to drill embyro fighters, for men to take the place at home of those who must fight in Europe

Grimly, calmly, and with hysteria of excitement, the call was answered. Not with clamorous him double his own life insurance. Its second was to make him take out sponded by the thousand, by the hundred thousand. And the draft swept up a vast percentage of those whose

response had been overslow. insurance agent there are a host of small prizes—the agent's share of a "prospect's" first premium; the per face scum of America into martial centage on ensuing premiums; the gradual upbuilding in this latter way of all income that is independent of denths-firm and deadly calm. But ever, beyond and miles above these, towers the Great Chance—the chance of securing some "prospect" whose policy will amount to one terrible than all the spread eagle ferocity and figurative fireworks ever

Which brings us back to Harry

Cowan. After the United States declared war on Germany, a fello hailed him effusively with:

"Well, the old office will have at least one star for its service flag, eh? With your National Guard training and that 'A-One-Risk' carcass of yours, I suppose you'll be felling over yourself to enlist?' 'I am going if I can," replied Cawan briefly.

For the first time since his mar-

riage he went home that night sick at heart. He loved this marvelous little home of his. He adored, all his soul the woman who had made the home for him. His life had been so perfect, so solidly bappy And now All his patriotism, all his fighting blood, all his military training called on him to enlist-called him with a

voice that went through him like the breath of God. He yearned to go.
It was for such a crisis as this that he had received his National Guard education; that his ancestors' hardiresolution into practice. But he was in training for it all the time.

He worked hard and efficiently at bis chosen job of insurance agent.

He worked hard and efficiently at course the herd of millionaires was his destiny.

On the other hand, a lower but his chosen job of insurance agent. ly clean lives had fashioned

"How about Maida? How about the home? How about the job that keeps them both in comfort? Hey? newspapers used to print funny stories about her penuriourness.

No, Miss Alethia's benefactions to Maida had taken the form, in earlier

Sparingly and skimpily, eating cheap half portion meals, wearing one dress till it's shabby, sleeping in a cubbyhole hall bedroom. Yes, she had a good job as a stenographer;

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and she worked well at it. But that was four years ago. She's older now and out of practice, and she couldn't hold her own against the swarm of younger women with more speed and newer methods. If you go, what becomes of Maida? And, most of all, what herewers of Maida? And, most of all, what herewers of your release of the same o

The man groaned aloud. His duty lay blazingly clear before him.

There would be plenty of men—younger men—men with no home shackles—to go to the front. He himself must watch them go; must eat his heart out here at home. It was the only thing to do. He could not even hope that a possible draft would take the matter out of his hands. For he was over thirty—well past the draft age.

well past the draft age.

His military stride slumped to a bent-back slouch as he walked His duty, as he saw it, was to Maida—at least until there should come a call for men, when the demand should be greater than the supply. Until then he had no right, he felt, to consider his own wishes or longings or ideals.

Moreover, as he told himself with a wry smile, he had set out to be a good provider. And a good provider he would remain. Maida should have the comforts his salary assured her. She should not be forced to eke out their savings in penury.

If only he could be sure a German or only he could be sure a German bullet would find him, he would not have hesitated about going. For his life insurance would provide nearly as well for Maida, after his death, as did his present income. But none of his carefully erected hedge of policies covered the chance of his going the warmer staying there for years ae well for Maida, after his death, as did his present income. But none of his carefully erected hedge of policies covered the chance of his going to war—of staying there for years all their married life that he had the and of coming home alive.

By mighty effort he fought back his gloom and met Maida at the flat's threshold with as gay an aspect as he could master. If she noted his despondency she gave no sign. Nor did she comment on the war news that flared across the whole front of the evening paper he brought home to her as usual

Cowan wondered at her reticence on this all-engrossing thems. More than once during the evening be caught her gaze fixed upon him in an expression he could not read.

Next morning at breakfast he asked her abruptly:
Do you think I ought to enlist?"

'Enlist?" she echoed hesitatingly "Why? Do you think you ought

"No!" he snapped.
And the meal ended in silence; a nasty, foreboding sort of silence.

A fortnight plugged drearily away. At the big office one man after an other of the force appeared in khaki. A dozen times Cowan was asked if he intended to enlist. Always, and with growing curtness, he gave the same reply. And, though nobody commented openly on his answer, yet he saw—or miserably believed he saw-masked contempt in the questioner's eyes. It stung him to the quick. And he had to bite his lips

to keep from telling why he was staying at home. For consolation he threw himself gave liberally. He induced others to give. But he could not give himself. And that crushed his spirit

It was at his flat itself that life took on its sharpest new turn. The whole sweet atmosphere of the place seemed somehow to have undergone a subtle change. Maida was as tender and as considerate as ever. Yet between her and her husband arose a visible restraint.

into the dust.

Harry guessed the reason, with no first, had had an almost uncanny way of reading his innermost mind. Instinctively she always appeared to know when anything was distressing And almost always her intuition gave her a very clear idea of its cause. He reflected sourly that she must now have probed his pitiful ing to leave her and go into the fast swelling army. Womanlike, of course, thing for you, Miss Haskins. You're barrier of reserve and seen his yearnshe was hurt — not only at his lack of openness in baring his heart to her, but for wanting to go away from her and from the home she had striven so hard to make happy

A hundred times he was on the verge of smashing the restraint and bringing their tacit misery to show-down. But always he checked himself. Such things are not easy to speak of. And what good would it do? It could only confirm Maida in her knowledge that he wanted to go. And it could not help her to understand his reason for wanting to sacrifice all they had so loving-

ly built up.

Well—at least he could keep on being a good provider. That meager solace was left to him. He grew to loathe and abominate that once dear phrase—" Good Provider!" And he loathed still more the thing he deemed to be his duty.

A series of noisy quarrels—like too vivid heat lightning—will sometimes die away, bringing no result-ant storm. But a silent misunderstanding between two people who

a family, too, and a career. And he's ident's door on the way to his desk. He gave me my credentials. He is a

doing that," returned Cowan grumpily. "There are enough other people to pat him on the back. Besides, to what becomes of your solemn oath to cherish and support her—to be a good provider? Hey? Tell me that!"

The man groaned aloud. His duty in clover till he gets back. And his policies will keep them in still thicker clover if he doesn't get back."

Cowan spoke with unwonted cross ness. Maida's praise and her glow of admiration for a man who was doing the very thing she didn't want her own husband to do—these jarred sharply upon his overwrought nerves.

Maida looked up in mild surprise at the man's glum tone.

throw away so much for his went home country?"

'I?" sputtered Cowan, the questhink he's the luckiest man I know.
I'd give five years of my own life if I had the right to do what he's doing! If I had enough cash to support you comfortably—in the way the place seemed oddly dead and should be support to the place seemed oddly dead and should be support to the place seemed oddly dead and should be support to the place seemed oddly dead and should be support to the place seemed oddly dead and should be supported to the sup truth !'

gone without kissing her good-bye at the door. But mingled shame at having told what he had vowed to conceal, and wrath at his own helplessness, now sent him away with.

The sorry I was cranky about it," he made shamed reply. "My nerves had gone a bit bad, I suppose. So I.—"

"You never used to have nerves," she reproved. "And now you can

routine work in the daze of angry rebellion. And in early afternoon a crazy inspiration dawned in his brain words. "I'm a stay at home dub. —an inspiration that sent him scut-ling cut of the office and uptown, know it. Don't joke about the—"

Haskins' meager little flat.

"Miss Haskins!" he blurted out, scarce acknowledging the bewildered
"If you went to see Beatty about spinster's greetings. "Miss Haskins, spinster's greetings. "Miss Haskins, I've come to see you on business. I want to enlist. I want to more than I ever wanted to do anything else. I ever wanted to do anything else. It you went to be away from there for that I may as well tell you, Maida. I don't. It's like pulling teeth for me to be away from her for helped to train. I can be of use. But I can't go because a bigger duty is chaining me here at home. The duty of seeing that Maida is kept in

here on the jump."
"If you are leading up to a request For consolation he threw himself heart and soul into the Knights of Columbus war fund campaign. He columbus war fund campaign. He indused others a rule never-

"I'm not," vehemently denied owan. "I never borrowed a dollar Cowan. Cowan. "I never borrowed a dollar in my life. Here is my plan. And you are the only person I know who can help me. We agents get a percentage on every policy we write. A thumping big policy would mean a steady income for me or for my beneficiaries. If you'll insure your life with the Vesyian for a hundred with the Vesyian for a hundred with the Vesy days of the sorred deep the state of the sorred deep the state of the sorred deep the sorred d

Talk about stalking shy canvas-ack ducks with a brass band! back ducks with a Harry Cowan was stalking his timid prey with a bomb-dropping Zepple lin. He was luring a forest bird to be glad. his hand by shaking an ax at it,
"This isn't a loan," he blundered

only fifty-six. And the premium will be easy for you to pay. You won't feel it. Then your heirs will collect a hundred thousand dollars cold cash. And there'll be dividends, too. Big ones. We can go into that later. Besides, it's for your country. It's of earning more money had m releasing a man to go to the front.

It's—"
"Mr. Cowan!" broke in Miss
Alethia with freezing finality, "if I did not know your habits I should think you had been drinking. I never in all my days heard anything so absurd—so impertment—as this proposition of yours. I—"

"But, won't you please—"
"I most certainly shall not. I see no reason for doing anything of the no reason for doing anything of the sort. As for helping my country—I do that, willy nilly, by way of the income tax. And of my own volition in the Knights of Columbus campaign and in Liberty Bonds. Good day, Mr. Cowan."
"But listen! But-

"Good day !" interposed Miss Haskins striding loftily into her own bed-room and locking the door behind

standing between two people who love each other is almost certain to end in an explosion.

One morning, a week or so later, Cowan broke a long breakfast table silence by saying:

"Your old boss, Mr. Beatty, has a captain's commission. He wore his uniform to the office yesterday. He's leaving in a day or two for—"

"Isn't that splendid!" exclaimed Maida, her big eyes alight. "He has a family, too, and a career. And he's lident's door on the way to his desk, taken or the Mary, somehow or other, got him self back to the office. He had not merely killed the golden-egg goose—to any hopes at all from Miss Has-wins only chance of getting into the army! Well, it was his medicine. And, gulping, he sought to swallow it.

Entering the Vesuvian's big outer office he passed the second vice pressident if the correct or to Mr. E

had rubbed his degradation still further in by coming down here to praise a man who could afford to do what Cowan could not afford to do.

He did not trust himself to speak. Eluding her eager greeting, he nodded crossly and hurried on to his desk. As he went he overheard a it.

See that dame? Must be Boss Beatty's wife. Second time today she's been in there to see him."

The words completed the over-throw of Harry Cowan's nerves. Arriving at his deak he sat down. For ten minutes, throbbing head in tight gripped hands, he sat. Then he slung his papers together in a "Don't you think it's fine of him ogo?" she asked, somewhat coldly.
Or do you think he is foolish to the desk, jammed on his hat and

He let himself into the flat sick at heart, sore to the very soul trying tion and its manner shattering his with all his might to prepare to meet hardstrained composure. "I? I Maida without letting her see how

doing! If I had enough cash to support you comfortably—in the way I promised to support you—while I'm away, I'd go in one second. And I'd thank the Lord for giving me the chance. There! I've said it. Now be as sore as you choose. It's the bruth I'' manner

out a look or a word.

All morning he went through his

A soldier ought to be all nerve and

as if a last of scorpions were scourging him on.

He did not pause in his headlong flight until he stood in the meager little living-room of Miss Alethia

"You are a soldier," she contradicted, "or you can be the minute you want to. That's all arranged it. Why, what else do you suppose I've been doing all day?

once and for all, I won't have it. When I married you I promised to a single week. But it seems the only thing for a white man to do—a white man the National Guard has Too many able bodied men let their wives do that. I'm not their kind. Besides, you've been out of it so

long-The speech is fine, Harry!" she comfort. There's only one way I can go. The idea never struck me till half an hour ago. And then it sent me "And I enjoy listening to it. But tit's thrown away. I'm not looking for an office job. Listen, dear old boy, you and I have been playing a horrid, gloomy game of cross-pur-poses. Just because each of us was poses. Just because each of us was afraid to hurt the other's feeling by speaking out. It made us both mis-erable. We're not going to be miser-able any more. So I—"

"But it would have been better for

with the Vesuvian for a hundred thousand dollars through me, I can guessed the reason, with no ratall. Maida, from the very lad an almost uncanny way I had an almost more more manded earnestly, with the Vesuvian for a hundred thousand dollars through me, I can if you hadn't blurted out the truth them we'd never have understood each other. The minute I read that the vesuvian for a hundred through me, I can if you hadn't blurted out the truth them we'd never have understood each other. The minute I read that war was declared, it sent a thrill all going to become my hero. I wouldn't let myself be selfish and grieve. I made myself realize it was my duty to give you up, for the country, and

> You felt that way?" he stammered amazed. "Of course I did," she said. "What true woman wouldn't? Then you said you weren't going to enlist, and it was like a slap across the mouth to me. It jarred all my ideals off their pedestal. I didn't think you were afraid. I knew you too well for that. But I thought the prospect you selfish—because you wouldn't throw over home and position for patriotism. It made me terribly un-

happy. I was— "But I—" 'I know you did, sweetheart." she ontinued, her arms about his neck. I know it now. And I'm prouder of you than if you were General Pershing. I knew it when you blazed out that way at breakfast. If you hadn't run off before I could speak I'd have told you so."

But I can't go, girl dear. Don't

'I see you can!" she retorted. "I've spent the whole day seeing to that. I knew you wouldn't consent to leave me unless you were sure I'd well taken care of till you got back. So it was my business, for your sake, to see I should be well taken care of. That is why I went to Mr. Beatty—the first time."

"I've just told you," protested Cowan, "I won't have you working

"I'm not going to," Maida cut him short, apparently determined that he should never finish an entire sen-tence. "I went to Mr. Beatty to ask if the company would let me act, for once, as their accredited agent in a deal I was planning to put through.

reported that I had put the deal abject actonishment. "I wonder if through—the deal that lets you be a there ever was—or will be—a man oldier and keeps me in comfort while you're away. Don't you see?' she asked, smiling sweetly.

I don't. I don't see at all."

"You ought to," Maida told him. for it was your own idea. The idea we have talked over lots of times. Only, as there was such a hurry, I decided to try it myself, in my own way, without waiting for you to do

dear. Then I went back to him and Cowan, then broke off to murmur in who understands a woman!'

"A man," said Maida wistfully a asked, smiling sweetly.

'No," said the bewildered Cowan.

"can do more than just 'understand.'

He can fight. He can fight—my soldier!'

THE IRISH COLONEL

The presence of so many Catholic soldiers from the United States "Do what? he asked in blinking erplexity. "I don't—"
"Insure Miss Alethia, of course."
"Uset?"
"The were not aware, they are often heard were not aware, and they are often heard were not aware, and they are not aware not aware, and they are not aware, and they are not aware, and they ar "What?"
"What else? I went straight to her. I got there just before lunch time. I told her how matters stood. I asked her if she'd help us by letting the Vesuvian insure her for a hundred thousand dollars. She said she wouldn't."

were not aware, they are often heard to say, that there were "so many of the good Catholics in America." And they have had their little laugh over "the affair of that Irish colonel" who had Mass offered for his regiment in a public square, in desire of governmental processing incomplete. said she wouldn't."

"Of course she did!" groaned Cowan. I could have told you that She—"

"She insisted on our writing a policy for a hundred and fifty thousand dollars for her," concluded Maida in gay triumph. "She called it 'doing her bit.' She's a darling."

"She's—she's—" began the dazed bis regiment in a public square, in defiance of governmental proscriptions. When he announced the Mass, as the story, goes, he was politely imformed that it could not possibly be celebrated so publicly; whereupon he ordered the regimental flag to be unfured, remarking that wherever the Stars and Stripes floated there was freedom of worship.—Brooklyn Tablet.

Use the left over meat.

Even the smallest portions can be made into appetizing. dishes when combined with a small quantity of

IRISH FAITH

"After studying Ireland for many years, the main feeling left in my mind is how, after all the fighting and revolution and confiscation and menace, after all the penal laws and famines and the wars and coercion acts, after the destruction of native industries and the yearly drain on the population by emigration, there are still in Ireland four and a half million people, and that the majority of them still adhere to their old re-ligion. Such tenacity to faith is, I believe, almost unexampled in the history of the whole world.—Augustine Birrell.

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The money needed to equip and maintain the Canadian Army in France will be supplied by the Victory Loan 1918. This is your opportunity to supply, by thrift and sacrifice, the sinews of war, by which our army in France will fight to complete

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The Catholic Record

Price of subscription—\$1.50 per annum. United States & Europe—\$2.00. Cublisher and Proprietor, Thomas Coffey, LL. D.

dditors { Rev. James T. Foley, B. A.
Thomas Coffey, LL, D. ate Editors { Rev. F. J. O'Sullivan. H. F. Mackintosh,

agents: M. J. Hagarty, Vincent S. Miss Jessie Doyle: resident agents: Smith, Halfax; Miss Bride Saunders, Smith, Halfax; Miss Bride Saunders, Siss L. Heringer, Winnipeg; E. R. Cossth Ave. West Vancouver, B. C.; Siss 211 Rochester St., Ottawa; Miss Rose, 149 D'Aguillon St., Quebec; Mrs. Geo. 2393 St. Urbain St., Montreal; M. J. Merreal: B. F. O'Toole, 2341 Aryevis 2341 Aryevis Penal: B. F. O'Toole, 2341 Aryevis 2431 Aryevis August 2541 Aryevis 2441 Aryevis 2541 Aryevis

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCT. 26, 1918

FATHER FRASER'S MISSION

Our readers are familiar with the term-Father Fraser's Mission. Thousands of them have eagerly phasizes. This is an age of specialiseized the opportunity of sharing in zation. The Church must specialhis blessed work in far-off China by contributing to the building of churches, chapels and schools, to the a vast, a practically unlimited field, of the Ontario Bishops when they demaintenance of Sisters and native Catechists. Glimpses of the glorious success which, under God's blessing, has crowned his missionary work in China have from time to time been future missionarics. It goes with a duty; a duty of patriotism, given to our readers, thus keeping alive their active interest and enabling them to realize more fully the significance of the glorious title of must be learned, and the most favor- And it is eminently fitting that the Catholic.

But Father Fraser's missionary zeal was not confined to the work of preparatory study for the public spirit and the sense of public with which we are more or less priesthood. But there is more duty sometimes leave much to be familiar. Seeing the fields white to to be learned than the landesired. The resolution of the the harvest he has again and again guage. One must know the geog Bishops should do much to arouse appealed for something far more raphy of the country and the public spirit on the matter in precious and far more necessary than history of its people. The Chinese question, and awaken the corresfinancial assistance—for laborers to have a literature and a civilization ponding sense of public duty. help gather the harvest. Nor was quite peculiarly their own, and of Catholic unity, God impressed this appeal unheeded. A little over which they are proud. Without a upon His Church, gives to Catholics six years ago Father Fraser kindled knowledge of Chinese literature and in the heart of a young Irish priest civilization, of Chinese philosophy the world, nor in the world's history, whom he met in New York the fire of life, of cherished beliefs and super- It is recognized and acknowledged of foreign missionary zeal, and this stitions, a missionary even speak when opponents eagerly fasten on the young priest set out with him for ing the language well will be re- Church the shortcomings of indivi-China. After four years he returned garded as an ignoramus; he must dual members no less than when to Ireland and there inaugurated the be educated according to the Chinese | Catholics feel a thrill of joy and great movement for the conversion conception of education if he would pride in the achievements of inof China which has culminated in avoid this reproach and, what is of dividuals of their faith. This very the establishment of an Irish Mis- greater importance, this enormous fact furnishes an additional motive sionary Seminary for this great disadvantage in his work. Already twenty-five priests have joined this institution, sixty or seventy seminarians are being prepared for the Chinese missions, and missionary spirit and zeal, must pro- private credit at the disposal of our applied for entrance into this semin-

In this way Father Galvin has done more, a thousand-fold more, for the Chinese Missions than if he had young Chinese boy and a Canadian the need of public funds is thereby given his own life and work exclusthe Chinese.

It was, therefore, the most natural Fraser, who had under God so large a many Chinese and many Canadian The very fact that glorious victory part in initiating this great Irish movement, should think of establishin the conversion of China on a per- equipment of the missionary. ing to his means is to be false to manent and ever-broadening basis.

this new development of the old one There is not one who can not help or est sort of ingratitude as well as the authorization which as Catholics we have the right to demand. With the Bishops of China he comes to us to project. further a project which has their warmest approbation.

On leaving China for Canada Father Fraser's own Bishop gave him this letter:

"I have the pleasure of introducing to you Rev. Father Fraser, Missionary in China, who is leaving for Canad to establish a seminary for China. There is not a more necessary work considering the lack of missionaries caused by the War in Europe which endangers the very existence of the

J. DE GUEBRIANT. Vicar Apostelic of Canton.

And the Bishop of Hong Kong likewise not only approves but emphasizes the necessity of providing recruits to fill the depleted ranks of the missionaries if disaster is to be

which Rev. Father Fraser is setting to harassed Germany.

out to Canada, namely, to endeavor to establish a seminary for the training of missionaries for China. till now Europe was the source of missionaries; but the War besides taking away many missionaries has also prevented others from coming by emptying all the theological semi naries so that for years to come we have no hope of new subjects and are obliged to behold with anguish these missions being depleted of foreign priests and their very existence endargered. And also considering the thousands of Protestant missionaries from English-speaking countries working in China I consider his work of the utmost importance in order to counteract their influence.

D. POZZONI, Vicar Apostolic of Hongkong.

To estimate the magnitude of the disaster which threatens the Chinese Missions we must bear in mind that there are already about two million there are a hundred thousand adult converts yearly being added to that number. There is one consideration which

Father Fraser very properly emize in foreign missions. Apart from the fact that China offers have been uppermost in the minds in the 400 millions of her population, cided to urge publicly on all Cathowith this definite field in view it lies to subscribe, as far as their is possible to specialize in the prep means will allow, to the coming Vicaration for the life work of the tory Loan. This in any case is out saying that it is an immense a duty of citizenship, a duty advantage to know the language demanded by public spirit and dicbefore arriving in the country. It tated by intelligent self-interest. able time for acquiring this necessary knowledge is during the years Amongst Catholics as amongst others

missionary is trained, therefore, be- forth-coming call of the government future field of labor especially demands.

Already, as we think we have mentioned before, Father Fraser has a nearing its victorious conclusion that boy studying together, for the time lessened. The need is imperativeively to missionary labors amongst being at Antigonish. When the Great problems have yet to be solved, Chinese Seminary with its preparatory schools are established it will be incurred before Canada is rething in the world that Father be an inestimable advantage to have stored to normal peace conditions. students preparing together for the has already been achieved makes work of the Chinese missions. Not these post-war problems the more

This is now Father Fraser's mis. tion as it is Father Fraser's present country for which our brothers and we have to offer them along this line its place in the German scheme of sion. Not a new mission but a de. mission to found is beyond question. sons suffered all things even to the that prompted us to introduce this war to the very end. With defeat, velopment, and a tremendously im- We bespeak for him everywhere the sacrifice of their lives. Greater love subject. We trust that our well crushing and irresistible, stalking portant development of the old one cordial sympathy and active interest than this no man hath; the lesser which it has been the privilege of the of all readers of the RECORD. To love which is expressed in placing CATHOLIC RECORD and its readers to laymen, to women, to priests, to our private means at our country's Nor is this new mission, or rather message and his mission extends. Selfish refusal to do so is the meanwhich we have grown to love, been hinder. We are apt to underesti- most shameless sort of shirking, undertaken lightly or without that mate the influence that each one of us may wield in the formation of Victory Loan? The lawfully constithat atmosphere of active sympathy tuted authorities of our country knowledge and approval of the which will secure the success of the chosen by ourselves carried out our

> cates the success of his mission de- won; they called on the young and pends in the final analysis on the vigorous manhood of Canada bishops of Canada. Visiting Rome to fight and die if need be in the before undertaking his present mis- great cause to which we comsion he was assured that the Sacred mitted ourselves; and Canada's Congregation of the Propaganda young manhood nobly responded would entirely approve of whatever to the call of duty. Now the same the Canadian bishops desired to authorities call on all Canadians do for the foreign missions.

> It is our duty to pray and to work for the success of the great under. their country. They have a right to taking which Father Fraser has in hand. We believe that it is a time vious to the least intelligent that of grace, and a testing time as well, for the Catholics of Canada.

MUTATO NOMINE

The German newspaper Germania governing people. is deeply pained that in the darkest "It gives me great pleasure as Vicar Apostolic of a part of China to recommend to all to whom this demand (for independence) which and lend it at 5½% interest with the letter may be presented the work for clearly shows their hearts are cold best security in the world behind the

Prussianism is as completely devoid of the sense of humor as is Carsonism.

CATHOLICS AND THE VICTORY LOAN

Patriotism and public spirit in Catholics are essentially the same as these civic virtues in Protestants agnostics or Jews. As a sentiment patriotism will vary with the temperament of peoples. Oppression may tend to identify religion and love of country as with the Irish and the Poles, or may try as by fire the patriotism of Catholics as in England during the penal laws or in present day France.

In happier times and countries as in our own Canada to-day where Many of them have a vague appreequal rights and just laws obtain, and where occasional frothy waves native Catholics in China and that of bigotry break impotently on the rocks of impartial administration. good sense, and mutual understand ing, there should be united effort and cordial cooperation between Catholics and all other elements of the population in everything that makes for the welfare of Canada.

Some such considerations Bishops should emphasize that duty. a solidarity found nowhere else in for doing our duty whole-heartedly The institution in which the future and generously in the matter of the greatest need.

Let no one think for a moment that because the War is evidently great public expenditure must yet The desirability of such an institu- those ideals and disloyal to that about it? It was a suggestion that bishops, to boys and girls, his disposal is small in comparison.

And what is asked of us in the clearly expressed will in bearing our But as Father Fraser himself indi- full share of the War now gloriously young and old, vigorous and infirm, to lend their individual credit to take what they ask; it is surely obconscription of wealth is less, far and away less, than the conscription of girl thinks of you, a simple child of man power; and the one is as vitally necessary as the other to carry out the mandate freely given by a self-

But the Government does not ask

Other considerations of vital moment must await another time. We shall continue the discussion of this all-important duty of the hour with has given him a heart of gold to love our readers; for never did a great his companions and to shower favors duty that is at the same time a great upon them. My dear parents have privilege so imperatively demand conscientious fulfilment.

FRENCH SAVOIR FAIRE

The news that so many of our soldiers are choosing wives for themselves from the young women of the Allied countries overseas has caused no little trepidation among the marriageable daughters of Canada. Nor are those who are engaged experience one day the joy of know wholly free from all uneasiness. hension lest the affection of their soldier sweetheart be alienated by the ocean and the far distance that the charms of some foreign beauty. That distance lends enchantment to the view does not quite reassure them; for it is a well known attribute of affection that it desires to have its object near at hand. It is English speaking young ladies with true that "the heart that has truly one who can write like that? Imloved never forgets, but as truly loves on to the close" and that the person will have over one who pertruly loved is ever close to the lover, haps has heard it bluntly stated by though leagues of ocean separate the girls at home that there were no them. But all affection is not of this eligible young men in their parish. ideal sort.

doubt consider these foreign mar. the fact of her engagement, that she room for divergence of opinion as to parents approve of her marriage. their effect upon Canadian life. Of course we know that objection Hasty marriages with persons whose will be made to the rather exaggercedents, are not known will as a rule tained in this letter. Our girls will prove unhappy. Of course, a young say that their young men understand man whose own record will not stand them and that they do not believe in scrutiny cannot be expected to be wearing their hearts upon their very particular about the record of sleeves for daws to peck at. We his consort. But it is not at all readily concede that neither the probable that the better class of genius of our language nor the people in Europe, who are more con- temperament of our people lends servative in their views of life than itself to that effusiveness that is either Americans or Canadians, and natural to the French character and for much, will be quick to give their such a happy medium of expression conclusion forced upon us is that the praise of native virtue? Any man of majority of these war brides are spirit will resent flattery; but there attractive shop or factory girls, who, is no young soldier who will not be though they may be of irreproachable pleased if told how much his manly character, which however is not qualities are appreciated by the one always the case, are by reason of he loves. And should there be a their upbringing absolutely incap- little exaggeration of them, it will able of managing a home. We have but spur him on to realize that ideal met some of them and our experience | that is in the mind of her with whose is that, while they are quite stunning future happiness his own is so sides being infused with the foreign to place our private means and in their street attire, they do not closely linked. know enough about housekeeping to one hundred and eighty more have vide that special training which his country at this time of our country's keep their own faces clean. We earnestly hope that no Canadian Catholic will choose for himself a bride in either London or Liverpool, Belfast or Glasgow. We would much prefer to see our Irish Catholic boys have adopted the "not yet" policy. marry into the better class of French | Debating the question of women | the German people and preparing peasants; for as Dr. Drummond has preachers at Hamilton last week the the way for the dominance of elequaintly put it: "Not offen dat stock | good people, in conference assembled, | ments that have hastened Germany's go togedder, but she's fine combina. decided to gauge the wind before descent into the abyss. A like French flag without material damtion ma frien'." We have always committing themselves finally to a testimony comes from Pope Leo felt that if more of our young men of decision. This notwithstanding the XIII., surely a discerning judge of teen miles due east of Lille, and the Ontario would secure brides for fact that women preachers and men beyond the ordinary. Follow- city is therefore out of range of any themselves in Quebec, it would make women evangelists have long been ing upon a personal interview with of

> But what are our girls going themselves if they have not been too sion to the esteem in which they lives on the altar of patriotism.

We happened on a letter recently written by a French girl to the sister of an American soldier to whom she had become engaged. We may quote it without any fear of betraying confidence, and we do so because it illustrates the point we wish to make. Needless to say, it loses much of its charm by translation. Here it is:

My Dear Mary :-Please excuse me for taking the liberty of writing to you without knowing you.

Across the ocean a little French

the kingdom chosen by the Virgin Mary It has been the hazard of war that our neighborhood. A sweet elan of joy has seized upon my heart since I have had the happiness of making his acquaintance. I have learned

him all the virtues, wisdom and cathedrals of Rheims and Laon beintelligence, and a pure soul whose lustre has never been tarnished by ignoble thought. learned like me to appraise him at his true worth, and they love him as their own son.

He must soon set out for the de fence of our native land which has been sacrilegiously invaded. We shall have in him a valiant and noble thoughts shall follow him and we shall beseech God every day to preserve him to your affection and to We shall always retain of him ours. the most happy remembrance.

ing you. In the meantime I love you; for I doubt not that your rother's qualities are also yours. Permit me to embrace you across

separates us. Long live America! Long live France! Sister Republics.

Your little friend. PHILOMENE COUTURE.

What chance have many of our agine the influence that such a Mark the tactful manner in which she While the young women will no reveals to her intended sister-in-law riages an unmixed evil, there is is a plous Catholic and that her

antecedents, or whose family ante- ated expression of sentiment conwith whom family traditions count for which the French tongue affords consent to their daughter's engage. But are we not as a people too cold ment to an absolute stranger. The and matter of fact, too miserly in our

THE GLEANER

NOTES AND COMMENTS

Canadian Methodists, loath to lag behind their Anglican brethren, also

RUTHLESSNESS, evidently, is to hold meant advice will not call down close upon their retreating armies, upon our head the wrath of any of the world is to pay the price in an the fair sex. Over many of the avalanche of ruin and devastation causes that conduce to these oversea which will transform one of the marriages our girls can exercise no fairest portions of the earth's surface, control. But they might well ask and some of the most impressive scenes of human industry into a prosaic and too slow to give expres- desert which even the jackal and the vulture will shun. It is difficult to hold the young men who have fathom the philosophy behind it all, pledged their love to them and who, for upon Germany herself will the in obedience to their country's call, dismal consequences ultimately fall. have offered the sacrifice of their To quote the saying of a French publicist, "Germany shall not emerge from the Hell she has created until she has paid the last farthing.' "France can never forget nor for give this;" he continued, "the enemy comes offering us peace with a flam ing torch in his hand."

THE CANADIAN people are by this time familiar with the story of the entrance of their own sons into Cambrai. To the Canadian forces it fell to take possession of that much burned into the conscience of humanity. The city was a smoking has brought your dear brother into ruin, and, as it has been well said. even the Germans have never perpetrated a more ruthless nor more premeditated act of vandalism than this

fore them will remember Cambrai.

WHEN THE Canadians entered the city, it is related, the great public square known as Place d'Armes was virtually intact. In a few hours it was a mass of smoking ruins. Explosions of incendiary bombs with time fuses attached, continued without intermittence, followed in each Wherever he shall be our case by outbursts of fire, until practically nothing was left. The Town Hall, the Bishop's Palace, and other buildings were blown to pieces, and of the stately Cathedral only the Dear Mademoiselle perhaps I shall ruined chancel remains. Thus to Rheims, and to Laon, and to other monuments of the faith and piety of the Middle Ages must now be added the beautiful cathedral of Cambrai. The Hun doctrine, frightfulness, has left an indelible stamp upon the history of the ages.

> IF WE MAY judge by the temper of the Allied peoples as voiced by Presi- the Scheldt has become in some dent Wilson, the first step in the places a disorderly rout. In the long march of retribution is likely to concern the person of the Kaiser and the future of his house. The President, speaking in the name of humanity, has made it clear that no peace bargaining can be had with the present ruling powers of Germany. It becomes then a question for the into action again when they needed and had been promised a rest after ever portion of responsibility may to the Keiser personally it. attach to the Kaiser personally, it will to resist. remains for history to decide. A saying of the great Napoleon, how- time on the line of the Scheldt. ever, has direct application here. From Amsterdam come reports that That he had a prophetic insight into the residents in the low-lying counthe implications of the Hohenzollern character is clear when he said: "I once, as the Germans intend to flood made the mistake of my career, when the land and interpose a water bar-I had the opportunity, that I did not rier between them and the Allied remove the Hohenzollerns from the throne of Prussia. As long as this house reigns, and until the red cap flowing through wide marshes which of liberty is erected in Germany, can speedily be flooded. A withdrawthere will be no peace in Europe."

qualities which in the past made the Hohenzollerns distrusted and feared battlefront will be very little short seem to have centered. Ambassador ened, however, for the Scheldt is a Gerard, in his story of his four years stream of many windings, and will in Germany, testifies that the example of the court of William II. bred a regime of prætorian inso- Flanders has been so shaken that it lence whose sanction rested with an is by no means certain the line of the autocrat bent on impressing the Scheldt will be stubbornly defended. world with his importance, his If it should be pierced the Germans world with his importance, his omniscience and his omnipotence. His flatterers confirmed him in the and most of the important towns of belief that he was establishing on an Brabant. The test of the Scheldt imperishable foundation the Hohenzollern tradition, and with the process went something closely resembling his own deification. In reality, says Gerard, he was engaged all the time in destroying the same soul of movement, should think of establishing in Canada a similar institution which would perpetuate his work, render it a hundred fold more fruit.

Work of the Chinese missions. Not these post-war problems the final pressing and the consequent expendition, and established adjunct of Methodism. The Chinese missions. Not these post-war problems the final pressing and the consequent expendition, and promote as nothing else their way through the main German down now on this duty which rests which we have indicated as quite the more imperative. To fall down now on this duty which rests obstinate and vain, and it is to be feared that his reign will terminate the final pressing and the consequent expendition, and promote as nothing else their way through the main German could the entente cordiale, of which we have indicated as quite the balance with popular fancy. in disaster."

IT HAS been a strange career, that of William II. from whatever point their steady progress northward on it may be viewed, but its most nota- the Meuse that fresh troops that can ble characteristic today is its success in provoking the indignant reprobation and abhorrence of mankind. Whatever detail, then, may be worked out in the negotiations for peace, the survival of the Hohenzollerns is difficult to conceive, Whether the Kaiser abdicate, or is forcibly removed by internal revo- and took the road ce lution or the act of the Allied nations,

FRENCH WAR ORPHANS

The French Catholics are rejoicing over the result of an agitation in favour of the rights of parents in the education of their children and drawing from it the sound moral that it is wise to cry aloud for justice. Early in the War France determined to see to the rearing and training of of fact, the evacuation is an enforced the French orphans of the War as a national duty. The Government displayed a lively interest in the matter, but there was reason to fear that rearguards. The french are on the men in Ministerial quarters wished beleagured city, and the spectacle which met their gaze should be religious training. M. Viviani was Morava, and have reached Ponor, northeast of Nish, and only forty-religious training. M. Viviani was anxious to exclude religion altogether from their education and, in own borders on the Bosnian frontier speaking on the subject, referred to within a week. Down on the shores the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris as M. Amette. The French Catholics became alarmed and strongly insisted in public utterances that the orhis acquaintance. I have learned since that time to appreciate his qualities which seem to me truly perfect. God has been pleased to give meditated act of vandatism than this destruction of one of the fairest cities of northern France. Catholics, especially, with the ruins of the largest compelled the hostile Min-

isters to give way. The other day, M. Viviani, in touching on the work, acknowledged the power of religion as represented by Cardinal Amette Archbishop of Paris, and an offical declaration has been issued to the French people assuring them that in the education of the wards of the nation the wishes of the parents re-garding their faith will be scrupulgarding their faith will ously respected. The families will be allowed to choose for the child-ren the schools which they think will suit them best. This is a victory on behalf of religious liberty full of encouragement for the Catholics of France. - Catholic Times.

ON THE BATTLE LINE

BELGIAN COAST CLEAR

The German retirement to the line of the Scheldt continues all along the front between the Dutch border and the Canadian lines in front of Valen ciennes. Yesterday the King and Queen of the Belgians entered the King and Bruges, and Zeebrugge, the last post held by the enemy on the Belgian coast, was evacuated. The retreat to region north of Courtrai entire regiments refused to chey the commands of their officers to fight, and although threatened with severe punishment retired in a body. Officer prisoners belonging to famous cavalry regi ments which fought dismounted say the spirit of their men was broken partly because they had been sent

THE RETREAT will cease for a try in the river valley troops similar to that which separated the combatants along the Yser The Scheldt is a sluggish stream, al to the east of the river will involve the abandonment of Ghent which is on the west bank at the junction of the Lys and the Scheldt, and of all that part of the country between the two rivers. The enemy have to be guarded far more closely than was the Belgian coast. The morale of the German troops in defenses will come next week when the Allies try to cross the river about Tournai and Ghent.

MEANWHILE EFFECTIVE occupation of the Lille industrial district has been completed. The enemy officially announces the evacuation both and Turcoing without fighting. Thus the homes of over four hundred thousand people have been brought once more under the age. The enemy is retiring in the the ordinary heavy

thousand additional prisoners and have so alarmed the Germans ill be spared from other parts of the have been thrown in against them. There are now twenty German divisions on the active front on both sides of the Meuse. Despite this concentration the enemy cannot hold his ground. Yesterday, without any artillery preparation, the American infantry west of the Meuse pushed forward ville, which is north of Romagne on the end of the dynasty may without rashness be said to be fairly in sight. and the Gap of Stenay. The Americans now hold two-thirds of the road. Its possession will enable them to move their heavy guns more freely than heretofore.

THE ENEMY awakes from his dream of domination in the Balkans. Vienna announces that the evacuation of Serbia, Montenegro and Albania by the forces of the Central Powers has been begun. As a matter enemy and taking heavy toll of his Austrians will be back within their of the Asgean Sea the Greeks have occupied all of Grecian Macedonia which the Bulgars have sullenly after doing all the damage

account which would involve tion. It was shown that the price of separation from Turkey and the set os in northern Syria .- Globe,

THE WOMAN LABOR PROBLEM

Joseph Husslein, S. J., in America

The problem of woman labor has come of permanent interest and portance. The world War has but lent to it an added significance. It is a strictly modern problem. The is a strictly modern problem. industrial work of women in the Middle Ages was usually confined to assisting father or husband in the home, which was often likewise the Yet this was a limited and casual ocupation, since there was other work for woman's hands to do.

It is true none the less that women often held a place in the trade guilds and there is mention even of a guild of women goldsmiths. It was a craft calling for delicate skill rather than strength, and woman's nimble fingers might therefore ply it with special cess. Guild regulations in general not overlook the wives and daughters of the guildsmen. They were to uphold the honor and good repute of the organization and in return to receive its fullest protection during the life of the guildsman and particularly after his death. The Cardinal in his comment on the only person who might conduct a Labor Encyclical, that employers trade by proxy was the widow who prefer the cheaper work of wome o continue her husband's She was permitted to transfer the master-work which this dren.

The first oppressive labor statutes against women that have come to cheapest.' the writer's notice were those enacted by a woman. They are contained in the labor code of Queen Elizabeth, nown as "5 Eliz. cap. 4," and admirably illustrate the summary way in which labor difficulties were settled in the post-Reformation day. A servant problem had evidently arisen with the increase of wealth and lux-ury on the part of the rich, and the deep and hopeless depression of the laboring classes that followed upon the Reformation. To supply the desired number of domestic servants it was enacted by Queen Elizabeth that unmarried women between the ages of twelve and forty years could assigned by the magistrates to service at such wages as these magistrates should determine. If a woman refused she was to be committed to ward until she consented. The deli-cate prison attention bestowed upon uch recalcitrants in the days of Good Queen Bess" did not encourage any hunger, strikes. In practice en might thus be turned over as bondslaves to any employer, against both their own wish and the will of their parents or guardians, to labor for any wages the magistrate might assign. There was no merciful limit set to the hours of labor or the nature of the work that might be im-

Woman's more general entrance into the industrial field, outside of the home or apart from domestic service, was to follow upon the inven-tion of machinery. Not that the tion of machinery. Not that the actual conditions which then came about were necessitated by this invention, but because labor had been handed over to the merciless greed of capital under a system that no longer influenced by the saving principles of the Cattolic Church. Woman consequently was to be exploited in common with man, and even her helpless little ones were not to be spared by "the greedy speculators," as Pope Leo XIII. wrote, "who use human beings as mere in-

struments for money making.' For generations woman was to furnish the "cheap labor" of the world. She was to be placed in competition, not merely with men and with her own sex, but with the newly invented machinery itself. It was often found less expensive to employ the deft hands of woman labor than to purchase the costly devices of the modern era of industry. In a million sweat shops and a million homes the song of the shirt was repeated from early morning until late at night: "Work! work! work!" till the brain began to swim and the eyes grew heavy and dim. Far better had been the condition of woman even under the earlier serfdom which the Church had slowly worn away by the power of her doctrine, which insists that man and woman should be paid to the adult woman and that which may be paid to the adult male laborer. The

labor did not elevate woman, it de-graded man through her. It brought about that other equally modern problem of unemployment, and clogged the labor market with starvfor any pittance. Wages were accordingly depressed. Often an entire family, husband, wife and little children labored for a wage far less than was due to the father of the than was due to the father of the family alone. We need not go be yound the United States for illustrations. Thus in the summary of a New York State factory investigation some few years before the War we find the following statement in a find t

peace on their own the entire family would face starva ting up of an independent State under Greek protection. In north-ern Syria British troops are pressing on toward Aleppo, where it is even with the entire family working, asserted the German leader von state and stories related under oath are almost sanders is trying to organize an stories related under oath are almost army to defend the city and unbelievable in their recital of hundistrict, and has about 12,000 men ger and misery. They deal with women working side by side with the women working side by side with and in iron foundries, performing men in iron foundries, performing tasks far beyond their strength, and subject to sudden changes in temperature which result in many instances in fatal diseases; of women working nine to fourteen hours nightly in factories and mills, and of mere dren working in canneries until long into the night. Babies of eighteen months are being trained to sort out artificial petals, and children of tender age, some less than five years, are being used to take advantage of the Christmas holidays to dress dolls. extract meat from nuts, etc."

"It's, oh, to be a slave along with the barbarous Turk," if this is Christian work. Child labor is closely connected with oppressive woman labor, and is based upon the same pagan philosophy which the Holy Scripture described as especially peculiar to the men of the generation in which Christ was to be born: "The things which are weak are found to be nothing worth.

With the mother forced to sweated labor, the child was soon obliged to help her. The poor mother entering the factory, the child was made to follow. It was the condition against which Pope Leo raised his voice and against which Cardinal Manning so strongly wrote long before our Child and Woman labor laws had in any effective way remedied this barbar ism. Men complain, wrote the great and women are finding that employ ers prefer the cheaper work of chil-"It is the old formula of modern political economy, 'Sell in the dearest market, and buy in the work of women and half-timers?" not merely put the wife back into the home into the midst of her children, as he says, but likewise protect the home itself against the encroachments of that greed to which nothing is secred. Here is a picture of child labor as a modern social poet faithfully presents it. Facts such as these have helped much to make our Socialists and anarchists:

Lisabette, Marianina, Fiametta, Teresina, They are winding stems of roses, one

by one, one by one,
Little children who have never
learned to play;
Teresina softly crying that her fingers ache today;
Tiny Fiametta nodding when the

twilight slips in, gray, High above the clattering street, am-

bulance and fire gong beat, They sit, curling crimson petals, one by one, one by one. . They have never seen a rose bush

nor a dew drop in the sun. Thus for the sake of the unholy alike oppressed and their souls and bodies left blighted and stunted. What rendered the problem doubly difficult was the fact that both women and children were often prepared to enter into conspiracy with their sweated-labor bosses to evade the provisions of the law when this had at last been enacted. But what were they to do? They must live, and too often the law had failed to provide for this. It was still less possible to organize such women. The organi-sation of all women labor has every-

organization was achieved. Labor unionism has for its own self-protection earnestly worked at the total elimination of child-slavery and of the unnatural conditions and interminable hours of woman labor, lems of future reconstruction so as to interminable hours of woman labor, and with no slight success. It has ward off misery and disaster from the particularly fought to secure for women the same wages that are accorded to men at the same labor. protection. It has sought to reduce still further the existing competition and to guard the wages of male labor. An equal wage should, however, imply an equal service. "The standard of wages hitherto prevailing for men," says the United States war program, "should not be lowered where women render equivalent ser-

As regards the enactment of minimum wage laws we must, however, equally free in Christ.

While the new form of sweated individual wage which will suffice to support her independently of any external assistance. Though there are some girls who work for "pin money" or clothing, cumulative evidence clogged the labor market with starving men and women ready to slave ing in the support of a family or are some few years betore the vine from an wage," says Cardinal Maining, in the evening made at the time from an man and his home. This does not at the works. Testimony has been adduced which mean a variable measure, or a slid-

THE WORKMAN AND THE CHURCH

"How draw workmen to the Church?" Such is the question Vida D. Scudder, in her article written for the September number of the American Church Monthly, an Anglican publication, pictures herself asking at a meeting of religious and social workers. "The Roman and social workers. "The Roman Catholics do it," is the prompt reply that greets her, followed by a chorus of assent. "Their church is on the of assent. Their character in Ver-same block with my home in Ver-mont," adds the first speaker nont," adds the first speaker, There are five Masses on Sunday. The people come pouring out, more than half of them men. Crowds of

'It's the same near me," says a lady from Connecticut in confirma tion. "I hear the patter of their feet at six in the morning." To make the testimony complete a social worker relates: "There was a aission held in our district last winter. Our streets are not nice at In the "Preface" of the Hand Book night, you know; one hears horrid of the National Catholic War Counthings. some drunken men had passed, a nal Gibbons pays the following glowman went by whistling the Invocaing tribute to this organization which tion to the Holy Spirit which they sang at the mission; and I felt bet-ter." Catholic men are not accustomed to whistle their church hymns along the streets or elsewhere; but offer a national co-operation of the they may be seen, not singly, but by civic, social and moral agencies of they may be seen, not singly, but by scores and hundreds, before the dawn has yet broken, pouring through the open portals of some great city church where a mission is they may receive their Lord in His Eucharistic feast before they approach their daily labors.

The fact is undeniable. But how explain the obvious contrast between United States during the present Protestant and Catholic churches? This puzzled the learned meeting, snugly gathered in its cozy library. It's the discipline," some one sugested. "It's enforced confession." It's catching the children." But what compulsion can the Church exercise over the free, intelligent, wide awake American workingman have dedicated their lives, their forto make him accept her discipline?
Why should he sacrifice his Saturday complish this the American Republic evening as well as his Sunday morning to attend to the welfare of his soul by confessing his sins in anticipation of the Holy Communion on the morrow? As for the children it the chief obstacle at the beginning the morrow? As for the children it the chief obstacle at the beginning is one thing to "catch" them, and of the War was to overcome this quite another to hold them, when traditional aloofness in world affairs. The mystery has only been made 'divided into little circles of interest.

the Catholic Church not merely the Catholic of Christian of Pontiffs, to the days to Christian of Christian o of Bethlehem, in the workshop of opinion of mankind.'
Nazareth, beneath the Cross on Cal"In the world today the strongest vary she has learned to make her own the poor and lowly of the earth. own the poor and lowly of the earth. ism must come from the Church of In Christ, Himself, the Carpenter of the ages. The Catholic Church cancan be found with her alone. At her altars all are equally welcome, and all are embraced by her with the same motherly affection that is fondest towards the lowliest and the weakest. Her churches are not Church. Parochial, diozesan and with us.

The Church has done much for the sources. The Church has done much for the workingman, but there is doubtless much more that as Catholics we can States has an opportunity for doing and must do for him. At no time nationwide work. sation of all women labor has everywhere been extremely difficult, and,
unfortunately, radicalism often
played a dominant part where such
correctly and toller occupies at present, in
played a dominant part where such
correctly and toller occupies at present, in
the excessive demand for his
the clergy to the people, the Governcorrectly and toller occupies at present, in
the excessive demand for his
the clergy to the people, the Governlabor, will soon crumble away from beneath his feet when our troops return to resume their former peace- all its agencies in carrying the War to ful occupations. Now, therefore, is lead the way.-America.

ACTS OF HEROISM AT SOUTH AMBOY

Among the hundreds of men and women who came to the assistance of the unfortunate victims of the muni-tion's plant explosion near South are to be congratulated on the establishment of a course of lectures on American citizenship, its privileges Amboy Oct. 5th, none rendered more heroic service than Father Quinn of St. Mary's Church of that city. He was one of the most insistent and the vote is, what it can do, should revisitent workers on the serve of do, and cannot do are topics to be persistent workers on the scene of the disaster.

ices. He immediately left the data and ran to the scene, and wherever possible administered the last rites but why cannot a similar course be arranged for men, not only in New left throughout the country? danger of losing his life the Chief of

rescue work was done in the hospital at the works. The service rendered there had all the thrills and dangers of field hospital work under fire at the front. Shells were burging.

tongues of flame flared every few keenly responsive to the action of minutes. and the groans of the the citizen at the polls, and a poorments. Germany, for instance, wor- \$6,000 has been granted a Presbyterthe horror the electric lights gave out four times and left the relief workers and their patients in dark ness. Again and again, as the building would rock upon its foundations, the nurses were urged to leave the place, but they stayed at their posts until the terrific explosion at 11 p.m. Then, when the structure was evi doomed, they brought out their patients and repaired to South Amboy.-The Echo.

CHURCH ESSENTIAL

TO NEW THEORIES OF WORLD POLITICS

CARDINAL GIBBONS WRITES INTRODUC-TION TO HANDBOOK OF NATIONAL WAR COUNCIL

Washington, D. C., Sept. 24, 1918,-But one night, just after cil, just issued, His Eminence Cardi-runken men had passed, a nal Gibbons pays the following glowwas created to serve as best it might the co-ordination of Catholic activities to afford means for a systematic study of national problems, and to the Church in the present emerg-

The Cardinal says : This Hand Book is written primbeing held. Many come fasting that help may receive their Lord in His brief outline the causes which brought the National Catholic War Council into being and the problems which face the Catholic Church of the War.

To make the world safe for Dem ocracy, to establish peace in the world upon the tested foundations of political liberty, to champion the rights of manhood — such, in the words of President Wilson, is the which the American people, has had to sacrifice a principle upon which its policies have almost always 'The world is no longer,' he has said, more insoluble for the Protestant The world no longer consists of mind. But there is a solution. And it in a common life and interest, such

What disturbs the life of the world is the concern of the whole world, and it is our duty to lend the of Christ and His Apostles, but that full force of this nation, moral and she is the only Church that has preserved intact every word of His teaching and every institution of His Divine love for man. At the stable

Nazareth, she has beheld the dignity of labor. The fullness of His spirit, nation. The Catholic Church posteachings and His Sacraments sesses spiritual and moral resources which are at the command of the nation in every great crisis. The message to the nation to forget local boundaries and provincialism is a mere "auditoriums," but temples of provincial limits must be forgotten the living Eucharistic Christ: "God in the face of the greater tasks which burden our collective religious re-No one honestly And ment expects impulse towards a per-fect and efficient co-operation with

This Hand Book has been designed to assist in this co operation.
"I recommend it most heartily to nation. Here as elsewhere the Cath-olic Church must be determined to our faithful people as a form of their

CATHOLIC WOMEN VOTERS

The Catholic women of New York do, and cannot do, are topics to be explained by men and women of ex-When the first explosion was heard perience in public life, who will Father Quinn was conducting service bring to their unique task enthusi-

There is no reason whatever to be "Testimony has been adduced which shows that in many instances the shows that in many instances the shows that in many instances the shidren were compelled to work or children, but a fixed average sum."

There had all the turnes and unargets of field hospital work under fire at mally touches the citizen most closely, is the form of government most ing nations had little place for God Canora, another centre, a short time

minutes, and the groans of the wounded filled the air. To add to the horror the electric lights gave out four times and left the relief ill-instructed or careless electorate. Too many Americans do not take
"the trouble" to vote at all, and
many who do go to the polls, know
very little of the questions at issue.
They exercise the franchise with the
intelligence attributed by Mr. Declare. They exercise the franchise with the intelligence attributed by Mr. Dooley of Archey Road to Mr. Dugan. "I protection of the Almighty; yet we voted for Charter Haitch,' says he, are not willing to give Him the full measure of service, nor make His holy will the law of our living. Inassassinated three years ago.' 'Was he?' says Dugan. 'Ah, well, he's he?' says Dugan. 'Ah, wel lived that down be this time.'

Woman has had no generous chance to show what she will do with the franchise in New York, but it is quite certain that if the new course of lectures is well attended, the mono-poly of wisdom will not be with the male voter. The women will have learned, what too many men do not even suspect, that the vote is by no neans a right, but wholly a privilege and a privilege which carries with it a heavy responsibility. For the resultant difference between a vote carelessly cast and a vote conscient. iously cast is very often the differ-ence between a corrupt govern-ment and a government of, for and by the people.-America.

REMEMBER THE FATE OF THE FALLEN

SERMON BY ARCHBISHOP GLENNON

The Introit of the Mass today is from the Prophet Daniel, who re-counts before the Lord the trials of his people, saying as follows :

"All that Thou hast done to us. O Lord, Thou hast done in true judgment; because we have sinned against Thee, and we have not beyed Thy commandments.

Many and great were the tribulathe Jewish people sufferedcaptivity, exile, slaughter, their holy places desecrated by the invading army, and their cities destroyed. How far these trials may have come from Almighty God directly we may not know; but we know that all of them came by His permission; and the Prophet Daniel says, "All that Thou hast done to us was according to true judgment, and because of our sins.

The history of Israel is to great extent the history of the world. Israel was but a small nation—a special favored nation—the nation of election, and of promise and yet that Israel, because of its sins, was being constantly rebuked and punished by the Almighty, who made that nation His own. The other nations of antiquity, so favored, perhaps more sinful, have the same record of trial, conquest and death.

It would be wrong to say that all the trials the world suffers are to be attributed to Almighty God-it would be incompatible with His mercy and goodness to think that all the world's sorrows are His causing. On the other hand, since He is omnipotent, these world sorrows and trials must e by His permission and so, at least indirectly, the outcome of His judg-Even this, however, is subject to the criticism of many, who cannot think that even indirectly the God of love should permit the world to be charged with hatred-that a Father should bring trials and sorrows to so many of His children. And difficult, indeed, it would be to reconcile these ideas if taken by themselves alone. The Prophet are done to us in true judgment. Why? Because we have sinned against Thee and we have not obeyed

be taken into account-a merciful God—His judgments bringing or permitting tribulations to humanity, and a humanity that has brought these tribulations on through their sins and disobedience.

Perhaps as never before in the history of the world has humanity suffered and tribulations been poured out upon it, as in these latest years, when the volume of hatred and passion rise mountain high, when the holy places are desecrated and destroyed, and when humanity itself is only about 1,000 Ruthenian children bleeding to death and dragging down with bleeding hands all the works grasp the significance of this state and ways of civilization, which it had so laboriously struggled to create.

There were those, and are those, who, urged on by their personal losses or the loss of those dear to them, contend in their bitterness that God, if the author of this, is not merciful—nay, not even just: and in arguing in a limited, local and personal way, it would appear as it missionary Society of the Presbyter there were some foundation for their ian Church in Canada says: "Out there were some foundation for their bitterness. But it is only in that sically just then it follows that the during these later days were greater than ever before. This is a hard verdict to render

on the nations of the earth.

And yet an impartial survey of the

ments. Germany, for instance, wor-shipped power, France pleasure, Engdeed, in this regard the times have produced a paradox, namely, the deepest devotion to the State and its cause, coupled with an open betrayal of faith and of the higher and holier things allied thereto. For instance, I heard a party the other day proclaim in blasphemous terms the penalties that should be inflicted on the one who showed disrespect for the Presideut of the United States. Now a reversal of his position would be classified as altogether in-advisable, namely, that the blas-phemer of God should be by the Government punished as an enemy of his country and consigned to prison or banishment.

To those who look on war as a punishment—the outcome of sin and the violation of the commandments of God—there shall be, I hope, the consolation that the end of the War will bring us closer to the love and the commandments of God; that the victory for which we are praying, and which it appears soon shall be here, a victory for law, human and divine, and that we who wait and pray shall find, when peace has come, that it is going to be the peace of God. Let us remember the fate of the fallen. Over forty years ago they emerging from the Franco-Prussian War were the victors, re turning home with the booty and spoils of war. They started their career of pride, their greed of gold, their love of extending power. God was not in their reckoning. Him did they rely, but upon the war-like spirit of the nation and the cannon and sword that they fash-ioned to carve their way to greater victory. And now their high-blown pride has broken. They have gone down to defeat and despair. Has our victory of today such possibili-ties for us; or may we not learn from the fallen the lesson that ever in victory God above is great, eter nity alone is lasting, and nations rise or fall as they cling to His laws or forget His admonitions.-Church Progress.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH EXTENSION SOCIETY OF CANADA

SCHOOLS WANTED

In last week's issue we put before our readers the urgent need of Cath-olic schools and teachers among the new comers to Canada.

To anyone who has just given the subject even a cursory study, it is evident that we are about to lose thousands upon thousands of Catholic children who have a right in justice and charity to the blessings of the Catholic Church. In fact, we have already lost a very large num-ber from the families of the strangers within our gates.

Schools and teachers in the num ber demanded by the situation can be supplied adequately only by the systematized self sacrifice of Catholic congregations in well organized sections of Canada. A few examples will suffice to con

vince you of the crying need for Cath olic educational facilities in the West. In a western diocese where Catholic voluntary contributions of t ny commandments.

So that this third element has to be taken into account—a merciful being by law established—soome thouseleddent being by law established by law esta schools to the detriment of their C. J. M., Kinkora, P. E. I..... faith and religious practices. The lack of priests accentuates the evil. A bishop, in the city referred to, told the representative of the Extension Society that of about 9,000 Catholic children of school age only 400 have the blessings of Catholic schools.

ment when we bear in mind that during the past year the Ruthenian priests administered Baptism to nearly 10,000 infants.

need of immediate action to staunch the spiritual death flow.

Under the circumstances, it is not to be wondered at, that the Women's bitterness. But it is only in that limited and personal way. They are forgetful that in great trials the in as far as the extension of the work forgetful that in great trials the in-nocent suffers with the guilty, and that punishment for the sins of a The only limit is money to take adto leave. After objecting vigorously he was practically forced into the Chief's car. When the party reached Chesquake the priest jumped out and ran back to the burning buildings.

lieve that it would be superfluous, and every reason to think that, if party politics were rigidly excluded, it would be a great help towards losses and sufferings of today are building up a wall of defense for every community in which it might conclude that herculean efforts were being made to save the priceless souls sins of today and yesterday, the dis-obedience of individuals and nations during these later days were greater blooded apathy has possession of the majority and local and diocesan paralysis has in most cases frozen the charitable currents of their souls.

And yet an impartial survey of the last forty years of history will, I think, reveal the fact that the lead with a Presbyterian school for girls

ian school. And so the story goes land ease, and Italy paganism; while in our category was a blend of them all. And even to-day, though the Saskatchewan and Alberta. 2550 Dealing with the Catholic foreignment of the Saskatchewan and Alberta.

you are dealing with a people eager to acquire the means of progress in Canada. They are fond of learning and do all in their power to give their children an education. If the Catholic Church does not supply the want, so much the worse for the Catholic Church: sectarian and nonsectarian schools will be filled, and are filled, with the foreign children seeking education.
It is a huge mistake for the Cath-

olic Church in Canada to close their eyes to the future in regard to Catholic Ruthenians. The young Ruthen ian today educated outside the guar dianship of the Catholic Church will be to-morrow the leader in Western Canada. If we continue to lose him, as we are losing him to-day, tomorrow will be too late to reclaim him when he is a leader in the commercial and professional and political life of the Dominion.

Now is the time and now is the our to save the situation. In God's Name let us rise from sleep and with wide open eyes behold our opportunities and grasp them; yes, grasp them at least—at least—with the same eagerness as the Presbyterian Mission Society!

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

Contributions through this office should be addressed : Extension, CATHOLIC RECORD OFFICE,

London, Ont. DONATIONS Previously acknowledged \$861 00 G. A. N., Perth Chas. F. McIntosh, Clinton... MASS INTENTIONS A Reader of RECORD, Black. ville.....

FATHER FRASER'S CHINA MISSION FUND

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

Gratefully yours in Jesus and Mary, I propose the following burses for

subscription: 1. Sacred Heart Burse.

Blessed Sacrament Burse. Holy Name of Jesus Burse. Queen of Apostles Burse.

Immaculate Conception Burse. Comforter of the Afflicted Burse. St. Francis Xavier Burse.

St. Anthony Burse. Holy Souls Burse. 10. Little Flower Burse.

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FIVE MINUTE SERMON written in the book of life. We

TWENTY-THIRD SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST

Fellow labourers, whose names are in the book of life. (Phil. iv. 3.)

Anything that gives us heart to do our best, my dear brethren, should be remembered and treasured. And what words could give us better encouragement than these words of the text: "Fellow-labourers, whose names are in the book of life"? They lift us from the weariness and monotony of well doing, and bid us look at the reward and glory to come: "Whose names are in the book of life."

The danger for every one is that we may give up our first fervour, grow tepid, careless even, and imperceptibly fall away. This is an everpresent danger. And where would all this end? Does not the ava-lanche gather force and velocity as it descends, carrying everything be-fore it in its headlong sweep, and yet it may have been started merely by a traveller's unwary footstep? We, too, are so prone to evil, the fall is so natural, but where shall we stay if we once begin to disgard even small sins, and commit them deliber ately and habitually? Oh, they are only venial! What danger lurks in this excuse! You will believe St. Paul describing some of his own converts who had grown careless: "For many walk, of whom I have told you often, and now tell you weeping that they are enemies of the cross of Christ, whose end is destruction." (Phil. iii. 18, 19.) And how did they become thus deprayed? They lost their first fervour; they

neglected to look up and press on; "they minded earthly things." (Ibid) And lest we fall away too, let us remember with whom we are fellow-labourers, and let us learn from them how to push on to heaven. We are fellow labourers with the Saints of God, with that chosen band of disciples and Apostles, fellow-labourers with St. Paul himself. We are called by the same good Lord, following Him, obeying Him, strengthened with the same graces, enriched with the same Divine prom-Look at St. Paul and his companions, and mark the contrast be-

tween their lives and our own.
"One thing I do," says St. Paul, "forgetting the things that are behind, and stretching forth myself to those that are before, I press towards the mark to the prize." (Phil. iii. 1814) And to his companions he says: Let your petitions be made known to God . . . whatsoever things are true, whatsoever modest, whatsoever just, whatsoever holy, what-soever of good fame . . . think on these things . . . these do ye." (Phil. iv. 6.8)

(Phil. iv. 6.8)
Would that we could say that these words are applicable to our own lives! Are we stretching forth ourselves? are we pressing on to the prize? Can we truly call ourselves labourers for heaven? If the Judge this moment addressed us, "You claim heaven, and say your names are written in the book of life because you have been labourers; tell me your labours, show me what you have done," my dear brethren, our minds would be crowded with the remembrance of sins and shortcom ings, of negligences and selfishness, but it would be difficult indeed to find anything worthy of the name of labour that we have done well and willingly for God. "Oh," you will answer, "there are "Oh," you will answer, "there are our prayers, attendances at Mass, our confessions, our Holy Communions"—alas! that they were not more frequent!

old Law the Israelites were forbidden to offer to God anything that had a blemish, anything that was not perfect. "If it hath a blemish you shall not offer it, neither shall it be acceptable." (Lev. xxii. 20.) Then what about the blemishes on all that we have done for Godthe distractions, coldness, irregularity of our devotions, the half-heart. edness of our confessions and our Communions? And how much more ought we to have done for God if we had only been zealous, if we had only spent as many hours lab. ouring for heaven as we have spent days for the things of this world. We must not disgrace our fellow-

But, in spite of all, we are allowed. thank God, to claim fellowship in the labours of One far greater than St. Paul and all the Saints—the "fellowship of the sufferings" of Christ. (Phil. iii. 10.) There is our hope indeed! Our poor endeavours and sufferings are sanctified by the labours and sufferings of our Redeem-er. Ours receive a value from His, if we do them and suffer them for His sake, for the love of Him. He invites us, "Come to Me, all ye that labour and are burdened." (Matt. xi.

from this world are the ways of our Heavenly Father! Here there is The names of Galvani, Ampere,

Almighty God, and our names are ments.

abour for a short time, and then the good God makes His bur-den light, and gives us strength to bear it. Quickly this fleeting life is over, and then we know what is to be repaid by the faithful Master, to

be the heirs of God in the everlasting kingdom of His love. Remembrance of the text puts anxiety to flight, dispels the tedium and weariness of life, prevents carelessness, gives us heart to do our best, makes us long to be worthy of our fellow labourers, and glorify God for the promise that our "names are written in the book of life."

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH

AND THE MODERN WORLD (By Rev. Dr. Vance. C. F., author of "Reality

Having been asked to write a few articles for your Canadian press, I have to confess sadly that I do not know Canada. Canadian friends among your army Chaplains and and University Professors bave told me much; but there lies a whole world—the world of experience—between hearing and seeing. I cannot therefore discuss with you any great Canadian problem. My appreciation and regard for the leaders of the Church in Canada is well-nigh unbounded, and I look to the Church to prove herself in your midst a great, living, organizing institution. Might it not therefore be profitable for us to think of the great interests of the Modern World, and to see what we are doing both to meet and to lead them?

Wherever we find a good move-ment, whether it be for the growth or acquisition of knowledge, for the combating of evil or diffusion of good we Catholics should be in the van. Only as leaders do we fulfil our rightful and God given destiny. Our duty both as men and Catholics is clear. We must lead men, by every interest and by every possible good move-ment, we must capture and lead everything in the cause of Christ.

Long ago our forefathers led men y knowledge and research, by love of things beautiful, by devotion to things good, along the paths of Cath-olic truth and virtue. In the modern We need to recapture the spirit, the courage, the grand enthusiasm of the thirteenth century, when the Church was found in the van of every investigation. dominated the world, and laid a Christian foundation to every edifice

knowledge.

THE MODERN PASSION FOR SCIENCE

and discoveries of the fourteenth and true?—as an indefeasible asset of fifteenth century professors at the the Catholic Church. Catholic University at Paris, and, like all men of vision, they looked to mighty future developments. Those thirteenth century, was now approached with a new enthusiasm, new tools and new methods. The tendency asserted itself slowly. Gradually the pursuit of science became a passion in the modern world. Observation was replaced by experiment, and the whole learned world set out to hunt for facts. Discoveries were recorded, victories achieved. Old ideas vanished, and a new world opened up, majestic, solemn and al-

The sciences of Chemistry, Astrone do them and suffer them for sake, for the love of Him. He tes us, "Come to Me, all ye that ur and are burdened." (Matt. xi. Come to Him, be united to their credit. They have moved from 28.) Come to Him, be united to Him in thought, and aim, and love, then the sufferings and labours of this life are magnified before the eyes of God, because they are united to the labours and sufferings of Christ. There would be no begrudging, loitering, refusing then, but we should press forward, anxious and keen, in the service of our Master.

And the reward! How different from this world are the ways of our

A SUPPLEMENT TO PHILOSOPHY

It may be said with great truth duty, that of guarding the integrity of Christ's revelation, and of propa-gating the gospel truth. Needless to say we agree heartily. But the Church has always been keenly interested in philosophy, and has insisted, even in the dark moments of persecution, that her priests should be thoroughly instructed in the leading branches of philosophic science. In her wisdom, she has seen that a sound course of philosophy is essential if her priests are to grasp the theology which is their professional equipment. One result tends to follow. The world disregards philosophy unless it appears in the alluring dress of literature. Philosophy, once the mistress of the sciences, has fallen on evil days. Science is forever in the ascendant and promises a long career of victory before reaching its zenith. Our priests know their philosophy at least moderately and often very well. They are less well acquainted with the return leaders of Them. with the natural sciences. The professional and educated men of our day know these sciences at least moderately and often very well. They know little of philosophy and as a rule care less. Our priests speak and think in the language of philosophy. The world, in its thoughtful representatives, speaks and thinks in the language of science One might as well be a French padre of a Russian regiment, or a Polish padre in an Italian village, as a Catholic priest addressing the non-Catholic modern world. We have all heard of the whale and the elephant that endeavoured in vain to "get at" one another. They moved in different elements. The parable is not without possible applications. . . We spoke of the thirteenth century

as a time of great men and greater progress. It is the age of the first real Universities, with charters that came from Rome, the fount of academic honor, the home of learning. It is also the age of mighty change For the second time — the Renais sance of later days was but a period of effervescence in comparison—the thought of the West took fire in contact with the wisdom of Greece. The newly founded Universities and the old centers of monastic learning were ablaze with the philosophy of Greece. The world of that day took tant movement—great leaders found great disciples, and inaugurated great movements. The world defers instinctively to all personalities who combine enthusiasm for some noble more reveal. The greater and more cause with a wholesome restraint. far-seeing men saw, as great men In the thirteenth century the Church will, that the movement must be captured and led by those who clung fast to the teaching of Christ. The of policy or enterprise whether of Church or State. Today we no longer dominate the world. The Christian principles are often disregarded, sometimes "superseded." study, many disputes and great descriptions. How have we managed to get "out bates, has ever since been regarded of the many reasons that might thands of those who would break a well be given, we propose to speak of lance in the Christian cause. The one and one only—the pursuit of philosophy was not Catholic, nor philosophy was not Catholic, nor Arabic, nor Greek, nor pagan, nor Mohammedan. It was the reasoned synthesis of human knowledge and The wide-spread anarchic movement against the Church in the sixteenth century coincided with the appearance of Modern Science. Not that the leaders were all in the other than the sixteenth century coincided with the fact many coincided with the proved a great menace, as it actually did in the teachings of Siger of appearance of Modern Science. Not that the leaders were all in the other than thousands. It might have proved a great menace, as it actually did in the teachings of Siger of appearance of Modern Science. camp; by no means. The leaders secured it by their whole hearted were for the most part devout Catho devotion to truth — what mattered lics. They traded with the thoughts the origin of truth provided it were

HOW MEN MAY BE CONVINCED

The last centuries, and more espedevelopments came speedily. Before the modern era, the sciences of Theology, Philosophy, Canon Law, sciences. The enthusiasm of men Theology, Philosophy, Canon Law, sciences. The enthusiasm of men Literature had led the appeal to the men of education. Now the interest do they discuss matter and form, of men tended to swing towards the knowledge of Nature. The science that had been sought and loved in its ruder elements by the Egyptians and Greeks, by Roger Bacon, Albertus sciences are in the ascendant. Printed the science and secondant of the science are in the ascendant. Mognus, Thomas Aquinas and the ciples are no longer their passion, but other distinguished scholars of the facts. And we? We have made our bow to the sciences, taught chem istry and physics in our schools, and added chapters on induction to our books of logic. But we have never captured and dominated the scientific movement. Individual Catho lics have become leaders. Their a Church we have not thrown ourselves into the study of the natural sciences, as our thirteenth century forefathers flung themselves into the study of philosophy. Whence the rationalism and materialism of our day, and the widening breach between the Catholic Church and the Modern World. All the same phenomena might have occurred had we not grasped our opportunity in the thirteenth century. Disaster was then averted by great leaders, who were often enough men of great sanctity. Can disaster be averted

It is my profound conviction that the disaster can be averted and even turned into a signal triumph. Beginnings have been made at our Catholic Universities. But we need to face the issues in all its breadth Heavenly Father! Here there is labour and perhaps merely a bare living wage. The labour grows heavier as the years go on, and the wages oftentimes less. For most men and women no chance of saving, and thus securing comfort in sickness and old age.

On the other hand, we labour for Almighty God, and our names are enthusiasm for the natural sciences. What matter the origin of this dis-

HE MUST OPERAT



MME. F. GAREAU

153 Papineau Ave., Montreal. "For three years, I suffered great pain in the lower part of my body, with swelling or bloating. I saw a specialist, who carefully examined me and gave me several tonics to take, which did not help me. Then he told me I must undergo an operation. This, I refused to permit

I heard about 'Fruit a-tives' and the wonderful results it was giving because this medicine is made from fruit juices, so decided to try it.

The first box gave great relief; and I continued the treatment, taking six boxes more. Now, my health is excellent - I am free of pain and swelling - and I give 'Fruit-a-tives' my warmest thanks"

MHR. F. GAREAU. 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or seat by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

covery or that theory? Truth is truth the whole world over. We need to teach the sciences systematically and thoroughly in our schools. They have been taught indeed; but has the teaching been as a rule either systematic or thorough? I challenge no one but I have grave doubts. We need to give full and reliable courses of Chemistry, Physics, Biology, and Physiology to our students who are to be ordained priests. About existing courses I ask no indiscreet questions.

LEADERSHIP NEEDED

Let our enthusiasm be real, our conviction deep. There is a breach between the Catholic Church and the modern world. We have lost far more men and women since the Reformation than we lost at the time of the great anarchy itself. to go on thus losing, forever losing We gain converts by thousands, but what of the unconverted millions What of the rationalistic, anti-Chris tian movements in Catholic European countries? What percentage of the world's great centres of learning are Catholic? What percentage of the world's great leaders of thought and action are Catholics? The answers to these questions leave room for little enough complacency. No: there is a terrible breach beenthusiasm. They will yield to the fact of our enthusiasm, if it be only sufficiently apparent. In this way am deeply convinced that the gulf between the Church and the modern intellectual world can be bridged. But the planks of the bridge must be Chemistry, Physics, Biology and Physiology.

Why bother about the intellecwhy bother about the intellec-tual world?" I imagine someone may say. Why? Simply because the intellectual world rules and sways, makes and mars the ideas and convictions of so many millions of Is it good to neglect the wellnames remain and will remain. As heads when seeking to purify the waters?

A SLOW CURE

The healing of the deaf and dumb man is remarkable among the mirman is remarkable among the acles of Christ from the gradual way acles of Christ went about it. in which Christ went about it.
Whenever on most occasions He sought to work a cure He simply pronounced a word and the cure was affected. Even when He raised the dead to life, as in the case of Lazarus, He merely called out and without more ado the grave gave up its tenant. The power which Christ possessed of working miracles was one testimony He used to prove that He was God. For when the Jews doubted His claim and asked for evidence that He came down from heaven Christ pointed to His works. He seemed to say to them; you be-lieve that God alone is the master of life and death and that He alone can give life, or when it is taken away restore it. Into the jaws of death I throw my challenge, and when I speak the dead come forth from the tomb. He was appealing to their faith, when He worked His

iracles but His appeal was in vain as they were blinded by their pride and were not converted. The same is happening in the world today. Christ appeals to the world through His Church whose continued exist ence is the greatest of miracles. Despite the opposition which it has been and is forced to encounter on all sides, it does not perish from the face of the earth. If it were a mere human institution it would have been crushed centuries ago. When we who are members of the Church see how wondrous is her endurance we cannot realize how men outside should not recognize that it is Christ's own foundation. The same difficulty as when Christ lived; they see the miracle and are not convinced or won over because some human interest blinds the soul.

In healing the deaf and dumb man of the gospel Christ moves slowly. He touches the lips; He touches the ears and then groans as if it were more than an ordin-ary cure and exacted more than an ordinary effort on His part. Yet to us it seems as if this were an easy cure compared with raising the dead to life. Christ works slowly here to impress on our mind a weighty lesson. Recall that it was the tongue and the ear that were affected. Now in all of Christ's cures there is a spiritual meaning. When He gives sight to the blind, we are asked to believe that He will give spiritual light to the soul that is dark with sin. So the curing of the deaf and dumb man by so slow a process teaches us that it is almost as easy to raise to life one dead as cure sins of speech and hearing. If we look into our life we shall no doubt discover that most of our offenses against God proceed from an unbridled tengue or sinfully curious ear. If we refrained from filthy speech, from profanity, from cursing, from uncharitable talk; and if we discouraged others from the same by refusing to listen to such conversa-tions, more than three-fourths of our sins never would be committed. Christ knew this, and forseeing our neglect in this matter He went slowly about this cure first to teach us the difficulty of the task, and then to warn us that even though slow we must overcome such sins if we wish Christ to remain with us.—The Guardian.

ROSARY MONTH

All through Rosary month let us offer our Rosary daily for the Church's needs. "Ob, the unfathomable sweetness of this mystery of prayer!" cries Father Faber. One of the ends for which we came into the world was to make intercession. One of the things that God is waiting for us to do now is intercession. Yet how much time do we habitually spend in the delightful exercise of this great privilege?"

MACAULAY

(In a Speech to the British Parliament, in 1845) "Two hundred and eighty five years has this Church (The Anglican) been at work. What could have been done for it in the way of authority, privileges, endowments, which has not been done? . . . And what have we to show for all the lavish expenditure? What, but the most zealous Roman Catholic tween the Church and the modern world. The world pursues its enthu
On the great solid mass of the siasm, sometimes real and sometimes | Roman Catholic population you have fictitious, for the natural sciences. It is convinced, quite wrongly, that we Catholics are in the opposition. Not by apologetic, and not by hographies of individuals, who were If I were a Roman Catholic I could

both Catholics and scientists, shall seasily account for the phenomenon. If I were a Roman Catholic I should that we really care for the study of science. We can convince men only that the mighty hand and the outstretched mighty hand and the outstretched by the direct means of showing and vindicating our real devotion and the promise, in defense of the unarm had been put forth according to

The Strain of Overwork

Your work is heavy, and sore, tired muscles are a common occurrence. Each time your back aches you blame at on your work, and just there the danger lies—for that pain in the back may not be from strain, as you sup-pose, but the forewarner of Kidney or Bladder trouble.

For your own interest, it is best to

For your own interest, it is best to be particular and sure, as Kidney troubles inevitably pull you down and destroy your earning power.

Take note of these symptoms. Do you get dizzy and have repeated headaches, painful urination, brick dust deposits, or feel drowsy and, generally, good for nothing? If so, it is your kidneys that are bothering you—not work—and Gin Pills are necessary.

No person can work properly when No person can work properly when they feel sick, tired and dizzy all the they feel sick, tired and dizzy all the time. The more they try, the more energy they use up; and this only tends to aggravate their condition, as the kidneys are already tired out with their endeavors to relieve their con-

gested state and perform their func-tion properly.

The kidneys are d licate and vital organs; once they become affected through any cause—you suffer until the congestion is relieved and the cause remedied.

Don't let your system become units and the cause remedied.

down. A box or two of Gin Fills will relieve those kidney complaints and restore your old-time health and strength.

Your health is priceless. Don't risk

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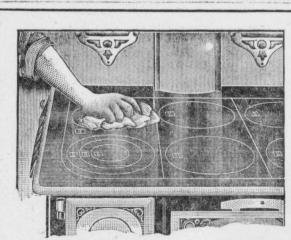
Glossy, Fashionable Black Fox

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The burnished steel-like surface of the top of the Kootenay Range needs no polishing. The dusting off or wiping with the stove cloth which always follows the dishwashing, and is done in a minute, will keep the Kootenay Range bright and shiny all the time. That is the only "polishing" it will ever need.

No dirty blacking-no cooling down of the range -no back breaking toil-no soiling of the hands.

And the Kootenay nickel-plated oven is just as easy to clean as the outside of the range. On its smooth, bright surfaces unbroken by rivets or bolts sanitary as the inside of your bake pans—there is no hiding place for dirt or grease.

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"Service in the Kitchen," Booklet Free This is only one of many features of the Kootenay Range described in a beautiful little booklet, "Service in the Kitchen," which will be mailed free on request. It tells all a woman wants to know about a range before she buys it.

McClary's Kootenay Range

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Edmonton Saskatoon

CHATS WITH YOUNG MEN

A LITTLE HELP

There's help in seeming cheerful When a body's feeling blue, In looking calm and pleasant If there's nothing else to do If other folks are wearing, And things are all awry, Don't vex yourself with caring 'Twill be better by and by.

There's help in keeping tally Of our host of happy days, There's never one that dawneth, But it bringeth cause to praise The Love that ever watcheth The Friend that's ever near. So, though one tryst with sorrow,

One needs must dwell with cheer, When troubles march to meet you, Salute them at the door, Extend both hands to greet them,

Their worst will soon be o'er, Beat down their stormy bugles With your own rejoicing drums, And, nailed in loftly courage, Accept whatever comes.

STENOGRAPHY PAYS

MARGARET E. SANGSTER

Stenography is a stepping stone to success—if the stenographer makes it so. The chance to be something better rests with him. Unless he be human, and possesses the desire to rise, he will remain as much of a machine as the typewriter he oper-

Few people in any line of work ever get anywhere unless ambitious. A stenographer is no exception to the rule. But stenography offers more opportunities to advance than m iny other lines, because the stenographer is in a position to become intimately associated with the business of his employer,

If he is a good stenographer he can be good in more important things. If he keeps his eyes and ears open, picking up here and there a detail toat will relieve the boss of some of his many worries, the bos will not be long in seeing it. And if s continues to help thus, showing that he has an alert mind as well as a nimble finger, it won't be long before the boss will be helping him

The best illustration of the fact that stenographers can pound their way to bigger positions if they hit the right keys is the long list of stenographers who have done so. Catholic Columbia

A TRUE GENTLEMAN

We never grow tired of stories about Washington, especially when they are as good as this one. After the battle of Monmouth, the Ameri can army was encamped on the farm of a certain John Vance. Washington, with his staff, was quartered in the farm house. A daughter of the farmer was seriously ill in an upper room. As soon as Washington heard this he gave orders that no guns should be fired or drums beat near the house. During supper he set the example of caution to his officers by conversing in an undertone, retiring as soon as the meal was finished to his own chamber, which adjoined the dining room

After he had gone, however, the spirits of the young men rose, and, forgetting their orders, they began to sing and laugh uproariously. In the midst of the fun the general's door opened softly and Washington entered took a book from the mantel shelf and as silently returned without a word, nodding a smiling goodnight as he closed the door behind

The officers stood ashamed and rebuked not only by his consideration for the sick girl, but by his gentle courtesy of silence toward them-St. Paul Bulletin.

WANTED, LEGIBLE SIGNATURES

terheads of many a legal firm and is conspicuously printed on contracts and other important documents. In as a heading on each page of the register or printed on a card. It hangs in plain view of the counter.

telephoning and telegraphing we've simply got to be sure that every guest's name is correctly entered on our books or there's bound to be

Of course a successful hotel clerk must have a gift for deciphering bad signatures just as he must have a good memory for names and faces, but when a man we've never seen before comes in and scrawls a long wavy line on the register without a single letter plain enough to even guess at how are we going to call him by name the next minute? He may have important mail waiting for him or he may be telephoned for any minute, so our request for a legible signature arises

out of a necessity. "It's usually men of prominence who dislike being asked for a plain signature. One man who comes here often evidently gives a good deal of trouble to new corsespondents because of his bad signature. It's no uncommon thing for letters to come here intended for him, but each envelope instead of a typewritten address is pasted the man's owa signature, evidently cut from his letter. Below is the hotel address as usual. He always treats these letters as a huge joke and seems to

pride himself on writing his name so that no one could guess what it

was."

A member of a law firm on whose letterheads is printed "A legible signature is requested," says that these few words have saved his firm much trouble. Papers no longer have to be returned for resigning, as was formerly the case, because the first signature could not be read. Before this request for a legible signature this request for a legible signature was made important legal documents often had to be entirely rewritten because one of the parties refused to accept the signatures of some of the others on account of their illegibil-

A large employer of labor has made it a rule recently to have all applications for work brought to him. He orders each letter folded so that the signature alone shall show. He goes over these, picks out the signatures that appeal to him and gives these applications pre-cedence over the others.

If a man doesn't know enough to sign his name so I can read it, I don't want him to work for me," he save .- Catholic Columbian

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

SHORT SKUTCH OF LIVES OF SAINTS OF THE WEEK

OCTOBER 22 .- ST. MELLO, BISHOP .-ST. HILARION, ABBOT

St. Mello is said to have been a native of Great Britain; his zeal for the faith engaged him in the sacred ministry, and God having blessed his labors with wonderful success, he was consecrated first bishop of Rouen in Normandy, which see he is said to have held forty years. He said to have held forty years. He of the old time scientists who has died in peace about the beginning of been brought into prominence by the

the fourth century.
St. Hilarion was born of heathen parents, near Gaza, and was converted while studying grammar in Alexandria. Shortly after he visited St. Antony, and, still only in his fit-teenth year, he became a solitary in the Arabian desert. A multitude of monks attracted by his sanctity, peopled the desert where he lived. In consequence of this, he fled from one country to another, seeking to escape the praise of men; but everywhere his miracles of mercy betrayed his presence. Even his last retreat at Cyprus was broken by a paralytic, who was cured by St. Hilarion, and then spread the fame of the Saint. He died with the words, "Go forth, my soul; why dost thou doubt? Nigh seventy years has thou served God, and dost thou fear death?"

About the year 361, Julian, uncle to the emperor of that name, and like his nephew an apostate, was made Count of the East. He closed the Christian churches at Antioch, and when St. Theodoret assembled the Christians in private, he was summoned before the tribunal of the Count and most inhumanly tortured. His arms and feet were fastened by ropes to pulleys, and stretched until his body appeared nearly eight feet long, and the blood streamed from his sides. 'O most wretched man," he said to his judge, "you know well that at the day of judgment the crucified God Whom you blaspheme will send you and the tyrant whom you serve to hell."
Julian trembled at this awful prophecy, but he had the Saint despatched quickly by the sword, and in a little while the judge himself was arraigned before the judgment-seat

OCTOBER 24 .- ST. MAGLOIRE, BISHOP

towards the end of the fifth century. When he and his cousin St. Sampson and the came of an age to choose their scientific evolution did not take "Kindly favour us with a legible way in life, Sampson retired place until Abbe Hauy took up the signature," is an appeal now often into a monastery, and Mag-encountered. It appears on the let-loire returned home, where he lived deserves a place of honor among the in the practice of virtue. Amon, Sampson's father, having been cured by prayer of a dangerous disease. notels this request is sometimes used left the world, and with his entire family consecrated himself to God. Magloire was so affected at this that, gs in plain view of the counter. with his father, mother, and two room clerk in one of the big brothers, he resolved to fly the world, hotels declares that the task of deci-phering signatures has reached a poor and the Church. Magloire and crisis.

"It has got to the point where we couldn't bluff on names any looger," he said. In these days of constant when said. In these days of constant when said. When Sampson was consecrated themselves to couldn't bluff on names any looger," which he presided. When Sampson was consecrated themselves to couldn't bluff on names any looger," when said. In these days of constant the bouse over which he presided. When Sampson was consecrated themselves to couldn't bluff on names any looger," his father attached themselves to couldn't bluff on names any looger," his father attached themselves to couldn't bluff on names any looger," which he presided. When Sampson was consecrated the study of anatomy than anywhere else in Europe. We have heard much of Papal opposition to anatomical study, but when Vesalius, the boundary was consecrated the study of anatomy than anywhere else in Europe. We have heard much of Papal opposition to anatomical study, but when Vesalius, the boundary was consecrated the study of anatomy than anywhere else in Europe. in his apostolical labors in Armorica, or Brittany, and at his death he sucsome time after into the isle of Jer died about the year 575.

> OCTOBER 26. - ST. EVARISTUS, POPE AND MARTYR

St. Evaristus succeeded St. Anafirst divided Rome into several titles or parishes, assigning a priest to each; he also appointed seven deacons to attend the bishop. He conferred holy orders thrice in the month of December, when the cerement month of December, when the cerement and to state that "in reading that their faces, like the face of the Florentine poet returning from hell," by some ascribed to him, because he Germany became presminent.

OCTOBER 27 .- ST. FRUMENTIUS.

BISHOP St. Frumentius was yet a child when his uncle, Meropius of Tyre, took him and his brother Edesius on a voyage to Ethiopia. In the course of their voyage the vessel touched at a certain port, and the barbarians of that country put the crew and all the passengers to the sword, except the two children. They were carried to the king, at Axuma, who, charmed with the wit and sprightliness of the two boys, took special care of their education; and, not long after made Edesius his cup bearer, and Frumentias, who was the elder, his treas-urer and secretary of state: on his death-bed he thanked them for their services, and in recompense gave them their liberty. After his death the queen begged them to remain at court, and assist her in the government of the state until the young king came of age. Edesius went back to Tyre, but St. Athanasius ordained Frumentius Bishop of the Ethiopians, and vested with this sacred character he gained great num-bers to the Faith, and continued to feed and detend bis flock till it pleased the Supreme Pastor to recompense his fidelity and labors.

A CONVERT SCIENTIST AND HIS WORK

James J. Walsh, M. D., Ph. D., in the October Catholic World

The development of the history of science in recent years shows us how many men there were in the olden time "who," to use Professor Saints bury's words descriptive of the old scholastic philosophers, "whatever they could not do, could think." One modern historical movement is Nico-

las Stensen, the Dane.
The most brilliant scientific thinker of his time, he was one of those wonderful men who are able to take the step across the boundaries of the known into the domain of the unknown, and to trace a pathway there for other men to follow. Only a genius is ever such a pioneer. An immense new field of knowledge opened up to him in the science of geology of which he was the founder, yet he never permitted speculation to lure him from the solid ground of actual observation and absolutely necessary conclusions from such observation. Whenever he touched a subject he illuminated it. His work on the heart illustrates this very well. When he first dared to announce that this organ, to which all the world had been referring their well who are not with their west and the second of the men who believe that those who are not with the second of the men who had been referring their west and the second of the men who believe that those who are not with their emotions and their feelings and their profounder knowledge, was just a muscle pump and nothing more, a storm of indignation broke over him. But he stood unmoved in the midst of it and calmly went on with his

In every department of science the same calm force of intellect was noteworthy. While laying the foundation of geology in his "Prodromus" he discovered two most important principles of crystallography: the striking peculiarity of light refraction that distinguishes the crystal from amorphous substances such as glass, and that fundamental law of crystal-lography, the constancy of interfacial angles. The experimental verifica-tion of this law was delayed for nearly a century and a half until the invention of the reflecting goniometer in 1805, yet clearly Stensen not only grasped the principle of the law but he succeeded in obtaining, with the crude instruments at his command, an experimental verification of it. He even solved the mys. and don't you forget it!

Father Duffy is but t St. Magloire was born in Brittany bowards the end of the fifth century.

When he and his cousin St. Sampson

The the so-called "phantom crys. type of the Catholic chaplain at tals," and blazed the way for the development of the new science. Its our country never be forgotten!—

> crystallographers. This intellectual genius, clear thoroughly conservative, broadly educated, of charming character, found it impossible to stay out of the Church, once he came to know her as she really was, as the result of his years of life in Italy.

As a matter of fact, Steno had his father attached themselves to could obtain there better opportuni- first months of the War came to us gone down into Italy because he ties for the study of anatomy than bishop, Magleire accompanied him the great father of anatomy, wanted in his apostolical labors in Armorica, or Brittany, and at his death he suction which he had been able to ceeded him in the Abbey of Dole and in the episcopal character. After three years he resigned his bishopric, went to Italy. There, not only did went to Italy. There, not only did being seventy years old. and retired physicians and surgeons have perinto a desert on the continent, and mission to dissect, but practically physicians and surgeons have perevery artist of the Renaissance dis sected. Some of them made many sey, where he founded and governed sected. Some of them made many a monastery of sixty monks. He hundreds of special anatomical studies. Leonardo da Vinci's sketches of these have been recently recovered and published. Stensen went to Italy because of the scientific opportunicletus in the see of Rome, in the reign of Trajan, governed the Church nine years and died in 112. The iestitution of cardinal priests is graduate scientific studies, and later, for the results of the second to the contract of the second to the contract of the second to the contract of the second to the secon ties to be enjoyed there greater than

mony was most usually performed, for holy orders were always conferred in seasons appointed for fasting and prayer. St. Evaristus was buried near St. Peter's tomb on the Varience and to state that 'in reading that their faces, like the face of the Florentine poet returning from hell, the triple things through indicate the seventeenth century which they had passed. The suffer when scientific observation was hard. ly thought of."

tion was hardly thought of" when Italy had already developed the sciences of anatomy and physiology months—heavy artillery, gas, liquid fires, aeroplane attacks—left their was when Regiomontanus had been invited there to correct the calendar. and Copernicus had made there the announcement of his great theory in the knowledge of the heavens, the Jesuit astronomers Scheiner and Cysatus had made their wonderful observations on the sun and on comets, and Father Scsatus actually discovering a curvature in the orbit the fourth year of the War, of comets, and Father Riccioli having to the front! Never will t in use even today, while his colleague and brother Jesuit, Father Grimaldi, drew up one of the first maps of the moon worthy of the

FATHER DUFFY OF THE OLD "SIXTY-NINTH

constant and severe combardment with shells and aerial bombs, he continued to circulate in and about the two aid stations and hospitals, creating an atmosphere of cheerfulness and confidence by his courageous and inspiring example. That is the testimony given by General Pershing to Father Francis P. Duffy for his devotion to the wounded and dying in Villers Fere from July 28 to July 31. It was likewise the reason for conferring on him the Distinguished Service Cross.

Breathe lightly, the breath of the angels Yet it gives but the cold outlines of the fact. "Every one, living and the fact. dead, has done gloriously," wrote a soldier boy on July 20, from France; "no one really stands out, except perhaps Father Duffy—one can't help but love him, and he's just as good a friend to us non-Catholics as he is to his own flock " (Evening Mail, September 5). How the news of the honor conferred upon Father Duffy was received in the home city of the old "Sixty ninth of New York," now the 165th Regiment, can best be judged from the following editorial tribute paid by the New York Herald

"Father Duffy, we may state, is as popular with Episcopalians, Presby-terians, Baptists, Methodists, Heb-rews, etc., as he is with the members of his own Church. He is, in fact, a shining example of the new orthodoxy, which is based on a belief in national and international decency believe that those who are not with us in this War are against us and that is all that can be said.

" One of the recent German propa gandist lies, was to the effect that Father Duffy was dead. As if it could help the cause of the Kaiser and his gang to convince New Yorkers that the Teutons had managed to put out of business a man who, while he was spoiling to be in the fighting, was able to attend to the cure of souls or handle the end of a stretcher, under fire, with all the nonchalance of a cleric taking his afternoon walk down Fifth

avenue! Well, instead of being buried under the poppies that bloom in Flanders fields Father Duffy is very much alive. He will have the right to wear the War Cross on his cassock. And we all hope that when the boys come home we shall be able to show what we think of a chaplain of whom a private of another faith said: 'Selieve me, he is some man,

Father Duffy is but the spleadid America.

FRENCH. WOUNDED IN THE FOURTH YEAR OF THE

Abbe Fslix Klein, in the October Catholic World The descriptions which are to follow belong to history already ancient; to the end of 1917 and the beginning of 1918. So rapid is march of events with us now!

overflowing with enthusiasm, eager to express himself. His mind sition to full of picturesque and varied impressions and be asked for nothing better than to tell about them. Willingly he described the emotions and spirit of the moment of departure tact with the enemy, the dizzy joy of initial successes. He confessed the amazement and pain of the first checks and the headlong retreat which followed them. He spoke of the famous Joffre's "ordre du jou when, in the battle of the Marne, the men were told to take the offensive. They stopped the enemy. They pursued him. They experienced the intoxication of a victory their battle was a decisive event in

"Scientific observa- a decision of arms that did not come,

mark upon our soldiers.
These qualities, summed up in one

expression: "To the end!" so pro-foundly different from those which and then returned to Germany to hitherto have passed as charact work it out and to dedicate his great istic of our race, were the ones m hitherto have passed as characterwork it due and to describe an great book to the Pope! Scientific obser noticeable in our combatant of the vation hardly thought of, indeed, fourth year of the War. Youthful when Galileo had made giant strides enthusiasm was no more; each man numbered the dangers run, each man took clear account of those to come

Return to the front! . . This is the almost invariable ending of the history of our wounded soldier of or comets, and Father Riccioli having to the front! Never will the herointroduced the lunar nomenclature ism required for the acceptance of
league and brother league.

> OCTOBER, MONTH OF THE ANGELS

Tread lightly, the month of the angels Is going the way of the years Speak softly, the voice of the angels Is flooding this valley of tears, And the sweet, holy runes of October We hearken, and bless their glad

And the day wears into the shadow, And God's holy rest draweth on

We hear them at midnight, the voices Rhythmic and runic, and grand,

Like the voices o'er Bethlehem's hill Proclaiming the glory at hand. angels

Seems brooding on river and lea : Sward

The birds even, move silently. This is the mouth of the angels Sweet, from the months that pre

Frayed with her beauty of colors, Earth yielding ever her mead; This, the ripe month of the harvests, field, tree, and earth too respond. Glad with their fullness of giving, Vintage and furrow, and frond

They seek no portion, no comfort; Theirs but the peace and the prayer, As grand hallelujahs are floating Out on the palpitant air, Joining the poor souls' devotion Taking their place and their stead October, the month of the angels, Also the month of the dead.

October, sweet month of the angels Is going the way of the years, Scotbing as softly she's faring Pain, and life's harsbness and tears Ransowing those in the valley; Lifting to love and to light: Souls that were thralled may go forward

Up to bright mansions tonight. -DR. JAMES HENDERS

CARDINAL NEWMAN'S PRAYER FOR A HAPPY DEATH

"O my Lord and my Savior, sup port me at the hour of my death in the strong arms of Thy Sacraments, and by the fresh fregrance of Thy consolations. Let the absolving words be said over me, and the holy oil sign and seal me, and Thy own Body be my food, and Thy Blood be mysprinkling: and let my sweet Mother Mary breathe on me, and my Angel whisper peace on me, and my glorious Saints smile upon me; that in them all and through all, I may receive the gift of perseverance, and die, as I desire to perseverance, in The Church, in live, in Thy faith, in Thy Church, in Thy service, and in Thy love." Amen.

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I HAVE NEVER FELT NEED OF RELIGION

"I have never felt the need of religion." Such was the remark made by a woman of the world when asked to turn to God after a serious bereavement and to seek her consol

ation in Him.

For the man born deaf and blind to say that he had never felt the need of human voice or light of day, of music or of art, might argue but a lack of comprehension. We might pity while we held our peace. We know full well of what it is that he has been deprived. Yet his loss earth may be his gain hereafter. itself it is insignificant compared with that far greater loss sustained by the man or woman who has "never felt the need of religion." It is a loss which only they can understand who have truly learned to know God

There is a question here of more than a mere deprivation. The malady lies far deeper. The intellect, as we know, cannot

long deny God without violence to itself. Far more reasonable would it be to deny the builders of the Rheims Cathedral, with its finely chiselled statues and its tracery in stone, than

Neither can evolution do away with the need of a personal God. Behind the laws of Solon, was the mind of Solon, and behind the plan and order of the laws of nature is the infinite wisdom and power of the Divine Lawgiver. The more we postulate evolution, the more we stand in need of admitting the Intelligence that drew the world from chaos into light and beauty in whatever potent and wonderful way this was mightily accomplished.

From God we come, to God we belong, on God we depend; and hence the need of fitly acknowledging this in our lives by the practice of religion. There is no evasion of this truth possible. All mankind has ever acknowledged it. Nor would any sane mind wish to evade it that has once tasted how sweet it is to serve God and adore Him, and to feel the bounties of His love poured out into our hearts. Far more than light to the eye, than sound to the ear, is God to the soul. Far more than the sun itself to the earth is the grace of God to the children of Has He not loved us first with

an everlasting love! What words then can describe the poverty of that soul which claimed "I have never felt the need of

Its state was long ago declared by the Apostle when he wrote: "Because thou sayest: I am rich and made wealthy, and have need of "While it remains true the

" In God we trust." No nation was ever sunk into such abysmal darkness that it no longer acknowledged the existence of God and the need of worshipping Him, however passion and ignorance may have debased this belief. Such is historic fact regarding every civilized race. And the same holds true of even the most barbarous tribes. Isolated statements of travellers that might seem to con tradict it have upon closer study and

The idea of religion and the need of religion have been the inspira-tion of the world's highest achievements. The wonders of architecture, the master paintings of the greatest artists, the poems that have been the admiration of the ages, are all dedicated to religion, conceived in the spirit of religion or bespeak in the plainest ways the need man

In two immortal lines Shakespeare highest and noblest aims in life : Let all the ends thou aim'st at

be thy country's, Thy God's, and truth's."

War. Do we possess this much meed the things this money will procan we invest it to better purpose?

Emphatically no. If the security boys need them. Let us, then, folbehind this loan is not good, then no

Determine the security boys need them the security boys need them. Let us, then, folbehind this loan is not good, then no

Determine the security boys need them the security boys need them. Let us, then, folbehind this loan is not good, then no the hind this loan is not good, then no security is good. But the great overwhelming fact is that our Country needs this money. There is no gain-saying that our armies need it. Our Navy needs it. Our fathers, sons and brothers, pouring out their life's blood cheerfully and gloriously for us, need it and beg for it. Our heroic women, mothers, daughters and refuse them now that they are far women, mothers, daughters and sisters cry out to us to lend it. Our valiant Allies need it and implore us see their wants, will you let the cry

voices calling upon us, all of us, to do our utmost to purchase this welfare war work, among them par-Fourth Issue of Bonds, all of them, ticularly the Knights of Columbus

the voice of the enemy, the oppressor of the people. He who harkens to the voice of the enemy, and turns associated in the War. Therefore, it a deaf ear to the cry of his country, is not worthy of the name of American, is not a lover of liberty, or of his country.

J. CARDINAL GIBBONS.

NATIONAL CATHOLIC WAR COUNCIL

AMERICAN BISHOPS LENDING SUPPORT TO SINGLE DRIVE

New York, Oct. 8, 1918.—Every mail brings to the headquarters of the National Catholic War Council fresh indications that the Archbishops and Bishops of the country are actively and energetically participating in the preliminary work that is essential to make the United War Work Financial Campaign s great success. When the change to a United Drive was made, conferences had already been called in many of the States and it was necessary to arrange by telegraph with many of the Bishops to take advantage of the opportunity presented by these con-ferences. The members of the hier-archy were quick to respond.

At San Francisco, Archbishop Hanna was one of the dominating figures of the conference. Arch-bishop Glennon took hold in St. Louis. Bishop Rhode, who may be said to speak for the three million Poles, in the Church, was an out-standing figure at Milwaukee. Bishop Conroy of Ogdensburg made a profound impression by the speech he delivered at Syracuse. Bishop Nilan of Hartford was the first speaker at a very remarkable gathering held at New Haven. In the South, Bishop Russell of Charleston took a prominent part in the con-ference in that city, as did Bishop Curley of St. Augustine and Bishop Allen of Mobile in the Florida and Alabama conferences, respectively.

Still more convincing, perhaps, are the pastoral letters addressed by the Bishops to their clergy urging the organization of Catholic people in the parishes for participation in the work of the United War Work's Committees in their local districts.

Cardinal Gibbons, in the course of his letter to the clergy of the Arch-

"While it remains true that there and knowest not, that thou art wretched, and miserable, and poor, and blind, and naked."

will be a merging of forces, and no mention made of Catholic, non-Catholic, or Hebrew activity, a magnifiolic, or Hebrew activity, a magnifi-cent opportunity is here presented of Conscience itself proclaims within us the need of worship and our adding glory to the Church. The nature demands it. We are made sum awarded to the National Catho-for God, as St. Augustine found in lie War Council from the full amount his own personal experience and wide to be collected is thirty millions of knowledge of the world, and find no dollars. It is highly important, real happiness until we rest in Him. therefore, that every effort be made This is the truth the great to raise our quota so that all may American nation acknowledges in its see how dear to our hearts is the cause of our liberty, justice and free-

Cardinal O'Connell of Boston in recreational and moral welfare work among the forces is becoming more urgent every day and the Catholic young men, who constitute a large percentage in every branch of the service, look to us to supply spiritual helps and safeguards to strengthen them for the mighty conflict, and to keen their souls in Godf, friendship to the strength of the service investigation, been found to be misarms.'

has expressed the sum of man's makes a direct appeal on behalf of village of Nazareth.—Catholic Sun. those at the front :

"At the nation's call hundreds of our best and brightest, the flower of hy God's, and truth's."

Patriotism and religion go hand in our homes, have gathered on foreign hand; and there is no sincere search soil, far from their cheerful homes, aftertruththatmustnotendinfinding God: in knowing Him, loving Him, uphold the nation's honor. These after truth that must notend in finding God: in knowing Him, loving Him, and serving Him.—Rev. Joseph Husslein in Our Sunday Visitor.

CARDINAL GIBBONS' APPEAL FOR FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN

Our beloved country turns to us once more with the earnest appeal to lend her \$6,000,000. The amount is enormous but every penny of it is needed, if we want to win this War. Do we possess this much

"The various societies engaged in have rendered such splendid service will any true American refuse or hesitate?

Only one voice is lifted against the purchase of these Bonds, and that is that they have won the admiration that they have we were the admiration that they have we were the admiration that they have we were the admiration that they have a different that they have a different that they have the admiration that they have the admiration that they have a different that they have the admiration that the admiration that they have the admiration that they have the is only by the most generous response to the present appeal of these or-ganizations for funds to continue and extend their magnificent welfare work that we can manifest, in a worthy manner, our appreciation for the great good they accomplish, and also in a very efficient way share in their work of supporting the Govern-ment in this struggle for a successful and victorious conclusion of the War. And should not our Catholic people be moved to wholehearted cooperation in this campaign by the thought that the present undertaking of the National Catholic War Council, if crowned with brilliant success, as it should be, will redound to the glory of the Catholic Church ?"

A MESSAGE FROM CARDINAL MERCIER

message from Cardinal Mercier Archbishop of Malines, to the Ameri can people, written in his own hand, has been brought to this country by Prof. Paul Van den Ven, Director of the Belgian Information Service in Washington, who has just returned from a visit to the Belgian front. Here is the message: "I wish I were able to express

adequately to great hearted America the great admiration I feel for the powerful assistance which she brings to our armies and for the extraordinary courage of her soldiers. I should also desire to thank them day by day for their charitable and humane assistance. This young nation, so vigorous of heart and haud, is wonderful! I wish for my own part to express to the contributors to Belgian charities my deep appreciation of their assistance. I pray that the Lord may reward them for their zealous work.

Cardinal Mercier considers America wonderful, and America has the same idea of him. He is regarded everywhere in this country as one of the most heroic figures in the War. His devotion to God and country has deeply impressed all our people, and his name will be imperishable, not alone in Belgian history, but in world history.—N. Y. News.

ITS REAL SIGNIFICANCE

While there can be little doubt that the taking of Nazareth will have an affect on the attitude of Turkey towards the German alliance, this is not the main interest attached to the event. Our interest is aroused not so much from the military signifi-cance of the occupation of Nazareth as it is by the Christian associations that hang around the little town in the Galilean hills.

When we speak the word Nazareth it brings to mind that little Jewish Maiden that dwelt within its pre-cincts. We recall the day when the Archangel of God came down from announcing the campaign, says: "At the very outset I am pleased to give to it my most hearty approval and God-speed that it may be crowned with splendid success. The need for recreational and moral welfare work among the forces is becoming more urgent every day and the Catholic little borne town and wards the Catholic little borne town and watch the Eave

world by the Incarnate Son of God, Bishop Schwebach of LaCrosse Who grew to Manhood in the little

BLIND LEADERS OF THE BLIND

How, we wonder, were such trav-

men, we must remember, are limited to a single specialty and ill informed in perhaps all other things.

Many, with a wider range of interests, are utterly ignorant of the supernatural life and the things of the spirit. Worse than this, they have been filled with the strangest misconceptions concerning God's Holy Church. Whatever information they possess has usually been acquired from writers professedly op-posed to her or equally unfamiliar

INFLUENZA RAGES IN CANADA

Thousands of Cases Reported With Many Deaths.

THOSE WHO ARE MOST SUSCEPTIBLE TO IT

"FRUIT-A-TIVES"-The Wonderful Fruit Medicine-Gives the Power To Resist This Disease.

The epidemic of Spanish Influenza which played such havoc in Europe, has reached this continent. Thousands of cases of the strange malady have appeared and many deaths are already reported; Surgeon-General Blue of the United States Public Health Service having stated that "Spanish Influenza will probably spread all over the country in six weeks".

Practically every ship which touches our shores from abroad, brings those infected with the disease.

disease.

Surgeon-General Blue urges that "the individual take all the precautions he can against contracting the disease by care and personal hygiene". Plenty of exercise should be taken; the dietshould be regulated, etc.

etc. Spanish Influenza affects most Spanish Influenza anects most severely elderly persons and others whose powers of resistance are weakened by illness, work or worry, especially those who are "run-down" or "not feeling up to the mark."

The really great danger from the disease is not so much in the disease itself, as that it often develops into pneumonia.

itself, as that it often develops into pneumonia.
What everyone needs now is a general tonic like "Fruit-a-tives". This wonderful fruit medicine is not a germ-killer. It is a body-builder; a strength-maker; a blood-purifier; a power in protecting against the ravages of disease.

"Fruit-a-tives" regulates the kidneys and bowels, causing these organs to eliminate waste regularly and naturally as nature intended.
"Fruit-a-tives" keeps the skin active, and purifies and enriches the blood.
"Fruit-a-tives" tones up and strengthens the organs of digestion, insuring food being properly digested and assimilated.

Everyone can take ordinary pre-

insuring food being properly digested and assimilated.

Everyone can take ordinary precautions, avoid crowded places, and use "Fruit-a-tives" regularly to insure sound digestion, to keep the bowels and kidneys regular and the whole system in the best possible condition. Then we are safe from disease. disease.
"Fruit-a-tives" is sold by dealers everywhere at 50c a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa, Ont.

regard to her. This is a common Such men are often the most difficult to convince because of the false pre-possessions that must first be cleared away before the truth can find a path into their minds.

Yet even then it is only in the de sire of their heart or in their self-inflicted blindness of intellect that such men can persistently deny the very existence of God. Having eyes they see not; and ears they hear not, though all nature blazons in their sight and thunders into their ears

"By this I know you, learned sirs," them for the mighty conflict, and to keep their souls in God's friendship and love. The National Catholic eth. Our purpose in the War cannot plainly understood this gentry—"By war Council is represented in the camps, both at home and overseas, by the Knights of Columbus, whose unstinted efforts to help build up and maintain the morale of our troops is a powerful contribution of Catholic effort for the success of our arms."

Authorize the War cannot by geographical boundaries. We are not endeavoring to extend physical limitations by conquest. We may say with all reverence that we have gone into the War to bring about that peace and good what you cannot weigh is without world by the Lucarnete Son of God con has not the sightest worth for coin has not the slightest worth for

No one so blind as he who will not

But there can be no greater mis take than even for an instant to imagine that the intellect of the world has ever been infidel or agnostic. The truly great minds of man-kind have in all periods acknowl-edged the existence of God and the here. need of worshiping Him. The builders of the world's most

parvelous architecture; the giant in-But it is needless to enumerate

avail us nothing.

PATRIOTS AT TABLE

The new food conservation program calls for even greater savings in food-stuffs than were accomplished last year by the various days each week on which certain products were denied us. Thus far our to lend it, that the world may be better and safer, that liberty may be preserved among all nations, great and small, that tyranny may be crushed. These are the eloquent of your boys be unheeded?"

Bishop Althoff of Belleville, Ill... better and safer, that liberty may be preserved among all nations, great addition of the Catholic people in the crushed. These are the eloquent of your boys be unheeded?"

Bishop Althoff of Belleville, Ill... better and safer, that liberty may be pleads for faithful and entire co-operation of the Catholic people in the current of the catholic people in the contributions to the table of our allies have been wholly voluntary. This system, which many rashly be on our heads else.

predicted to be absolutey impossible, has on the contrary proved so successful that it is to be extended. Last year we were asked to abstain from certain dishes on fixed days of the week. We did so. This year, though we are asked to save even more than we did last year, yet all meatless and wheatless days have been eliminated. Of course, we all immediately determined to comply to the Food Administrator's request. The success of the whole venture, which is in reality a further test of the staunchness of democracy to withstand the severest strain of governments, depends upon our keeping this good intention. Our food saving should not be haphazard, despite the freedom permitted by the Government. If it is that, it will be very little. What we must do is to fix, each for himself, his wheatless and meatless meals, in the necessary proportion. The next necessity is to observe these restrictions with the same thoroughness that we did

THE MOTHER'S PART

Lean on his shoulder and kiss him good-bye, Shower him once more with a fond mother's charms: Steady your voice, mother, tearless

your eye, Though thinking of him since a babe in your arms. Breathe on his cheek with his head

on your breast, Here, as a child, he sought comfort and rest, Here let him dream for the parting

is nigh; Brush back his curls, mother, kiss him good-bye. Lean on his shoulder and kiss him

good-bye, Press your sweet lips to his tremulous brow ; Soon to be thrust where the bullets

will fly,
His cheek the fair fallow through which they may plow.

Miss Geraldine Shea, daughter of Mr. William Shea, of Peterborough. Smother the anguish that's rending Wild as the waves of the ocean that

roll. Silence the voices that whisper his daughter, Mrs. George Goddard, Brampton. Owen McCarron, late of 'He'll die!" Brush back his curls, mother, kiss the village of Arthur, aged eighty-six years. May his soul rest in

him good-bye. Lean on his shoulder and kiss him good-bye, Say to him, "Darling, be true and be

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St., London, Ont. brave.' When parting is o'er, then alone you will cry,
For the child that is swept from your

The floodgates of anguish now swing wide apart,
A tempest of grief thunders forth, from your heart, Waere swiftly the arrows of misery

arms to the grave.

That your soul held in leash as you kissed him good-bye. Lean on their shoulders and kiss

them farewell,
The sons you adored since their babyhood years, Oh! mothers, thy sorrow no mortal

can tell, The depths of thy grief or the heat of thy tears; But such is the portion allotted to

thee,
Thy province hath never of sorrow been free, E'en she who hath mothered our Saviour on high,

Leaned on His shoulder and kissed Him good bye, W. R. DINEEN in Catholic Co.

LIGHT AT LAST

The light of victory is dawning over Europe at last. French, Belgian, English and American armies are moving on towards a goal desired of every man who hates tyranny and loves freedom. Given our present determination and spirit of sacrifice for a while longer, and the equation of justice will be balanced, once more, never again, be it hoved, to be upset by lust of money or greed of power. Victory is coming, but it is not yet

here. Courage and generosity are still in great demand and it would be a serious mistake for even the least of us to relax one iota of our efforts tellects of Greece and Rome; the supreme artists of all times, culminating in Raphael and Michael Angelo; in favor of such a peace that in future the ruin of nations will be rendered not only a moral but a the sublimest poets, Homer, Dante, Shakespeare; the master scientist of their own innocent peoples have Newton, and all the greatest minds of all the ages, profoundly believed in God.

For the last few years torment of body and anguish of spirit have been their portion, and these afflictions must not happen again. It is America's duty to see to it that the object for which our young men have sacrificed life and limb be accomreason. By this and by the light and grace of God bestowed upon us, we shall be judged, and not by the vain names of vain authorities that can prejudices the blessings of liberty must be extended to every notion. must be extended to every nation great and small. For such ideals is America fighting. With nothing less will America be satisfied. Our national honor is at stake; time and again this challenge has been flung into the face of a cynical world; "Show us that we are not highminded; that justice, not hatred or lust of power, has not been our desire." And justice must be the object attained for all, great and small. The blood of our youth will

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But despite present victory our last year at the specific request of the Government. If we do this, we will run no risk that the great human call of authority, however severe. A aim is yet difficult, not too arduous, will run no risk that the great human failing, procrastination, which has some grip upon all of us, will set at naught our good resolution to be true patriots at the table.—New World.

Call of authority, however severe. A few more responses like those of the past and our troops will be in Berlin; and Potsdam, the seat of the intrigue which deluged the world with the blackest of black misery, will witness a transity that will make it impossible a treaty that will make it impossible for the passions of the few to objectivate themselves in the tears of widows and children and the blood of brave men. This is our goal, and we shall reach it, though liberty loan pile on liberty loan and "drive"

follow drive in the most rapid suc

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