

SO AS BY FIRE

BY JEAN QUONOR

CHAPTER XII

THE WILD WEED'S BLOOM

The two years had passed. It was winter, and Allston Leigh's growing practice had drawn him to Washington where "the season," social and political, was at its height.

Committees, conventions, night sessions, contested the field with dinners, dances, functions of every kind, until the gay city seemed to scintillate with electric life, in which the brilliant young lawyer held place with the careless ease of one "to the manner born."

Dr. John Vance, rapidly gaining name and fame in the University Hospital over which he had been called to preside, and who had pulled Mr. Leigh through a spell of typhoid six months ago, sat opposite him, having dropped in for a cup of the "club" coffee after a trying night.

"If you're going to keep that up," he laughed, with a glance at the mail. "I'll have you on my hands again, Leigh."

"No danger," was the answer. "Most of these must go to the waste basket with regrets." But his eye suddenly brightened as he picked up an envelope from the heap.

The careful elegance of the seal, the faint breath of sandalwood, the slight tremor of the old Italian handwriting, were tenderly familiar to him. He broke open the envelope to read the few lines within.

"I am chaperoning a party to the Embassy Ball to-night. Be sure to look for us."

"ANNETTE VAN ARSDALE."

"The dear old *mondaine*," he said, softly. "She will never give it up, if she lives to wind out her century."

tell of the battle of life. The wide squares, green yet despite the advanced season, were filled with pretty children and their nursemaids, they gave an added holiday air to the scene.

"Don't stop, *diago*—give us another quarter's good thing. The right, kids—keep it up. I can stand it so long as you can; it's a darn sight better than that disreputable high kicking I paid \$8.00 for last night."

"So it seems," said Mr. Leigh, recognizing with a cordiality not entirely professional, one of his most remunerative clients. "Fortunately for us both, you have every reason to take it easy, Mr. Mills."

"I have, *diago*. I have, thanks to you," was the emphatic answer. "If I hadn't had the golden good luck to put my business in your hands, and then air confounded shyters would have smashed me and my machine finer than my Graystone Grinder can smash stone. But we did them up, didn't we? We came and fit, and conquered, as the schoolbooks used to read, though I ain't much on schoolbooks, I must say. I once turned a pretty gal dead again me by talking schoolbooks to her instead of plain nat'l common sense. Yes, we've had a good thing of it, you and me, Judge, and the way the money is rolling in fur that Graystone Grinder, I don't feel as if you had been paid enough."

"Oh, quite enough, Mr. Mills. My fee was all I could ask—a bargain is a bargain, you know."

"Land, I haven't kept store at a cross roads ten years without learning that," answered Mr. Mills laughing. "I ain't here to do nothing but to make you out a check for another five thousand, Judge."

"Thank you," said Leigh, laughing. "That is real appreciation I know, Mills; but I've had my fee, and that's enough. Luckily, I don't need to fleece my clients. Money coming in too fast for you, eh?"

"Oh, I ain't complaining of that," answered Dafty, with his genial smile. "I know how to salt it down to keep, Judge. I just want to do the fair thing all around."

"You've done it," said Leigh, cordially, "and you will continue to do it I am sure. So salt the rest down, my friend. There will be a Mrs. Mills, no doubt, some of these days, and kids of your own to pay the piper for."

"I dunno 'bout that, Judge," was the answer, and a shadow fell on the speaker's smiling face. "When you're lost the one girl you've cared for, like I did, somehow you don't hanker after double harness."

errand, I guess. That poor little girl's father is pretty low down, and for her sake, Judge, knowing she'd ask if she were here, I'd like him to die free. He wasn't a bad lot at all—just fiery and quick, I've heard, and, like *Wasson*, didn't have no chance. I am trying to work things with our Congressman for a pardon. Our Governor won't meddle. You see they draw guns pretty quick out our way, and he says if he begun to let down the bars, they would draw them quicker. So I've come to head-quarters."

"Good," said Leigh, cordially. "It's not in my line, but if I can help you any, Mills, call on me at my office. And shaking hands as they reached the end of the square the two men parted."

Perhaps it was the pain, the restless yearning, the stifled hope in his own heart that made his client's story haunt Allston Leigh so persistently. Such a poor, pitiful, painful little story as it was, without any touch of grace or charm except the simple love glowing through the humble pathos, a love that neither poverty nor disgrace nor even death could dim. A convict's daughter! Of course, such things did not count in the same way in the far West, still Mr. Allston Leigh's high-born, high-bred instincts recoiled.

Perhaps he found himself coldly reflecting that it was just as well for Mills, good, honest fellow, that this undesirable innocent had been removed from his upward way. And with this conclusion, Mr. Leigh shook off the softening touch of Dafty's humble romance that night, and proceeded to the Embassy Ball.

It was to be one of the most brilliant functions of this brilliant season, he knew, the regal atmosphere, diffused by centuries of stately precedent met the guests at the wide open doors, where lackeys glittering in royal liveries stood on guard, and the great hall and staircase blazed with color and crest on a background of tropic bloom.

Accustomed as he was to such scenes, Allston Leigh was conscious of an unusual thrill to night as he was caught on the sweep of this dazzling wave of life and bore forward. Bright smiles and glances, gracious words, friendly greetings, met him on every side. Here on the high tide the brilliant young barrister had already made for himself name and place.

After due greeting to his hostess he felt it behooved him to remember Aunt Van's mandate and "look out" for her and her pretty flock—for Aunt Van never chaperoned anything else. The matches this charming old *mondaine* had made during her forty odd years of matronly maneuvering would have filled a modest marriage register, but she knew her limitations. "Blood or beauty, my dears! I don't undertake any girl without them. Personally, I like clever women, but, as we all know, men don't."

And with philosophic submission to the inevitable, Mr. Leigh passed on into the great ballroom, prepared to do his duty to Aunt Van's proteges at any cost. The dance was on, the wide stretch of polished floor was a kaleidoscopic whirl of light and life and color that pulsed in rhythmic waves to the thrilling music of a stringed band. As Leigh skirted the swaying crowd looking out for the chaperones enthroned in palm bowers on either side, he became conscious of an eddy in this brilliant sea. Its glittering wave-crest seemed swaying, breaking, about a deep embowered window, where some supreme queen of this gay hour was holding court.

"Wonderfully lovely, isn't she? An odd kind of beauty. And that gown in Parisian perfection."

Her picture was in the salon last year, you know. And they say the Duc de Lauanno is at her feet."

Leigh started forward with quick-drawn breath at the words. There in the palm-shaded recess, with the Imperial arms wrought in flowers above her, stood Aunt Van, her gray hair piled high upon her stately old head, the Van Arsdale diamonds gleaming upon her rich lace draperies, a fine old dowager that would honor any court.

SANDY

Mr. Maxwell looked up from his letter strewn desk when Brooks entered. "A boy to see you, sir," said Brooks. "I gave orders not to be disturbed."

"Yes, sir; but he insists, says he's sure you want to see him."

"What is his name?" "He won't give it."

"Send him in."

Mr. Maxwell eyed the boy who entered with anything but friendly glances; any other boy would have lost confidence and faltered.

"Well?" "You want an errand boy, sir." "It was a statement not a question."

"Who told you?" "Bud Fisher, sir. He says you have fired him."

"And you have come for his place?" "Yes, sir."

Mr. Maxwell with one quick glance took in the entire figure before him from the light reddish hair to the shoes, noting particularly the clean face and hands, freshly blackened boots, and threadbare clothes.

"Are you honest?" "Where did you work last?" "No place, sir."

"You have no reference, then?" "As the boy knew not what this meant he answered: 'No sir.'"

"Bring me a reference to-morrow from your teacher."

Mr. Maxwell turned to his desk. The incident, in so far as he was concerned, was closed. When he looked up ten minutes later the boy's clear blue eyes were still upon him.

"Huh!" That afternoon Mr. Maxwell's automobile stopped in front of the MacPherson home. Father Martin was just descending the steps. Mr. Maxwell looked much relieved, and called the priest aside.

"Here is some money," said Mr. Maxwell when he finished telling Father Martin of what Sandy was doing. "Do for these people what is needed. By all means get Sandy another pair of shoes, but don't let him know that the money came from me, or he'll work himself sick."

The priest smiled, and took the money, saying: "Your story of Sandy sounds just like the lad. God bless you, sir, for this kindness."

When Mr. Maxwell was gone, Father Martin said to himself: "And this is the man who the people say does no good, gives no charity."

A few years passed on. Sandy grew into a tall boy. He made himself more and more necessary to Mr. Maxwell until, the employer, seeing the possibilities in the boy, took him into his office. Sandy objected. He didn't like the confinement of the office. But Mr. Maxwell told him that it would be only for a time, and was to enable him to learn the interior workings of the business.

At about this time the large brick chimney, 90 feet high began to lean so far to one side at the top that there was grave danger lest it fall upon the surrounding buildings. Mr. Maxwell called the head carpenter and foreman together. All were of one opinion. The chimney would have to be taken down and rebuilt. Sandy was at this meeting, and listened with marked attention. He summed up in his mind the expense necessary to rebuild the chimney, taking into account at the same time how much the mill-hands would lose through the enforced idleness. The men were all poor, and he knew how keenly the loss of wages would be felt. Before he went to sleep that night he did what he had been accustomed to do for years, prayed to the Blessed Mother of God for help.

Next day he examined the chimney, and formed a plan. That evening he spoke to Mr. Maxwell, saying: "I don't think the chimney needs to be taken down," he said. "If a row of bricks can be taken out on the longest side, and a wedge-shaped portion of bricks on two of the sides, and no bricks on the smallest side, then the chimney will regain its straightness."

"That sounds reasonable," said Mr. Maxwell. "I'll send for Burke."

When Burke, the head carpenter, came, Sandy proposed his plan. "It sounds reasonable, Mr. Sandy, but it can't be done."

The matter was dropped by all but Sandy. He lay awake nights thinking of it, and praying. One day he took Burke out to the chimney.

"Mr. Burke, I still believe it is unnecessary to tear it down."

"I can see no other way."

"Can't you remove a row of bricks there," said Sandy, pointing up to the middle of the chimney, and fill in wood as you take out bricks? Can't you take out of these two sides, instead of a complete row, a wedge-shaped row, and fill in with wood?"

times light, lofty and bright, like the mountainous ones that roll on the summer sky. One day in June Sandy came to Mr. Maxwell in the office.

"What's wrong?" said the latter, looking at the young man's face. "There is something I must tell you, sir, and I dislike to, because I fear you will be offended."

"It is best to get disagreeable things off your mind as soon as possible."

"I'm afraid you will feel hurt, sir. I am going to leave you in September."

Mr. Maxwell was silent some time. "Sandy, this is unexpected. Have you thought well over this step?"

"Yes, sir."

There was silence again. When Mr. Maxwell spoke the tremble of his voice showed that he was affected. "I don't believe that you will ever work for another man who will do more for you than I will, or who will pay you better."

"I will never work for any man but you, sir."

"You surely aren't going to quit working?"

"No, sir; but I am going to work for God. I am going to be a priest."

"And throw away your chances of business success? You are foolish. What of your mother?"

"I have saved enough money to support her, sir."

"Sandy, I have no sons. This business was to be yours some day."

feel, but give spontaneous expression to our feeling of admiration and joy. And our intellect reasoning back from effect to cause comprehends there is a God. I cannot comprehend him a first cause there must be. If there is such a being He must be infinitely perfect, infinitely powerful, infinitely wise, infinitely good, infinitely beautiful. It knows that itself and everything that is has come from God. Under this consciousness the intellect cannot remain unmoved. Having mounted up to God it bows down in adoration, does homage to the Creative Power from which everything springs—the source of all that is true, sublime and beautiful. This is the prayer of adoration.

Now, the heart of man cannot remain unmoved. The intellect sees the goodness of God; it is manifested in the creation and preservation of everything that exists. And there is an innate persuasion in man that ingratitude should not find a place in the human heart. As the knowledge of God and His attributes calls forth from the intellect of man the prayer of adoration, so gratitude for the blessing of creation and preservation and the gifts dispensed in life by Divine Providence call forth from the heart the prayer of thanksgiving.

The intellect knows that mercy is an attribute of God and we are naturally moved to ask pardon for our faults. We know that goodness is an attribute and we are moved to ask Him to manifest His providence in granting us spiritual or temporal favors, or in averting from us spiritual or temporal evils that we fear. This is prayer of petition.

Those who repudiate prayer as a thing absurd or at least useless have in mind generally prayer of petition. Of course atheists and pantheists assert prayer of any kind is illogical and meaningless. The atheist, because he admits no God; the pantheist, because he asserts he is himself an essential part of a necessary whole which therefore it would be folly to adore or praise, and useless to petition for good or against evil. It is not our purpose to answer the objections of those who do not admit a personal God, but to justify Christians who practice prayer of petition.

The objections raised against this form of prayer reflect the objectors' notions of Divine Providence and the unchangeableness of the Divine nature. Prayer is incompatible with the unchangeableness of God, is the first objection. Doubtless in any interference on the part of God with the course and order of the world, embodies the second objection.

"Do what you will," says the first class of objectors, "you cannot take away from God His attributes of unchangeableness and eternity. Prayer brings no other good than to bring us nearer to God by meditation and love. God is all-seeing. He knows our desires and our needs and if it be good for us He will satisfy our wishes and provide for our needs. The theory of prayer implies either that we may have wants God does not know, or knowing them He does not know, or providing for them without the impurity of prayer."

There are two phases to this objection. One regards God as an unchangeable being. He cannot be influenced to change His will. That would be weakness. To this we may answer in the words of St. Thomas Aquinas: "It is one thing to change the will, it is another thing to will a change in anything; for anyone, his will remaining unchanged, may will one thing now and its contrary afterwards." The now and the afterwards, it will be observed, refer to the object, not to the will directing the change. That prayer implies limited goodness on the part of God is equally refuted by the words of St. Thomas: "God gives us many things without our asking them. But it is for our good that He requires our asking some things, for we thus acquire a confidence in Him, and at the same time acknowledge Him as the Author of everything we have." We know from experience that we are apt to forget gifts and benefactors unless we feel that we may need them again. If our every want, spiritual and temporal, were supplied by God as a matter of course, and without asking we would soon forget to remember them as favors, and would come to look upon them as our due. We would forget our dependence on God; the requirement of prayer is our best reminder of it. Absolution from the duty of prayer would lead eventually to the neglect of adoration of God.

The second objection to prayer denies its propriety, because it implies divine interposition or interference with the fixed laws of the universe. This objection is merely specious. The objection assumes that prayer had no place in the original design of the world in the conception of God. It implies that prayer takes God by surprise, as it were, and implores Him to disturb the pre-arranged harmony of things. It implies that divine interposition does not enter into the government of the world, whereas it continually does. And God has decreed from eternity that this interposition would sometimes be in answer to prayers. He thus made prayer enter into and be one of the laws that govern the world. Hear St. Thomas again: "We pray not to change what Divine Providence has disposed, but to ask that what He has disposed would come to pass."

It may be further objected that since some things happening are contingent on prayer, what would be the result if the prayer failed to be put? Would they have happened or would

PRAYER

Much thought has been given to the consideration of the subject of prayer, its usefulness and purpose, during the past few weeks. The proclamation of President Wilson setting aside Sunday October 4, as the day on which all believers in God should repair to their houses of worship to offer prayers that peace might soon end the European war called forth many editorials and sympathies in our daily press. Many were found to sneer at the efficacy of prayer; others ridiculed the spectacle of Christianity here and abroad besieging the Throne of Mercy with petitions so much at variance with the mind the latter difficulty has no force against the usefulness or efficacy of prayer. It only bespeaks the dispositions of men's minds and their prejudices. National prejudices blind some; God was not to blame; neither should prayer suffer aspersion because of this seeming inconsistency. Man did not understand. Religion has appeared throughout the ages under different forms. Grotesque, irrational forms may have been, but there never yet has been a religion in which prayer of some kind has not been given an important place and admitted as an essential element. With Pagan and Christian, Jew and Gentile, it was all the same. A fact so universal, so constant, must be accounted for. It cannot be attributed to the choice or caprice of individuals or peoples. We must go back farther and search for the reason of it in the nature of man. It will be found to be a want of our nature; a craving that comes out spontaneously from the soul; an office, that springs directly and at once from conscience, teaching man his duty to pray even when the revealed law is not known.

Prayer is petitioning God as it is commonly understood. But it means moreover adoration and thanksgiving. It is natural for man to admire the sublime, the beautiful and the true. The genius of an Aristotle or an Augustine, an Alexander or a Napoleon, a Raphael or a Michelangelo, a Dante or a Shakespeare, impels admiration and respect. One may dislike the man, but one must admire his genius. So in the presence of the sublime and beautiful in nature and in art, we not only

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TO BE CONTINUED

they not? If they would, then pray... after all useless; if they would not have happened...

"HOLY IRELAND"

"The Irish people are the most profoundly Christian and the most energetically Catholic people on the face of the earth..."

NOBLE TRIBUTE TO THE CHURCH

Recently a Chicago Congregationalist Rector paid a warm tribute of defense and praise to the Catholic Church...

Mr. Fitzwalter draws some sordid, wretched pictures of Irish life—possibly over-draws them—and he is needlessly severe on the dress and manners of returned "Americans"...

"GOD'S ANSWER TO MAN'S FOLLY"

"Our Saviour said that He did not come to bring peace, but the sword, and our Lord Jesus Christ never intended that peace should come to every man..."

LORD NAPIER AND THE SISTERS OF MERCY

In a speech in Edinburgh in 1881, the well-known non-Catholic diplomatist and official, Lord Napier, said the following tribute to the self-sacrificing devotedness of the Sisters of Mercy...

"GOD'S ANSWER TO MAN'S FOLLY"

"Do," said the Ambassador, "go down to the convent of Galatea, and get a couple of Sisters of Mercy, they will put all rights in a moment..."

LORD NAPIER AND THE SISTERS OF MERCY

In an earlier period in my life I held a diplomatic position in Constantinople, under Lord Stratford de Redcliffe...

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THE MOST CATHOLIC NATION

Luxemburg is one of the small neutral countries which found itself recently over-run with German troops even as happened to Belgium...

THE PEASANT POPE

Writing in the "Illustrated London News," Mr. G. K. Chesterton thus speaks of the "conclusion" regarding the late Pope Pius X.

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prose which, so competently translated, cannot but deepen the impression upon the receptive if somewhat critical reader that there is proceeding at Lourdes what Mr. Belloc terms "an influence affecting mankind independently of mankind."

DR. JORGENSEN also vigorously combats the hypothesis of "suggestion" in regard to the wonders of Lourdes, put forward by M. Zola, and other writers of his school, in the effort to explain away the evidence of their own senses.

OR, AS Mr. Belloc comments: "If what happens at Lourdes is the result of self-suggestion, why cannot men, though exceptionally, yet in similar great numbers, suggest themselves into health in Pimlico or the Isle of Man?"

ANOTHER BOOK from the Longman's press which has greatly interested us is "Through An Anglican Sisterhood to Rome," being the experiences of a young American lady, Miss A. H. Bennett, who, conceiving herself to have a vocation to the religious life as understood in High Church circles, entered an English Sisterhood and spent several years in the various works of her order.

THE BOOK is interesting not only for its portrayal of a soul's struggle upward to the light, but for its delineation of the religious life as understood and practiced in the Church of England.

"THROUGH AN Anglican Sisterhood to Rome" is valuable also for the glimpses it affords us of the Benedictine movement in the Church of England as exemplified in the two communities of Caldey Island and Milford Haven, whose corporate reception into Catholic faith and communion little more than a year ago created so great a stir in England and in America.

ON THE BATTLE LINE

The situation in the East shows that the Germans have not suffered so complete a rout, nor was their retreat from Warsaw so disastrous as we were led to believe. They are now resuming a vigorous offensive.

Now it appears that Serbia's power of resistance is pretty well broken. No small feat of arms when we remember that Serbia was fighting on her own territory and that her army was composed of veterans of the two Balkan wars.

The battle in Northern Poland has not caused any modification of the Russian offensive in Galicia. With the exception of Przemyśl, the siege of which has been resumed with vigor, and which is believed to shelter a garrison decimated by cholera, all eastern and central Galicia is in the possession of Russia.

The city of Cracow is more than a fortress of the first class with a triple ring of forts around it and lining the banks of the Vistula, which runs through the city from west to east.

than half are Poles, and the great majority of the remainder are Jews.

From Flanders and the battle line in France there is nothing to report. The French and British are waiting with calm confidence the next, and it is believed the final, attack on their lines.

A despatch from San Diego, in Lower California, indicates that war vessels of the Allies are again moving against the German squadron in South American waters.

The Russians, who have always been notoriously poor sailors, seem to be getting their sea legs. A despatch from St. Petersburg says that the German squadron which bombarded Libau on Tuesday was afterwards attacked by a Russian squadron, and in the action that followed a German cruiser, name unknown, and two destroyers were sunk.

The De Wet Beyers-Maritz Rebellion in South Africa seems to have been a much more serious affair than was indicated by the earlier cables. Something like 2,000 rebels have already been rounded up, yet we hear of a single commando of 1,500 men being still at large.

Sharp fighting is in progress between the Turks and the British Indian troops at the head of the Persian Gulf which separates Arabia and Persia. A British official report says that an entrenched body of the enemy, 4,500 strong, was driven out of a position on the Shat-el-Arab River, the British loss being 38 killed and 800 wounded.

The statement from German sources that several thousand Russian soldiers have been sent to Serbia to aid the hard-pressed Serbs to hold Belgrade seems absurd on the face of it. That Russians as individuals might pass through Rumania, a neutral country, into Serbia is not improbable, but long before the number mounted to thousands the Austrians would make protest, and Bucharest and Rumania would be under the necessity in common decency of shutting the door.

What is very much more likely is that Italy and Rumania would make it their business to see that Serbia and Montenegro are not snuffed out. The Austrians in the Serbian field of operations have fought with a tenacity not exhibited elsewhere, and have worn out the Serbian army by sheer force of numbers. It is doubtful if in Serbia and Montenegro today there are half as many men between the ages of twenty and forty-five as there were when the first Balkan war broke out in 1912.

WHAT TURKEY IS DOING

Paris, Nov. 20.—(By German wireless.)—The news that the Khedive has revolted against British control and plans to return to Egypt with the Turkish army is confirmed tonight.

He has organized caravans consisting of 200 horses, tents, and provisions for the campaign. The Turkish army is concentrated between Damascus and Mahau, and is estimated at 200,000, but I believe only 70,000 are of effective fighting value.

Reports have reached Bucharest that large numbers of arrests are being made daily in Constantinople in consequence of an attempt against the life of the Sultan. A group has been arrested belonging to an association organized by Burkhun Edin. It is suspected that the Sultan's heir, Yusuff Iseddin, participated in the plot.

ARRAS SHELLED TO PIECES

Boulogne, France, Nov. 18.—A clergyman, who remained in Arras through every bombardment, has given me this description of the town as it exists today: "I have stayed and I am going to continue to stay at my post in this ruined town. Yesterday the place had another bombardment, the fourth. Arras is now a grave. The churches and the cathedral are all gone. Four hundred houses have been burned. The roads are disappearing and leaving enormous cavities. Yesterday the civil and military hospital at St. Jean was shelled for the tenth time.

OUTRAGES IN MEXICO

FATHER KELLY RETURNS WITH TALE OF RAPINE AND MURDER

The Very Rev. Francis C. Kelley, editor of the Catholic Missionary paper Extension, gave to the Tribune last night a startling statement of his investigations into the persecution and exile of Catholic clergy refugees in Mexico.

Dr. Kelly returned to Chicago last week with the Most Rev. James H. Blenk, Archbishop of New Orleans, and the Rt. Rev. Juan Herrera, bishop of the diocese of Tulancingo, Mexico, an exiled prelate who is now a guest at the episcopal residence of Archbishop Quigley.

PROOF OF MURDERS

Dr. Kelly's statement follows: "I have the absolute proof, most of it by affidavits, of murders, imprisonments, and exiles against priests and sisters, as well as Christian brothers, and of the most unpardonable outrages against the virtuous women, many of them even sisters even of charity."

French revolution only killed priests, and sisters. It remained for the twentieth century to inflict worse than death.

CHURCH NOT IN POLITICS

"Some say, Dr. Kelly, that the church was in politics in Mexico. Is that so?" asked the reporter. "That would have been difficult," he answered. "The clergy have been barred from all councils of the various governments in Mexico for the last fifty years. Diaz persecuted the church, but later permitted a little liberty. The church had not even the right to receive a legacy. The laws of reform of Benito Juarez took away religious liberty as far as they could. The property of the church, outside of the actual buildings used for worship and for priests' houses, was confiscated."

"What is the Church in the United States doing about this?" "Unfortunately," said Dr. Kelly, "we knew very little about it. Mexico was almost a terra incognita to us, and the Mexican clergy shared the fear of the people for what they called the Colossus of the north, meaning the United States. There was little interchange of information, and besides, Mexican refugees are terror-stricken. They don't want to talk."

Working under this handicap, information has been gathered for the Church authorities by bishops and priests from the United States. If that had not been done the barbarities of Mexico would still be a sealed book.

Denies blocking U. S. aid. Recent Washington reports say that it had been decided by the state department to send the refugee priests and sisters who are at Vera Cruz and whose safety was not guaranteed by Carranza to the United States on the army transport San Marcos, but that the Catholic Church Extension society intervened and agreed to pay the cost of transportation.

Regarding this, the Rev. Dr. Kelley said: "The Catholic Church Extension society is not interested in any phase of this situation but the charitable one. No requests were made of the Government by us as to the removal of these unfortunate teachers and clergymen from the danger of murder, extortion, and worse, which had been the fate of others who fell into Constitutionalists' hands, but certain Catholic societies did call the attention of the Government to its obligation to save them by removing these refugees from Vera Cruz."

The highest prelate of Mexico—Archbishop Mora of Mexico City, a saintly old man, is in exile in Havana. With him is the archbishop of Yucatan, Mgr. Trischler, one of the ablest ecclesiastics of Mexico. He has in Havana over forty of his priests, all expelled.

The bishop of Tepic was sentenced to eight years in the penitentiary for having in his diocese the organ of a Catholic workingman's union. This happened under the Constitutional rule under Carranza. The paper was suppressed, the bishop is still in prison.

NO FREEDOM OF PRESS

The liberty of the press has been entirely done away with all over Mexico. There are no organs but government organs. Editors no longer have opinions. The governor of Nueva Leon issued the worst decree, suppressing religion and forbidding Catholics to receive the sacraments of penance or Communion under penalty of death. By decree all coin must be put into circulation, whereupon it is promptly captured. The people must take scrip. Bank scrip from Mexico is worth about 16 cents on the dollar at San Antonio. People buy it to pay their debts in Mexico, where it must be taken by law. Of course much of the war currency cannot be got rid of at any price on this side of the line.

An impost of some \$25,000,000 was levied in Yucatan, and in order that there might be no excuse for not paying it a moratorium was proclaimed for six months on all other debts. "It is a hard day for the rich man. In Mexico City the officers selected the houses they wanted and drove out the tenant owners. A diplomat's automobile was taken by an officer at the very door of the national palace."

"Refugees assured me that there is no law and no order. Anarchy is about the only word that describes conditions."

DR. KELLY'S VIEWS

A reporter for The Tribune asked Dr. Kelly what opinion seemed to prevail regarding the future. He answered: "All the refugees said that revolution would be impossible in Mexico if exports from the United States into the republic were stopped. Mexico has no manufacturing that could supply them. For the future the refugees are hopeless. They are patriotic and look with alarm on American intervention, fearing to lose their country, which they love."

"One old statesman I met suggested a new revolution by what he called the 'good people.' I asked him if the troubles could not be cured by the ballot. He laughed bitterly. "Except under Madero, we never had anything like an election," he said. "The old man was right, for I heard of another case of an eminent physician of Mexico City who was not even a candidate, but who was declared elected to congress. He had to accept or go to jail."

They are anxious to keep their staff in full employment through the dull season.

THE Thornton-Smith Co.

are offering very special inducements to Church authorities who will discuss the matter of

Church Decoration During the Winter Months

They are anxious to keep their staff in full employment through the dull season.

Correspondence Invited 11 King St. West, Toronto

Protestant missionaries in danger in Turkey.

NOT AMERICAN CITIZENS

"It is true that the Vera Cruz refugees are not American citizens, but the Huerfistas are not American citizens, and a great many Americans feel that our Government is responsible, in some measure at least, for Carranza. If it cannot restrain him from murder it could at least save his intended victims."

"Our society has not yet paid out any money. A radio message received to-day leads me to believe that the refugees are now on their way to Galveston. There is no reason in the world why the State Department cannot carry out its good intentions if it so desires, but I must emphatically state that it is unfair for the administration to suggest, as was done in its statement, that the Church Extension Society interfered."

"We had every reason to believe that the Government intended to desert these refugees. If it did not intend to do it, why did it not let us before? There is still no obstacle to the administration's carrying out its excellent intentions and getting the credit it desires. The Church Extension Society has simply said that if the State Department does not wish to do so private charity will."

A QUEEN'S GOOD EXAMPLE

QUEEN WILHELMINA OF HOLLAND REFUSES TO ALLOW LIBERAL PAPER IN PALACE

For many years it has been the practice of the Court of Holland to receive fifteen copies weekly of the great Liberal organ of the Low Countries, the Nieuwer Rotterdammer Consernt. Queen Wilhelmina has now given orders that this journal is no longer to be allowed within the palace. The reason is that several times recently in its columns the Divinity of Christ has been attacked in a most cynical manner. The Queen has caused the editor of the paper to be informed that she will not tolerate at Court a journal which thus wounds the most sacred Christian sentiments. Her Majesty thus sets a very excellent example to all her subjects in regard to the anti-religious press.

FATHER FRASER'S CHINESE MISSION

Taichowfu, China, June 7, 1914. Dear Mr. Coffey,—When I came here two years ago I only had five catechists, now I have twenty-one. I owe this rapid progress principally to my dear friends of the CATHOLIC RECORD. God bless them and your worthy paper!

It takes about \$50 a year to support a catechist and for every \$250 sum I receive I will place a man in a new district to open it up to the Faith. During the past few months I have opened up quite a number of new places and the neophytes are very pious and eager for baptism. You will appreciate the value of my catechists when I tell that I baptized eighty-five adults since the beginning of the year as a result of their work. I have even brighter hopes for the future if only my friends abroad will continue to back me up financially. J. M. FRASER.

Previously acknowledged: \$4,550 43 T. J. Morrison, Durham... 1 00 A. J. McDougald, Judique 25 Br. 231, C. M. B. A., Simcoe, Middle Cove, Nfld., in aid of suffering souls..... 1 00 Mrs. D. P. Bergin, Jockvale 2 00

WHY MONEY WAS GIVEN

"Why should I have asked for a permission which the secretary of state had been repeatedly urged to grant? We are a charitable organization and have no desire to get out of our sphere. We have no means of bringing greater pressure to bear on the administration than what already been exercised. All we could do was to step in and furnish the money to save these poor people, in case the Government would not take care of them, and that is the thing we did."

"If the State Department already had decided to take the refugees away from Vera Cruz, the decision could only be justified by the fact that it believed an obligation rested upon it to do so, as it believed an obligation rested upon it formerly to save Huerfista refugees, and to send a warship with money to help the

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CHATS WITH YOUNG MEN

WISHING

Do you wish the world were better? Let us tell you what to do: Set a watch upon your actions, keep them always straight and true.

Do you wish the world were wiser? Well, suppose, you make a start, by accumulating wisdom. In the scrapbook of your heart, do not waste one page on folly.

Do you wish the world were happy? Then remember day by day just to scatter seeds of kindness, as you pass along the way.

WHY HE FAILS

The man who lacks concentration is not apt to succeed, for he fritters away his energy on many things. He scatters his forces. He excels in no one thing.

No, he is not lazy. No one ever accused him of that. He is very active and bustling and energetic in whatever he undertakes. Yet he accomplishes much less than he ought, simply because he diffuses his efforts too much.

ambition; and the ambition of people of sense is a right and commendable one. The ambition of a silly young man would be to have fine clothes, and money to throw away in idle follies, which would be no proofs of merit in him, but only of folly in his parents, in dressing him out like a jockanapes and giving him money to play the fool with.

ON THE INDIVIDUAL

"The fate of nations depends in the last resort on individual character," said a distinguished statesman in a recent address. "Everything in human government, like everything in individual conduct, depends in the end upon a sense of duty."

We may think that, because the affairs of state are in the hands of representatives and officers, we are not responsible, but the training of the individual will to choose the right measures and the right men comes back to each one of us.

HIS HURT TURNED TO GOOD

A French scientist went to London to talk as an authority on the newly discovered wonder, radium. He carried a few specks of the powerful mineral in his pocket, incased in a tiny vial, and was unaware that the mysterious rays, working in the darkness, had penetrated glass and clothing and left a deep red mark upon his person that soon revealed itself as a serious hurt.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

A POOR BOY WHO BECAME A GREAT MAN

"Poverty is the mother of all arts," says an Italian proverb, and indeed this is true in the case of Michaelangelo, the greatest sculptor that the world has ever known. Michaelangelo Buonarroti was born at Caprese in the valley of the upper Arno on March 6, 1475, and he died at Rome on the 18th of February, 1564.

NECESSITY OF DAILY PRAYER

Don't hurry with your prayers. Don't shorten or omit them on the pretext that duty calls you to some other task. The highest of all duties commands you to make ample provision for this daily prayer to God.

THE BOY WHO TAKES PRIDE IN HIS WORK

"Doesn't that look fine?" It was no vain conceit that made a certain boy say these words one day last summer. His blue eyes were shining with honest pride because of the perfectness and trimness of the small garden he had finished weeding and hoeing.

and grass. Some of the grass had been of the variety called "wire-grass," and if you have ever tried to hoe out or pull up grass of this kind you know as well as that boy knows that it is mighty hard grass to tackle; but this boy had tackled it with his teeth set and a determination to rid that garden of every spear of it, and it disappeared, root and branch.

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Last time! The time that could be devoted to prayer and good works. The time that has no importance in our eyes, while we are well and strong, the time that is spent in worldliness, in sin, in vain amusements, in the things that do not count, in everything but the one thing useful and profitable—prayer. The world binds us, the flesh draws us away from God; the devil always furnishes us a pretext, and we go along through life giving no thought to the wasted hours and never thinking of economizing time until there is a question of spending it in the things for which time was made—prayer and the love and service of God, which have their root in frequent and fervent daily prayer.

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Advertisement for Magic Baking Powder. Features an image of a tin of Magic Baking Powder and text: 'MANY BRANDS OF BAKING POWDER CONTAIN ALUM WHICH IS AN INJURIOUS ACID. THE INGREDIENTS OF ALUM BAKING POWDER ARE SELDOM PRINTED ON THE LABEL. IF THEY ARE, THE ALUM IS USUALLY REFERRED TO AS SULPHATE OF ALUMINA OR SODIC ALUMINIC SULPHATE. MAGIC BAKING POWDER CONTAINS NO ALUM. THE ONLY WELL-KNOWN MEDIUM-PRICED BAKING POWDER MADE IN CANADA THAT DOES NOT CONTAIN ALUM. AND WHICH HAS ALL ITS INGREDIENTS PLAINLY STATED ON THE LABEL. E. W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED WINNIPEG TORONTO, ONT. MONTREAL.'

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Vocations for Irish Brotherhood

The Irish Presentation Brothers

HAVE NOW OPENED THEIR CANADIAN NOVITIATE AT LONGUEUIL, MONTREAL

Useful New Invention

Enables Anyone to Play Piano or Organ Without Lessons

A Detroit musician has invented a wonderful new system which enables any person or little child to learn to play the piano or organ in one evening. Even though you know absolutely nothing about music or have never touched a piano or organ, you can now learn to play in an hour or two. People who do not know one note from another are able to play their favorite music with this method without any assistance whatever from anyone.

This new system which is called the Numeral Method, is sold in Canada by the Numeral Method Music Co. of Canada, and as they are desirous of at once making it known in every locality, they are making the following special free trial and half-price offer to our readers.

A GREAT TEMPERANCE RALLY IN MONTREAL

The need of temperance among all classes especially at this time when there is so much suffering to be relieved on account of the war, was emphasized at a rally held yesterday in St. Ann's parish.

The resolution adopted reads: Whereas the congestion of liquor licenses in certain districts, while conforming to the letter of the law, is contradictory to the spirit of the law...

Resolved: That this meeting urge the redistribution of licenses pro rata, per ward, instead of pro rata, per city.

Resolved: That this meeting make a public appeal to those in authority to bring club licenses within the law of common licenses.

Resolved: That this meeting deem it urgent that the Government of our province and of our city should promote the cause of temperance by the distribution of educational literature, booklets, leaflets, etc.

Resolved: That we invite all societies to put these or similar resolutions before their members and before the members of the government of the city and province.

The rally was attended by many dignitaries, Archbishop Bruchesi and Bishop O'Brien of Peterboro; Hon. C. J. Doherty, Minister of Justice; Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; and Judge Lafontaine, among others.

Father Daly expressed his pride that so many distinguished citizens had given their assistance in the fight.

Hon. C. J. Doherty, who presided, said that the meeting was proof that the clergy, in their campaign for temperance, had the support of the people.

Sir Charles Fitzpatrick said that if the Irish race had not prospered according to the measure of their gifts, it was largely because of intemperance.

"I have lived a fairly long life, and mixed with all classes and sorts of people," said the Chief Justice, "and the result of that experience is to convince me that there is no evil which has produced anything like the malign effects of intemperance.

When you hear that a man has taken himself in almost blasphemous to do nothing and quote the old saying that you are not your brother's keeper. It is your duty to do what you can to protect him from himself.

Archbishop Bruchesi declared that there should not be a bar in Montreal. Referring to the early days of the struggle against intemperance, His Grace said that ten years ago he had notified priests in his diocese that they were not to greet visitors with drink.

Dr. J. J. Guerin ridiculed the idea that any man was born incapable of resisting drink, although the children of drunkards had a congenial tendency to give way.

At High Mass in St. Ann's church yesterday, the Rev. Father Campbell made a strong plea for the temperance cause and, in the evening Bishop O'Brien spoke along similar lines.

His Lordship Bishop O'Brien has announced that Very Rev. Dean McColl has been appointed pastor of the new Immaculate Conception parish of the city with Rev. Father McCarthy, late of Trout Creek, as assistant.

Editorially the Evening Examiner comments: CONGRATULATIONS The congratulations extended by the Examiner to Rev. Father Phelan, upon the occasion of his promotion to the office Rector of St. Peter's Cathedral, will be shared by the citizens as

ONE-DAY SERVICE SIMPSON SERVICE WE PAY DELIVERY CHARGES ON EVERY ARTICLE CATALOGUED, TO YOUR NEAREST POST OFFICE.

A whole, irrespective of religious affiliations. This promotion is significant for two or three reasons. It is a pleasure to see a Peterborough boy, born, reared and educated amongst us, made the recipient of a great dignity and responsibility.

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At High Mass in St. Ann's church yesterday, the Rev. Father Campbell made a strong plea for the temperance cause and, in the evening Bishop O'Brien spoke along similar lines.

His Lordship Bishop O'Brien has announced that Very Rev. Dean McColl has been appointed pastor of the new Immaculate Conception parish of the city with Rev. Father McCarthy, late of Trout Creek, as assistant.

Editorially the Evening Examiner comments: CONGRATULATIONS The congratulations extended by the Examiner to Rev. Father Phelan, upon the occasion of his promotion to the office Rector of St. Peter's Cathedral, will be shared by the citizens as

BROTHERS

Brothers, we are children of the sons of man, Valiant, fearful, haughty, fearful, clinging close to class or clan, Split in sordid narrow nations, caught in creeds that bless or ban, O brothers, are we brothers of the sons of man.

O brothers, we are children of the sons of man, With step elate the millions march upon the battle van; They die like sheep in shambles (dear God, send peace again), O brothers, we are brothers of the sons of men?

The fleets of air that journey fair, on joyous mission bent, Now fling their death darts flaming, from the fiery firmament: Where soft the ocean billows breathe, or where the breakers swell, Squat on their hips, the battleships, are baying hounds of hell.

O brothers, 'tis the mothers who are martyred at the guns, Europe's soul is stricken with the slaughter of her sons, The great world heart is heavy (dear God, send peace again), And brothers still be brothers of the sons of men.

A BOOK BY "COLUMBA" Our readers will be interested in the announcement that a book by "Columba" will shortly make its appearance from the press of the Wm. Briggs Co., Toronto.

THE CATHOLIC ENCYCLOPEDIA

In offering a special edition of the Catholic Encyclopedia at a price that brings it within the means of every member of the Order, the Knights of Columbus are actuated by the motive which originally inspired the production of this work.

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Depend on a last confession between the moment of the wound and that of death. Only a small number comparatively can have that privilege.

Following a fire early Saturday morning, Nov. 14th, in which the caretaker was burned to death and resulting in the destruction of his church, presbytery and hall, Rev. John B. Nolin, S. J., parish priest of Wauaubeshene, Ont., passed away Monday, Nov. 16th, at the residence of Rev. Father Barcelo, Midland, Ont., as a result of exposure in an endeavor to save the Blessed Sacrament from the burning church.

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Resolved: That this meeting urge the redistribution of licenses pro rata, per ward, instead of pro rata, per city.

Resolved: That this meeting make a public appeal to those in authority to bring club licenses within the law of common licenses.

Resolved: That this meeting deem it urgent that the Government of our province and of our city should promote the cause of temperance by the distribution of educational literature, booklets, leaflets, etc.

Resolved: That we invite all societies to put these or similar resolutions before their members and before the members of the government of the city and province.

It is a flood of contradiction, of misrepresentations, of calumnies. History is perverted; Catholic doctrine is put into lying formulas. Catholic discipline is travestied. When the Church, as seen daily, can not with safety be assailed, the appeal is to centuries of long ago, more unfamiliar to the reader—to remote lands whence no contradiction may come.

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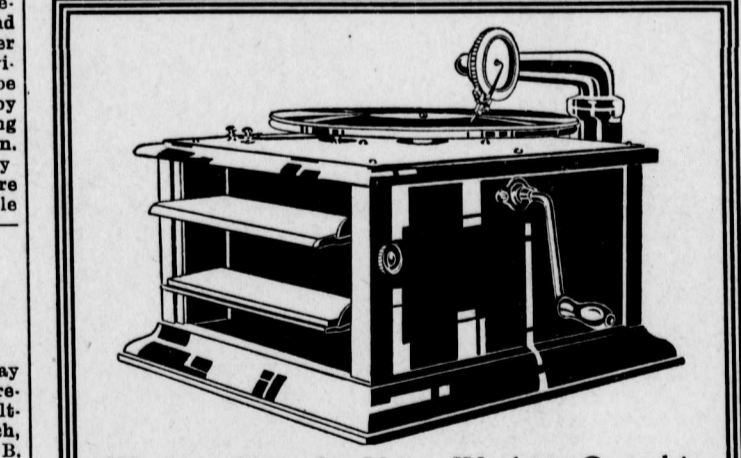
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