The Catholic Record

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OUR EXAMPLES

All the negative counsels of the clever satirists and ethical speculators do not stimulate the spiritual hunger of men and women as vigorously as a single profound truth wrung from the heart of a great exemplar of righteousness, incarnate in words and deeds. Yet the common life affords every kind of exercise for the virtues and graces that adorn and glorify our poor humanity. It is an easy task to sum up the finer qualities and personal traits that attract us to certain of our fellows; the poets and artists with their?auxiliaries in literature, the preachers and the prophets depict these select types in immortal works which give them their due place in our study of imagination. We look up to them, and in our elevated moods long ato be as they are-models of excellence, radiant with the light supernal, calmly reflecting an inward harmony such as the music of the masters can only hint in its most ethereal flights. Such honor have all the saints and saviours who have raised the standard of the ideal higher and higher since the world began.

NEAR AT HAND

Nevertheless, for human nature's daily food, humble fare is provided. We cannot all climb the Mount and be disfigured by the celestial aradi. the charge against the Sultans and ance. Here below in the world's their whole regime. They have conmiry ways the spectres of want and sistently opposed and thwarted every woe, failure entailed by@moral impo- effort from within or without to tence and improvidence meet us on broaden the minds and train out the every hand. Precious and incalculaffections of the peoples subject to ably serviceable are those who dis- their sway. A contemptuous toleraplay a readiness to comprehend and tion where policy dictated it has dig down to sources of wrong-doing indeed been shown from time to and trouble. Such brothers and time; but their treatment of weaker sisters, whether happily moulded or races has been cruel in the extreme. gradually trained to be helpers in the It is no question of Mohammedanism strife-Red Cross ambulance-bearers versus Christianity. The Turks on the stricken battle-fields-may be have never taken hold of the Faith said to have a genius for cliving. by the right handle. They have These get the true savor out of life. been as false to their religious pro-To them the ills that weigh so fessions as to their public obligaheavily on common mortals are of tions. For a long time they have transient importance. They see the been frittering away the veneration sun shining above the clouds. They which has attached to the Sultan's have found the open secret of joy authority as the traditional heir of that is inexhaustible, and discern a the Caliphate. The followers of the beauty that does not fade with the prophet in Asia and Africa are not changing seasons. Wise or! simple, likely to make great sacrifices in this they are the salt of the earth. To final stage of the long conflict them love and patience are omnipo- between barbarism and civilization tent powers, magical in their re- in the Orient. Constantinople which deeming efficacy. Their charm out has so long played an injurious part vies the artificial devices by which in Western affairs occupies a geoshallow souls try to attract other graphical position that gives it a vain devotees of pleasure. Rich or factitious importance. It holds the poor, married or single, moving in key of the Black Sea and the Medit-Scarcely a vestige of the building now wide or in narrow circles, they draw erranean. Russia is hemmed in to remains. Several monuments in the cry for men the incidents of the past strength for labor and endurance the north. The Balkan States are from the deep wells of the hidden also shut off from contact with the from the deep wells of the hidden also shut off from contact with the life-that everflowing fount which peoples who in many ways share has slaked the thirst of earth's their convictions, and might help them bravest and noblest from age to age, to enter the comity of nations more sustaining faith in the higher-order effectually than they have hitherto to which the lower world must at done. The policy of Turkey has last conform, making credible that been to foster hostilities among eternal sphere whose course is them. equable and pure, wherein there are No fears to beat away, no strifes to

heal, 8890 8 future sure.'

THE STRUGGLE

The great unfolding drama of European reconstruction is reaching its latest phases. As in the previous century, the Napoleonic conflict cleared the ground for important readjustments, dynastic and social. so now despotic thrones are rocking and the self-consciousness of peoples is being deepened by thought and mutual sympathy. The headlong assault upon the constitutionally governed nations by the Prussian dictatorship has sent an electric shock through the ranks of the free races. These know what absolutism stands for; they have suffered from its crimes and crushing burdens, and prize their dearly-purchased liberties as vital to their steady progress. The sinister alliance between Teuton and Turk is symbolic of the despotic forces that have to be overthrown before any assured peace can enable the nations to develop on harmonious lines.

A GREAT DRAMA

followed by the long stretch of the momentousness of the transformaobscurely in Church and State- has kept in being for centuries. centuries that tried the thews and sinews of mankind sorely until the light penetrated the darkness. At length came the renaissance, as we zantine Empire, Greek scholars were classical studies which had fallen into disrepute and Plato and Aristotle. came into their own again. Culture and Religion began to work on the same plane.

THE SICK MAN

We must give special emphasis to

EVIL MEMORIES

What evil memories spring up at the mention of Bulgaria and Armenia? Today Serbia is the scapegoat of Imperial ambition. Has there ever | ing tribute to Father Schmiehausen: been a time when the blessings of freedom and quiet were extended to the neighboring territories by the corrupt Pashas and merciless troops who took their orders from Yildiz Kiosk? When the Bosphorous is open to the traffic of the world as the Suez Canal is open, Europe will and spiritual needs. breathe more freely than it has done for ages. The fairest and most famous of earth's lands lie spread around Constantinople. A marvellously varied coast line; mountain and valley distributed so as to facilitate human intercourse; beauty and fertility more abundant than elsewhere on the Mediterranean - the debris, Archipelago and the Ionian Sea embrace some of earth's choicest regions. Civilization may be said to have had its earliest triumphs there. The arts of Egypt and the learning of Greece spread from neighboring centres; while religion in its purest form has its birth in those sacred fields which the Turk has so long profaned. Hellas and Judea share the fame of that region in literature A drama in many sensational acts and history. There have been many is the story of Constantinople. The long and envenomed controversies preached to them.

first covers the building of the city respecting the Turkish power and its as the new capital of the Empire on northern revival. It is a suggestive the Byzantian shore by Constantine, example of the fallibility of expert A. D. 330. The reign of Justinian, judgment. For generations the codifier of law and patron of Saint Turks were regarded with almost Sophia, that sacred fane which has criminal indulgence as the guardians so long echoed to alien feet and of the eastern gate which led to the voices, marks another period-the Mediterranean. The tricky diplomone which was graced by art and acy of the Sultan's minions, linked scholarship under Christian sanction, to the organized "frightfulness" of when the "golden-mouthed" Chry- their raids and exactions, caused sostom preached to listening crowds spasms of horror among sympathetic and the barbarians had not yet students of Oriental affairs. It trampled over Italy. This stage was would be difficult to overrate the Middle Ages, during which Europe tion in the Eastern outlook which was racked by growing pangs. Only will follow the sweeping away of the the scholar can disentangle the forma- absolute barrier to progress which tive influences which were at work the Sultan's cruel and corrupt sway

A NEW ERA

As in 1453 the fall of Constantihave learned to call that great nople spread learning and opened a awakening of intellectual activity new era of intellectual and moral which gave unique importance to progress to the Western nations, so the fifteenth century. When the the closing of the blotted record of victorious Turks destroyed the By. Ottomandomination must inaugurate a period of enlightenment that will scattered far and near. Italy was be fraught with measureless advanflooded with exiles who revived the tage to the backward peoples of the Orient. The hour of doom draws nigh. Constantinople, home of mystery and crime, must soon see its prisons and palaces flung open Henceforth, neither brutal massacres nor webs of intrigue can avail the rulers of that slave population. Old apocalyptic warnings ring in our and the Prime Minister holds office ears; and we see the vials of judg. only pro tem, because the few milment poured out upon her whose wantonness and pride have brought

> about her ruin. The Cross still broods over the dome of Saint Sophia; no longer will the Crescent be a flaming signal of terrorism. The new order, fruit theless, long years will pass before the tragic events and evil memories of that cave of robbers and murderers shall have passed away. The problem of Asiatic civilization will remain, but at least it will not be a perpetual trouble to the leaders of European thought and enlightened statesmanship.

THE KANSAS TORNADO

PRIEST DISTINGUISHES HIM-SELF FOR HIS HEROISM IN AIDING THE VICTIMS

All of the twenty-five people who perished in the devastating tornado which visited Andale, Kas., recently, were Catholics and all but two received the last sacraments from their pastor. St. Francis Xavier Church Bishop of Wichita, Kas., went to scene of devastation at the earliest opportunity.

At the parochial school in the north part of Andale one hundred and fifty children were assembled. This build. ng was uninjured. Msgr. Schmie hausen, the pastor, was in the fine church at the north end of the Main street with thirty or forty small children. These children wanted to flee before the terrific storm, out were calmed by the priest, who kept them together until danger had

The Wichita Eagle pays the follow-Father Schmiehausen is a real angel of mercy.

of Andale as never before. The dutiful priest who has administered to spiritual wants for a score of years has had his duties doubled and is now administering to both physical

The patron saint of us all,' he was termed by an aged, suffering German woman who watched him at his labor yesterday.

'Hardly had the death-dealing storm passed over the little village Friday, than Father Schmiehausen rushed to the spots where the homes of his flock once stood, frantically tore away huge pieces of timber and scanning, searching and struggling to find those who needed

Unceasingly, tirelessly and laboriously he has struggled night and day, refusing to sleep, cheering the neless, comforting the afflicted and performing works of mercy.

With the remnant of his flock around him yesterday, the zealous priest, with kindness still shining ignore. still shining ignore. from his tired eyes, addressed them.

"He was here, there and everysmiling; he was serious; he consoling, cheering, sympathizing and patient. None worked harder

"On the church grounds, where they had gathered on gala occasions. the people assembled in an entirely different spirit. It was to receive Schmiehausen charge of the distribution."—Buffalo | twenty-five unions concerned.

POLITICS AND THE WAR IN ENGLAND

Mr. Lacey Amy, London correspondent to Saturday Night, in the following letter throws light on how in England:

"The customs of a country, like a sider to understand. It is fortunate that the vagaries of politics, being hybrid and cosmopolitan, bring most | before the German guns. of their peculiarities within the range of at least international toler-

"The Canadian at home picks up his morning paper and reads Sir William Robertson's unqualified demand for a half million more men by the first of July. On the following morn. attempt of the Government to overcome that obstacle by ruling that ing he is regaled with a dissertation on an elaborate scheme of substitution invented by that great bubble, the National Service Department, a scheme so complete that the King seems dispensable during the War, available substitutes modest to volunteer for his job.

Then-if Canadian newspapers the interesting items that should follow-he process of mental bewilderment an essentially loyal body of men in that threatens to unseat his the main-and to secure for the erence for the ways of the Empire. of sacrifice and counsel, must make a He simply doesn't understand, that full end of the old disorder. Never- is all. A half million soldiers are service certificates. The plan was to wanted. There are several millions of strong young men in England in looked good. unessential occupations. Bang! It's

'But that is not the way they have done things in England for too many centuries to change at a pull of the trigger. And England has continued to be a fairly satisfactory place in which to live—barring its heating a country in a few months except on the operating table. And the patient troubles. sees no reason for giving his consent, not knowing even that he is ill. That is why Lloyd George, progressive, earnest, shockingly up-to-date from an American point of view, can-

time that was hoped. "And the half million men-well.

perhaps we'll have 'em in time. in London struck for \$2,25 a week raise, although the greater propor tion of them had joined the trade since the War began in order to evade military service. Thirteen hundred clerks at the Arsenal did likewise. A thousand employees were discharged from a certain shell factory-but they were almost all physically unfit for the army, or over-age. A score of other factories. including Enfield, are releasing every day the married men and retaining the single. Tribunals all through the country continue to hand out exemption to huntsmen, variety artists, store managers, clerks, luxury nanufacturers, frankly declaring that their mission is 'to protect local "The gray-haired, kindly eyed industry. One district alone granted priest is loved to-day by the citizens thirty thousand exemptions during industry.' One district alone granted

the past fourteen weeks. Even the Government joined the Freedom League. Only a few departments are not still to a large extent manned by eligibles with influence. In this thirty-fourth month of hand a list of names to a branch of a for them. A regiment is permitted to retain at home its football players and runners and boxers. The markets of London-Smithfield, Covent Garden, Billingsgate and the rest-have scarcely been touched, because their combing-out was left to a committee of themselves, and they have been unable to agree.

But to argue therefrom that the Government is not alive to the seriousness of the moment is to treat too lightly the grip of tradition and conditions.

"In one word, politics is at the back of it, and a form of politics no Gov-

'The failure to comb out the eligi-

their opinion, but it might reveal generally disport themselves as of He was left, increased and every their opinion, but it might reveal the where, where he was most needed. He worked side by side with the The political strength of labor in rescuers. He aided in unloading cars of food and clothes. He was elaboration here. Only the harsh the wisdom of proceeding with care. old. They may even, as officers or The political strength of labor in by special permission, retain their elaboration here. Only the harsh necessities of war, backed by a coalition government, could have enforced the policy of dilution of tion labor early entered upon. Labor responded willingly enough, especially as it did not carry with it at that time any policy of substitution. For with dilution came a guarantee to conscript the members of the

"But unforeseen difficulties cropped up, and events approached a crisis in the fall of last year. The unions, in what they considered self-protection, had insisted that the new men should join the unions and receive the union wage. And gradually the new blood outnumbered the old; and as it was made up of youthful fellows, the majority of whom had entered the politics affect the conduct of the War factories to escape khaki (and they admit it with shocking complacency its principles and methods slowly taste for broad beans, boiled cod, or pickled ants, are hard for the out. tinue to draw five pounds a week in clover instead of a shilling a day

" Fully to appraise the menace of this condition one should remember that these men were guaranteed exemption, that they control the unions which control the make-up of the dismissals for service. The come that obstacle by ruling that only the skilled should be exempt was frustrated by the unions demanding of the company managements that all employees be termed skilled —even the porters and workmen about the yards. A few were combed out here and there, but very few.

"Finally the Government and the leaders of the unions devised a scheme. It was intended to put an end to the domination of the new blood-whose shirking did not commences a commend itself to labor leadership, reason and disturb his rever- Army the needed recruits. The Government announced the cancellation of all trade union cards and war reissue them only to the skilled. It

"But the shirkers were wise. Working strictly in local bodies only, for the leaders would not sanction it, the stewards put it bluntly to their managers. I know of factories where the entire body of workers threatened to strike if a single man which to live—barring his hearing system. Not the biggest, strongest, most popular human being this out without the consent of the manager; and local fealty had was taken by the Government. They hope to alter the physical contour of cemented the old and the new membership through previous wage

Those of us who knew what was happening underneath waited in curiosity to see the result. What will happen then is, I venture to predict, that the half million men will not effect what was hoped in the be obtained elsewhere. The delicate position of the Prime Minister, even among his own party, ties his hands, and the country could not stand a pastor. St. Francis Xavier Church was carried across the road and demolished by the fury of the winds. Carrolly a vestige of the building now to a few sentences. In the echo of that to a few sentences. In the echo of that section of the Liberal party, and of the cld coalition, loyal as it is, would welcome any defection that would embarrass the Lloyd George Cabinet.

"The inconsistencies of the Govern-

ment are apparent on every hand, but usually underneath is some controlling factor like that which it dare not - or thinks it dare not - encounter. The cases of the conscien tious objectors and the uninterned and interned Germans are within the sphere of the Home Office, which has always been troubled with a tender heart-or susceptibility to influence. Its latest movein finding soft jobs for the c. o.'s in Government offices, and in petitioning employers to engage the services of interned Germans, is meeting with harsh criticism. The school - treats of Sunday - school scholars have been forbidden; but no attempt is made to limit the waste on dogs-of which there are three millions in this country. One hundred pounds of luggage is the limit on the railways, the most convenient trains are taken off, and the fares increased 50%, measures which cur tail only the travelling of the poor War it is still the custom to For months we have been warned of the shortage of oats, and yet only department with orders to find places this week has been prohibited the sport of 4,000 race horses consuming fourteen pounds each of oats per day. The handling of the petrol situation has been from the beginning left to men who never had expert knowledge of the trade, differing therein from the methods of the German, French and American governments, who all the 'bus cannot get the petrol to carry the weary worker. "In these inconsistencies the situa-

distinctions. Scarcely a regulation prevents indulgence by the wealthy.

They are able to pay the additional cost, and, to do them justice, they do not seem to mindperhaps partially because it still more plainly draws the line of class.

In one lolling group at Liverpool Station I counted nineteen ablebodied porters, and there were many more about. Confectionery lines the streets at exorbitant prices, while we go without sugar. The hardest working civilian on war work is cut down to three pounds of bread a week, two and a half pounds of meat lish language. The Canon is in his and half a pound of sugar, while the soldier at home is allowed six pounds of bread, six of meat, and a pound of sugar. And until com-plaint was made in the House, the German, interned and prisoner, fared much better than either. Even the almost vanished potato was com mandeered for the German prisoners

And while the Army is crying for men, able-bodied soldiers by thousands are acting as military representatives before the tribunals, collecting information for military departments, doing police and guard duties in inconsequential places, working as batsmen, orderlies and chauffeurs. There is a case cited where the drains and pipes laid for a large camp in England were being re-moved by the engineers of the departing division, while the engineers

been eliminated, a thousand tradi-tions broken for the progress of the War. Six weeks ago I thought the Church in 1911. tide had turned and would sweep the waste away. To-day I know it must take time in England. Often some aggressive paper points to America as an example of rational measures. The Imperial War Conference and Cabinet have been accepted as real factors in Imperial affairs. But their colonial representatives must be bubbling over. There is an in-clination to pull the aching tooth as the quickest and surest cure, but modern methods prefer filling. The old tooth still has sound walls.

"DID HIS BEST FOR IRELAND

London, June 12.-An impressive requiem for Major "Willie mond, brother of the Irish political leader, was sung to day in Westminster cathedral. Cardinal Bourne presided and was assisted by two Bishops and cathedral canons

Major Redmond, who was killed in action in Belgium last week, left the following statement in the care of his solicitor in Ireland, dated Dec ... 1916

"If I die abroad I will give my wife my last thought and love and ask her to pray that we meet hereafter. I shall die a true Irish Catholic, humbly hoping for the mercy of God, through the intercession of His blessed mother, whose help I have ever invoked all through life.

"I should like all of my friends in Ireland to know that in joining the Irish Brigade and going to France J sincerely believe, as all the Irish soldiers do, that I was doing my best for the welfare of Ireland in

At the cathedral the catafaloue was guarded by six Irish Guards, in which regiment John Redmond's only son-in-law is a Captain. tachments from the London Irish Regiment, the Grenadier Guards, and from the Scots Guards, also were present, as well as representatives of the Royal Irish Regiment, to which Major Redmond had belonged. They came specially from France to attend the ceremony.

The vast cathedral was full. The congregation was of the most representative character, including Redmond's colleagues in the Irish Party the Irish Chief Secretary, the Earl of Derby, Earl of Coventry, Capt. Craig, M. P., representing Ulster Orange Party, and a host of other members of the House of Commons of all parties. The House of Lords all assembled to honor the memory of one fitly described by Lord Charles Beresford as "a noble arles Beresford as Irishman, a brave soldier, and a great gentleman."

The buglers Irish Guards played "The Last Post" at the conclusion of the service, followed by "Let Erin Remember," on the great pipe organ. - N. Y. World.

A REAL CATHOLIC MOTHER

What a heroic woman was Mrs. Vaughan! She was the mother of five daughters and eight sons. For selected experts. Indeed, today I nearly twenty years it was her pass a garage and read on the window custom to spend an hour in the afterpass a garage and read on the window a large sign: 'Officers. Hire a car noon praying before the Blessed and drive yourself.' Taxis cover Sacrament that God would take every London streets by the thousand, but one of her children to serve Him as a nun or priest. Her five daughters became nuns; six of her sons became priests, three of whom were raised tion is the result of England's class to the dignity of Bishop. Herbert, who was made Archbishop of Westwith the patience and fortitude displayed by the 'Man of Calvary,' whose gospel he has so often weather to the measures. Not that it would alter be to make the measure to make the measure to make the measure to make the minster and then Cardinal; John of Sebastopolis, and made public for the enlightenment impossible. The wealthy may travel, two who remained in the world first hundredth centenary of Luther's keep dogs (only a higher tax is im- tried their vocations in ecclesiasti- revolt, several other kinds may be

CATHOLIC NOTES

Ireland, in aid of a fund for volunteers' dependents, the sword with which Lord Edward Fitzgerald was stabbed, realized \$100

The Sodalities of the Blessed Virgin in Holland ask the Sodalities throughout the world, to join them in general Holy Communion for peace.

Canon O'Leary, the Celtic scholar, has completed the first translation of Irish language. The Canon is in his seventy-eighth year.

Rome, June 5, 1917.—A decree which has been issued by the Pope, through the Sacred Congregation of the Holy Office, prohibits Catholics from taking part in spiritualistic

seances. Nearly four hundred years of valuable unreplacable history of Mexico, contained in the archive of the Cathedral of Mexico, were sent by the Carranzistas to the paper mill as

"old paper" to be ground up. According to a secular dispatch from Rome via Paris, the Osservatore Romano announces that the apostolic relations with Luxemberg, severed under Pope Leo XIII., have

been resumed. Lady Alfred Douglas has been received into the Catholic Church of the incoming division were laying a new set.

"And yet a thousand follies have "

at St. Anne's, Vauxhall, don, by the Right Rev.
W. F. Brown, D. D. V. G. Msgr W. F. Brown, D. D. V. G. Lord Alfred Douglas, who accompanied his

> Lady Henry Austin Lee, to whom John Ayscough dedicates his "French Windows," is an American lady and a convert to the Church. wife of Sir Henry Austin Lee, K. C. M. G., Counsellor to the British Embassy at Paris, and a daughter of Benjamin Franklin Smith of New

York. Mr. William C. McBride, St. Louis, who died recently at Pasadena, Cal. was the donor of the \$100,000 marble altar to the new St. Louis Cathedral. Mr. McBride began his business life forty-four years ago as a telegraph messenger when he was fourteen

Very Rev. Dean McCarthy, Vicar-General of the Archdiocese of Melbourne, has been appointed Bishop of Sandhurst, Australia. 'He was born in Clare, Ireland, and was educated at the Irish College, Rome. After his ordination the young priest spent some years in the Irish Missions, and then went to Australia.

Secretary of War Baker has appointed Charles P. Neill, one of our most distinguished Catholic laymen, as a member of the Commission on training camp activities, which will coordinate the many different agencies which are now seeking an tunity for service among the soldiers in the training camps.

Rev. Hugh L. McMenamin, Rector of the Cathedral, Denver, was notified by John Clark Mitchell, of the Denver National Bank, a non Catholic, that he would give to the parish \$4,000 to pay for one of the large transept windows in the Cathedral. The gift is a tribute to the memory of Denis Sullivan.

The Right Rev. Nicholas Donnelly auxiliary Bishop of Dublin, officiated at Pontifical Mass on May 13, at Orleans, France, it being the oc sion of the four hundred and eightyeighth anniversary of the deliverance of France by Joan of Arc. All statues of Joan of Arc were draped with the entente allied flags, including the Stars and Stripes.

St. Leonard's Academy, Brooklyn, for the second consecutive year has won the type writing accuracy championship of the Metropolitan district. The contest was won against a dozen schools in New York City and New Jersey. St. Leonard's Academy is conducted by the Brothers and is in charge of the Rev. Brother Gerard, O. S. F., who person ally prepared the boys for the con

At its annual Commencement June 19, Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wis., will confer the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws upon the Right Rev. Monsignor Count Francis Bickerstaffe-Drew, ("John Ayscough") Monsignor's labors as British Army chaplain in France were so exacting and arduous as to cause a severe illness necessitating his return to England. His 'zeal and bravery secured him two mentions in despatches from the commanding gen

Speaking of the denominations of Protestantism, Cardinal Gibbons says: "The multiplicity of Protestant sects, with their mutual recriminations, is the scandal of Christian ity, and the greatest obstacle to the conversion of the heathen." Washington Gladden emphasizes this: What possible need have we for thirteen different kinds of Baptists twelve kinds of Mennonites, eleven kinds of Presbyterians, seventeen kinds of Methodists, and twentythree kinds of Lutherans?' The after the observance of this four added to the list.

AMBITION'S CONTEST

BY CHRISTINE FABER

CHAPTER XI THE OLD, OLD STORY OF WOMAN'S

HEART One morning, on her homeward way from Mass, Ellen was pleasantly accosted in English by a lady who was as regular an attendant at the morning Sacrifice as was the young girl herself-a woman of middle with a face whose expression told of long suffering, and whose faded habiliments betrayed the poverty which it was evident the wearer endeavored to conceal.

That you were not French, I perceived by your face, Miss," the pleasant tones continued; "and it is so pleasant to meet some one who seems to have come from home, that I ventured to address you. Have I

offended?"
The dark, kindly eyes, the white face, with its strongly marked lines of suffering, seemed to have some-thing about them which bore a strikresemblance to Ellen's own suffering mother, and the girl responded, grateful for the self-made introduction.

Their homeward course lay in the same direction, and the pleasant tones continued :

'I felt drawn to you, my dear, because you seemed to be so lonely. Having lodgings opposite, I had many opportunities of perceiving your strange, isolated life. I knew that the woman with whom I sometimes saw you could not be your mother, and I was touched by your constant devotion to Church. I came from England with a daughter about your age, who was ordered hence for her health. She was all I had, but God called her. Immediately after, my fortune reduced. Accident discovered to me the means of earning a scant livelihood, but it suffices for my wants, and will till our Heavenly Father summons me also. I would not return to England, because my darling's grave is here, and my only solace lies in the weekly visits which *to it. Perhaps my humble efforts may be of service to you some time; if so, do not hesitate to com mand them.'

She spoke tearlessly, with a voice out of which emotion seemed to have been wrung long ago, still there was that in her tones which told how she had accepted her suffering with a resignation born only of the rigid practice of a religion which consoles when every other consola-

tion fails. They shook hands at the door of Ellen's domicile, and the latter waited, smilingly, till her newly-made friend had crossed the street and disappeared into the alcove which shaded the entrance to her dwelling. After that, they invariably met on the conclusion of the morning Mass, and walked home together. Anne Flanagan at first gave herself considerable concern as to whom this morning companion of her young mistress might be-going so far as to accompany Ellen to ings: but the strange lady impressed even her rigid notions of propriety so favorably, that she approved of the new acquaintance, and urged Ellen to accept the kindly invitation to visit which the stranger extended. Thus the acquaintance ripened to an interchange of calls. Howard expressed himself pleased that his sister had some friend to enliven the monotony of her life, though he requested to be apprised whenever Boland visited Ellen, that he might not at that time enter his sister's apartments.

'And why be so fearful of meeting her?" questioned his sister; "she has heard me speak of you, knows the bed, and, kneeling beside it, what an affection exists between us, and is prepared to like you as much as she seems to like me."
"Oh," he answered, assuming a

lightness of tone that she might not words, "I do not fear to meet her-I fear no one-but I would rather not see her; it will save my being subjected to a curious stare; you know, little sister, we, or rather the members of our association, do not wish to be known to any stranger for the present.

Without waiting for a reply, or deigning further explanation, he went hastily out. Thus Mrs. Boland, frequently as she came to Ellen's rooms, and much as she heard the gentle girl, with a laudable pride, speak of her brother's talents and learning, did not once see Howard Once she said to Ellen:

"Even in my retirement I have heard his name—Paris, my dear, is speaking of him; but in such a manner as it has spoken of Voltaire and Rousseau-

She desisted suddenly, seeing the quivering lips and blanched face of her startled listener; and afterwards, by tacit consent, Howard's name was

dropped between them. Mrs. Boland's two apartments were pleasant and pretty, with relics of better days oddly scattered amid the somewhat mean appurtenances of her present living. The carnet was worn almost to shreds, but the very shreds evinced the costliness of its texture; the furniture was faded and varped, but there were portions of it which showed the olden elegance of the material. A piano, one of costly mould, but now with defaced case, though still in tune, was one of the heirlooms, and sacredly guarded. because it had belonged to the dear, dead daughter. But the pleasant sunshine lighted all, and mellow-throated canaries poured their sweet gush of

maintenance, Mrs. Boland wrought at some peculiar fancy work — with vivid dyes and silken floss, fashioned He charming little ornaments which Paris shops gladly purchased; and on many an afternoon, while she worked, Ellen Courtney brought forth from the old piano such strains as perhaps had not been prised elicited from it in its best days—accompanying it with her exquisite voice, till people paused on the stairs in the old house to listen in wondering admiration. As a relief to the monotony of her simple daily labors, she learned the widow's pretty employment — fashioned the rnamental things that they might adorn her own apartments, and cheered her weary hours by employing the latter in forming evidences of her newly-learned handicraft to send across the Atlantic to her lonely broken-hearted mother. this acquisition to her industrial habits was soon to serve a purpose of which she, at the time of learning the work, little dreamed.

Howard's manner grew more gloomy than Ellen had ever seen it before, and it became evident even to Anne Flanagan that he was a prey to some anxiety; but he refused to answer, or evaded their questions, till one day he saw Ellen she persisted in her usual affection queries about his apparent trouble. He answered at last almost savagely, and broke from her clasp on his arm to stride moodily to the

"I want money - the pittance mother gives me is not sufficient. With more money, I could command more influence in the club-the other members would listen to, and execute my designs, was there sufficient money to carry them through. I cannot ask them to expend their incomes, when that which I pay to the society is so trifling. But "-turning suddenly around, and confronting his sister-" I will not have mother asked for more, under no circumstances and no conditions, till I am of age to claim my own inherit-

Ellen was silent from pained surprise-nor did he seek a reply; and the remainder of that Anne Flanagan had not alone to wonder at Howard's moodiness, but to complain of Ellen's strangely abstracted manner.

Oh! help me, 'Mother of God-Refuge of the weak!" the anxious girl mentally ejaculated many times during the day; "make me what I ought to do!" " make known to

And that night, when the maid oundly slumbered in the alcoved cot, and the indistinct sound of debating voices had ceased in the assembly room, and the lights in that apartment had long been extinguished, Ellen Courtney sat thinking at her little study table. She had emptied on the latter the contents of her ortmonnaie, had placed with them the amount which remained from recent remittances, and found the sum to be larger than she had expected. She also gathered the last ornamental articles which she had wrought, and, surveying their work

Then she buried her face in her hands to hold a consultation with conscience. Conscience put a rigid ban on that which she purposed doing, whispering that it would be she felt Howard already entertained: but her woman's heart interceded for the gratification of his desire : she could not bear to think of his wistful would she enlighten him, expression; of the eager way in which panted for that which would rose at last, crossed staggeringly to murmured brokenly:
"Oh! mother, if only you were

here! But I seem to have no one-

Yet her white lips said the tremblperceive the real significance of his ing devotions, and, with more than her wonted fervor, she prayed for Howard and herself. The youth seemed slightly startled

> recess, and said, with an unwonted seriousness:

> with—" she hesitated, as if unable to express her meaning.

express her meaning.
"I know what you would say," he replied, hurriedly; "you would ask if its purpose would draw me still further from the Church than you suppose I have already gone. I her face with her hands, "I once say answer, no!"—drooping his head as beads, too; morning, night—oh, so if for a pretext to avert her gazeit is to serve a purpose with which religion has naught to do. But why do you speak of a matter in which

cannot aid me ? She drew out a little carefullywrapped parcel, and, opening it, showed him the gold and silver

Slight as the amount is it may assist you. Our remittances will be due in another week; take mine with My expenses here are trifling, and I can contrive to defray them. 'How?" he asked, lifting his

She answered, striving to smile, though it was evident how far her

heart was from the effort: I would prefer not to say just now, but I am almost sure that I can do it; so for the present be satisfied

with what I tell you."
His face flushed, and he averted his head lest she might see the mois-ture which for an instant dimmed his

music into the widow's ears from morn till night. To help her scanty manned me, Ellen," he said at last; ulously, but still sweetly:

would that I were more worthy

He took the money she proffered, wrung her hand hard, and left the room with a lighter step and more joyous air than had been his wont

for some time.

Mrs. Boland was somewhat sur prised at' the unusually early visit which her young friend paid her on that same day, but still more so when she learned the import of the

To work for money, Miss Courtshe repeated, in anxious won-"surely nothing has happened -your mother-"

My mother has not neglected to nette feel. send our usual remittances," Ellen hastened to reply; "nor is this olease do not ask me why I do itonly believe me when I say I shall be happy while so working, if you think I can find purchasers for my articles.

"If you persist in this idea," was the good lady's slightly troubled answer, "I have only to say that I will have no difficulty in finding numerous purchasers for your work. So Ellen Courtney wrought from

early morn till eve, working out designs which she herself conceived, and feeling grateful and happy when to Rome, to make priest, dey say; Mrs. Boland every week brought her and den I feel so bad. But I pray to quite an amount as the proceeds of the sales.

Anne Flanagan did not at first perceive how matters were, but when at length she learned from the widow, from whom Eilen had exacted no promise of secrecy, she hastened to bring from its secure place of keepthe hoarded savings of years. Putting the carefully thonged wallet into the young girl's lap, she said hurriedly, that rapidity of speech without looking up-"dat he tinks might conceal the emotion audible about all de time. He no tell me in her tones

Take it, Miss Ellen. I know that you have enough and plenty; at least I learns dat he comes to Paris. I that your mother has it for you, if wish to come too. I tink about it all you chose to ask her, and that it would break her heart if she dreamed what Master Howard has brought you to; but never mind, take this. can't understand how it is that what your mother sends you isn't enough, but it isn't my place to ask questions." Lowering her voice, she fader, but he no love me like he spoke more slowly, and the emotion which she had been endeavoring to

onceal became quite evident. look at me so"—burying he There is no one else in the world, her hands for a moment. save one, that I would give what I am now giving you; but you have been kind without thrusting charity in my face—and you have almost brought back my heart to what it used to be when I was young like

Ellen smilingly put back the timecolored purse.

I cannot take it, Anne-so doing would deprive me of the happiness I feel in earning what I now obtain but I thank you for the generous offer, and we will love each other

Nor could further persuasion from the maid induce the young mistress ing when he tell me; because to accept the gift.

I cannot understand it," said Anne Flanagan to herself that night him till I out wid your woman, and manship carefully, murmured with a half-sad smile: "I think Mrs. Boland will find purchasers for my to be. O God! that I might be good start, but he no pretend to know. once more!" and she clasped her He pass on, and I go too, wid, oh tawny hands together, lean, paced the floor till her excited feelings became somewhat subdued.

observed the implements of his club. furthering the infidel ideas which sister's work, and suspected the source whereby she was enabled to a little anxiously. permit him her remittances with his own, he passed no comment; nor would she collision him her remittances with his own, he passed no comment; nor replied, while her eyes filled again;

But Vinnette saw and marvelled at the industry, one day saying, in her broken way:

Ah, Mam'selle, you are very good. Once Vinnette was so, too: but dat is past. She only broken hearted girl now—she no more know peace, no go for her to depart. She stood a you a room—but—er—its location is in church now, no say prayers—no moment as if in doubt about somenotings but tink," and the gray eyes thing which she desired to say, but with the tears which it was when, on paying his customary visit the next day, Ellen drew him into a to the poor young girl. to the poor young girl.

Anne Flanagan had gone to Mrs. Boland with Ellen's work, and the "This money which you desire to have, Howard, what purpose is it to serve? I mean, will it have to do pearl rosary which had been one of her mother's birthday gifts to her, dropped from her pocket; Vinnette reverently picked it up, and with a fresh burst of tears, put it into Miss

Courtney's lap.
"Mon Dieu!" she said, covering her face with her hands, "I once say

good-but now." She knelt by the little work-table, and bowed her head upon it in such a broken-hearted way that the sprang into Ellen's eyes, and she bent forward, saying, in her sweet

tender way: You can be good again, Vinnette: and God will receive you back and help you to be good; and He will love you all the more when you turn

The French girl shook her head, and there drifted into her face a hard expression, which seemed to change the whole contour of her

"Ah! Mam'selle," she said in a listless manner, "you no understand it—you so pure, so good. You shudder when you hear my tale," and she affected a tremor to give true, I confess, that I, f more expression to her words.

Ellen bent till her lips touched the arms encircled the trembling form, and then she said, earnestly, trem-

"Our dear Lord will understand time in the face of the facts present little breeze stirring, but the curyou. Vinnette. He pities you now ed, but he looked unconvinced

the suffering you endure, and is holding out His arms to receive you. The French girl started up, wound her arms about Ellen's neck, and with her streaming eyes lifted to Ellen's face, she said, as rapidly as her imperfect knowledge of the language would permit:

Mon Dieu! you win me with your goodness-you embrace Vinnette; no ne before do dat-people frownsay bitter tings-my fader cursehere dey call me Grisette; but Vinnette no such ting. I tell you my tale, and den you know how Vin-

She unwound her clasp from Ellen's neck, and again sunk on her strange proceeding anything to cause knees by the table, keeping her eyes you anxiety about my welfare; but on the floor, and nervously toying with her fingers while she spoke

'My moder die when I little only my fader and I den. We live together for long time, so happy, so ood. My fader vera excellent man, and he love me so. We not live in Paris; we have nice place in de country; and friend from England end his son for health to our place De son, ah! how good, how nice he was, and how I love him; but we children den. After, he go to college God, and I good still; and my love me so. My young friend he stay one, two years away, and den he come back suddenly. He stop at our place, because it on his way to Paris My fader kind to him, and he kind to my fader, and kind to me. mon Dieu, how I loved him den. But he so changed-he all for books, and for something he has in his head"-tapping her own forehead, what it is; no tell his fader, who angry because he leave Rome. Den wish to come too. I tink about it all day and all night. I no speak to my fader, for he no let me come. But I remember friends in Paris, and I write to dem. Dey promise me home, and I come; but no find my friends. Ah, mon Dieu! but I have broken heart den. I return to my used; he no believe my story, and no one dat live dere believe it-dey look at me so"-burying her face in stand it! I come back to Paris, and find work—to go sometimes with English ladies who no speak French, "I see, Fath and sometimes I sew and dey pays me well. I no go near my friends

I lives by myself, and people calls me Grisette, but I no Grisette. Once I meet him, my friend, near dis place; he no see me. I watch him go in, and I come here many days and watch him so. speak—to show myself—but I must see him; so I watch, and watch, and many tings. Monsieur I learn more dearly than we have yet Courtney see me sometimes, and he

ask me once if I like something to do. I say yes, wid my heart jump wait on you, Mam'selle, perhaps l oftener see my friend. But I no se and such broken heart !- for I love him Mam'selle. I have no heart for anyting since, but still I watch, because

If Howard in his hurried visits I fears, oh! Mam'selle, I fears for dis "What do you fear?" asked Ellen,

would she enlighten him, even restraining Anne Flanagan's indignation at his "wilful blindness," as the maid termed Howard's lack of observation. passionately together.

They are in God's hands," said Ellen, quietly, though her own heart palpitated at the thought of danger which the French girl suggested. Vinnette shook her head mourn

fully, and, rising, said it was time finally, pointing to the beads in Ellen's lap, she said timidly: TO BE CONTINUED

ROOM 629

I confess that when the pastor narrated the story of the Evil Pres-

ence to us, some of us at least felt that the climax of the evening had been reached. There were just six of us in the little Maine rectory, and we had spent the evening pleasantly in telling stories and anecdotes, and in swapping experiences.

It was an argument over one Monsignor Benson's tales, which led us into the field of ghost stories, and the pastor had told the story of 'the Presence to establish the fact that the particular story of Benson's. which was being questioned, was neither impossible nor absurd. The disputed story had to do with the impression which is made on the other or on some intangible matter by violent emotion such as generally accompanies murder or The pastor argued that an impression can be made on this unknown medium in some such manner as an impression is made on a sensitive photo-

When he finished the story of the Evil Presence, which he insisted was true, I confess, that I, for one, was terrified by its horror and mystery, and was glad that there was as yet throbbing brow on the table-till her no movement on the part of the company to retire. The curate, who had and a certain feeling of indescribable into her breast, but he observed that argued against the possibility of such happenings, remained silent for some windows were open, and there was a and were victims of their own

There was a young priest from Ireland present, who had followed the story after it had been finished, he re-marked that he believed it to be quite true, and that, moreover, he still. My nerves, I thought, not at all uncommon. He maintained that even the material social science of the day took cognizance of those things in their theory of environment and its effect on char-

"Of course," he observed, "I do not mean that they believe in the spiritual character of these phenomena, but in their theory of the influence of environment, there is much which very similar to the theory illustrated by the pastor in the story he has just told.'

"If these experiences are so common," retorted the curate, very peculiar that no one in the present company has experienced them. Even the story that the pastor has told so realistically is on | hold on me.

hearsay evidence.' "If you want evidence with regard to these phenomena, read us some of the data which the Society for Psychical Research has published. Read the investigations of Sir Oliver Lodge and some of the foremost British American and Italian scientists-many of them rank material

ists-and be convinced.' "I've read some of it," retorted the curate. "It's all bosh, filled with false philosophy from beginning to These men are merely groping end. for the light like moles in cellars, and are shutting their eyes when they are in the face of the noonday sun, which is God's Truth. See what fools some of them are, even the cleverest. They were imposed upon by Palladino, the notorious Italian medium, who was an arch-fakir. Even the celebrated

Lombrosa himself was fooled. As for me, I never met any man whom I would consider sound, healthy and normal who ever experienced any of these so-called phenomena. They exist chiefly, I believe, in the disordered imagination of hysterical and abnormal people. The only difference between these abnormal people and the people in the insane asylum across the river is that the visions of the so-called sane people "I not are only momentary, while in the ris, and case of the insane they are fixed

> "I see, Father, that you're pretty much of a sceptic. Now, would I fall under your concept of a sane and healthy person?'

The curate laughed as he looked at the young priest, over six feet tall, handsome and well built.

Yes, you could make my football team if I were forming one," he

Then, perhaps, Father, you will listen patiently to a little experience I had myself-somewhat along the lines of the story told by the pastor. I have never told it before, save only to my confessor, because I know the world is very skeptical about such things, and I have no desire to be considered a fool.

"Two years ago I was in Chicago. on my way West and I was traveling with another priest who belonged to the Leavenworth diocese. tended to stay in Chicago only a night to break the long journey, as the weather was warm, and we were both tired after the run from New York. Neither of us knew that there was being held in Chicago at the time a convention of a masonic asso ciation until we found that all the hotels were crowded. We tried two of the largest, and they did not have eived the same answer at a third I said to the clerk, 'Can't you find us some sort of a room? We are only going to stay one night, and can put up with inconveniences. We are ooth fagged, and it's getting late.

"The clerk hesitated a few seconds. and then said slowly, 'Yes, I can give not very desirable. It has not been occupied for some time. There are two beds in it. If you wish to take it, I will have it made up imme-

"'Certainly,' I said, we'll take it.
Anything at all will do for the night.' "He called the bell boy and said, 'Take the gentlemen to six-twenty-

The bell boy looked at the clerk in surprise.
"'Six-twenty-nine?' he asked,

hesitating. 'Yes, that's what I said,' answered the clerk sharply, tossing the key on the desk.

"The bell boy took it without a word, and the elevator quickly brought us to the tenth floor. followed the bell boy down the long corridor, and came to number sixtwenty-nine.

"The room had evidently been closed for a long time, and I felt that there was some mystery about an unoccupied room in a crowded hotel. But it was a good, large room, with two beds, and we would be there only for one night.

"We went to supper while the room was being prepared, and when we returned and switched on the electric lights, everything looked cheery and bright. We finished the office, smoked and chatted a little while, and retired early, for we had a long trip ahead of us the next day and planned an early start.

"I don't know how it happened, but as soon as the lights were extin-guished, I experienced a cold chill,

tains swayed back and forth so regularly that they seemed to be manipupresent, who had followed the lated by invisible hands. Once with the keenest interest, and thought I heard the patter of feet in the room, and I sat up straight in bed, but I saw nothing, and all was believed that such happenings were getting unsteady, and I began to try to get sleep by counting sheep, and employing every other device that I could think of. could tell by the stentorian breathing of my fellow traveler that he

voyaging safely in the land of Nod.

'Had I been alone I would have arisen and turned on the electric lights to dispel the haunting shadows that filled the room, but I ashamed to awaken my companion and admit my fears. A cold breeze blew steadily for an instant, and I fancied that the door opened shut. I sat up in bed and stared at its white outline. No one had entered so far as I could see. My nerves were certainly unstrung, when such vain imaginings could lay

"I lay down again, blessing myself and resolutely shutting my eyes, resolved to pay no attention whatsoever to all these vain imaginings of an overstrained fancy, when I became conscious of the rocking-chair in the room swaying back and forth. It is true, it stood near the open window and the breeze might have started it swaying, but I could not persuade myself then or since that this was the case. During a part of the night it rocked incessantly. If I had had sufficient courage, I would have pushed it away from the open window, for I tried to persuade myself that the breeze was causing it to move.

"I tried in vain to sleep, and found myself now with eyes shut, now with eyes open, staring into the darkness as I heard the rocking-chair move or the floor creak as if someone walked on it or the mysterious footstep, soft and light on the rug. Far below the noises of the city gradually died out. In the early part of the night I could hear the clang of the electric cars, the tooting of automobile horns, the cries of the newsboys, and the thousand and one nocturnal noises of a great city. Now all was becom

"I had heard ten strike, and then eleven, and then twelve, and the city was still. Several times I was on the point of dozing off after twelve when one of the mysterious noises within the room would render me once more alert and sleepless. One o'clock struck, and I became aware of a presence in the room. darkness in one corner seemed to gather, till it achieved a fantastic and threatening shape. Its size was gigantic. It seemed to touch the ceiling. I tried then to call my friend, but my voice failed. I tried to compose myself, to persuade myself that I did not fear, but I was really frozen with horror. no longer persuade myself that the presence was a creation of my imagination. It was really tangibly something objective and external Once I thought the shadow drew near, and a cold hand passed over my face, but I blessed myself, and it

retreated. "Smaller and smaller it grew, but more and more clearly defined. It vas assuming figure and shape and the shape was that of a woman. I could see her face now, but not clearly for it was turned from me. She was looking toward the door, She wore a long flowing gown of

white, luminous and dazzling "When she turned toward me I saw that her face was beautiful but distorted with passion. Her hand was raised high above her head and She turned her eyes toward me and the face took on such a devilishly hateful and malignant look that my blood froze. She seemed to advance

toward me. Then I found my voice. shrieked and my friend sat up in stantly in bed wide awake. The shade paused and I saw the dagger fall and bury itself in the white bosom. There was a subdued groan and the sound of a fall and the vision disappeared.

'My friend jumped up and turned on the light. I was absolutely unable to move, but lay there white and shaken after the terrible experiences of the night.

"After a while I followed my friend's example and arose and dressed. Meanwhile neither of us had uttered a word. Finally I asked, 'Did you see it ?'

The woman?' he said. 'Yes, I saw her. What a devilish expression on her face. I shall never forget it.'

Then I observed that his face, too, was white and that he was trembling.

"We left the accursed room as soon as we could and sat the remainder of the night in the lobby. The night-clerk was all apology when my friend reported to him that we could not sleep in the room. The hotel man admitted that the room was never occupied, and said that he did not understand how it had been given to us; that no one was able to sleep comfortably in it.

My friend without narrating our weird experiences asked him what the complaint of others had been and the clerk responded that a young woman had committed suicide in the room some years before under pecu liarly tragic circumstances and that the room was believed to be haunted. The clerk added that some people had asserted that they saw a woman in the act of plunging the dagger terror took possession of me. The these people probably knew the story

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not believe in it at all.

JUNE 23, 1917

"Would you sleep in the room'? The peace of Christendom was queried my friend of the clerk.
"'I certainly would not,' he at Anagni, and the keystone of answered, 'Not that I believe in medieval civilization having been ghosts at all, but I might imagine loosened, the whole arch began to that I saw things.'
"'You might,' we both cordially

agreed—and left the hotel shortly after for the train." The skeptical curate was visibly

impressed.

"You are a regular doubting Thomas," answered the Irish priest smiling. "I always carry holy water with me now when I travel."-Joseph Carey, in the Boston Pilot.

BREAK IN CHRISTIAN CIVILIZATION

Moorhouse I. X. Millar, S. J., in America If we consider the Middle Ages and modern times as parts of one Christian civilization, we shall notice that the chief point of difference between the two is to be sought not in the principles underlying each, but lukewarmness and the heresies of in the degree and manner in which the selfsame underlying principles train. The question of the schism understood and accepted. Medieval civilization was built up on principles which were clearly understood and generally acknowledged as certain, and, as a result, were gradu- ary reform of the Church. ally embodied in definite institutions. The civilization of modern times, on the contrary, has inherited almost all its important institutions from the Middle Ages, but if an acceptance of the principles which these institutions embody has been only partially refused as yet, it is perfectly evident they are for the most part anything but clearly understood. consequence is that modern civilization has been reduced to the closely bound together, every effort precarious necessity of existing on its institutions without being able to demand a reasonable acceptance of them. For their maintenance it has had to rely instead almost exclusively on force or on the natural tendency in human nature to conservatism.

Now all this implies a

break somewhere between the Middle Ages and modern times. It is wrong, however, to think that the break began with Luther and the Reformation. Luther, together with two other men, as we shall see Italian and an Englishman, did play important part in settling the breach, but Luther would never have succeeded in his self-appointed task of perverting the teachings of Christianity not Europe already been thrown into a state of intellectual, political and religious chaos. Another misconception that must away is that medieval civilization died of old age or was worn out. As Archdeacon Cunningham well says, when contrasting the end of the Middle Ages with that of the Roman Empire: "In Christendom there was disruption rather than decay.' The event, moreover, which proved the real beginning of that disruption took place at the very time when the Middle Ages were displaying as never before their marvelous powers of assimilation, and were showing signs of the greatest promise for the future. Some twenty-five or thirty years after St. Thomas finished the logical whole, six years after Archin his hand had wrung from Edward -and almost at the very time when | could write in perfect truth : what was most sublime in Christian which, in the light of its conseits full historical bearing except by non Catholic world, it is due to those who have retained something Luther and the blind prejudice old Hebrew and medieval which he created.

In 1303 Philip the Fair, through Papacy, and from that time on, all was Bacon. To speak of him, how-consistent progress during the ever as the originator of the principle Middle Ages was brought to an end. of induction is wrong. This principle be interesting to note, moreover, that at this particular time in others in the Middle Ages and was modern history the quarrel between Boniface and the King of France, arose, more or less directly, over the Mr. H. W. C. Davis has expressed it: principles and method of deduction "For an attack upon a Christian power" during the Middle Ages "it medieval schoolmen. With metashould be alleged. Public opinion, Western Christendom as a single science without a basis in sound commonwealth, demanded that some general principles is of little conmeans he used in its prosecution cerof the Church. And if Boniface sciences themselves or between exerted himself, as far as possible, to science and religion. prevent both the one and the other, he was but following the example of he was but following the example of his predecessors, who for many centuries had been acknowledged that the great civilization of the Middle Ages "is much more lost to Middle Ages "is much more lost to Shado".

faith in Divine retribution.

imagination. As for himself he did Hundred Years War and the War of principles; with all religious faith, the Roses will testify

crumble. Owing to the prolonged residence of the Popes at Avignon, the political metacenter of Europe was disturbed. In Petrarch we see the beginnings of an unassimilated paganism in literature and of a "This was a real experience? You are not romancing?" he queried character. At Milan, for the first time, we find an Italian commune transformed, through tyranny, into a modern pagan State, and in the person of Gian Galeazzo Visconti we are presented with the first example of the absolute rulers of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. versities, which had been a thorough medieval creation, began to wane and scholasticism to decay, not through any defect in the organization of the first or because of any refutation of the latter, but simply for the reason that owing to the disturbances of the times there was a dearth of philosophers and a relaxa-tion of studies. On top of most of this came the Great Schism of the West, with all the confusion and Wyclif and Huss that followed in its once definitely settled, however, there was indeed the wish and on the part of several of the Popes a strenuous effort, to effect a real disciplinserious obstacles nevertheless stood in the way. In the first place, because of the wide diffusion of the writings of such men as William of Occam and Marsiglio of Padua whose ideas were entirely subversive of the Divine constitution of the Church. the convocation of the General Council became a dangerous matter. Secondly, since civil and ecclesiastical life were still at that time most to reform the Church seemed bound to awaken national and political opposition. Princes were only too anxious to see the Church reformed so long as they were not called upon to reform themselves or to give up any source of revenue which might happen to be detrimental to the disciplinary welfare of the Church.

Such, then, was the condition of when the three men peared who definitely turned the back of modern times on a once united, wholly Christian, clear-thinking age. However much Machiavelli may have been a child of the times. the fact is that his writings became the special study of the rulers and princes who came after him, and who for the most part approved of and applied the principles they con"I understand, Dr. H tained. Hence by his definite and utter divorce of all morality from political life he made it impossible for any union to exist among the nations: by his advocacy of the principle that the end justifies the means he merely approved himself a perfect Mephistopheles to such, among many other characters, as Catherine de Medici, Frederick the Great, Bismarck and Cavour; and if nothing sounder has yet been found as a basis for international relations times in their ignorance of the moral

the Middle Ages. Luther, on the other hand, by his "Summa," in which the best thought of Greece and of Christianity was alone" widowed religion of all blended into one harmonious and reason. Having reduced faith to a mere matter of individual sentiment, bishop Winchelsey with a Papal Bull the religion of Christendom was soon broken up into sharply conflict-I. of England the concession that ing sects; and it was with the conhenceforth there was to be "no tax- sequences of this in mind and of the objected quietly, "ever since Februation without representation" — a effort to bridge all differences on the Christian development of what has skeptical ground that "one religion been called "a Teutonic invention" is as good as another," that Carlyle Dante was fusing into the one hungry young . . . looked up to organic whole of the "Divina their spiritual nurses, and for food Comedia" all that was noblest in the conceptions of antiquity with If, moreover, at this date the real teachings of the Catholic Church of thought, a deed was perpetrated medieval and of modern times still remain a subject on which the crassquences, cannot be appreciated in est ignorance is displayed by the

The last and only one of these three men to give anything like his agents, laid violent hands on the positive direction to modern progress was known to Albertus Magnus and applied by them before medieval civilization began to break up. What Bacon did was to insist anew question of war between Philip of on the method of induction to the France and Edward of England. As exclusion of all knowledge of the was necessary that some just cause physics thus thrown out, we can indeed boast of a tremendous scieneducated by the Church to regard tific development in our times. But respect should be shown to the moral code even in international relations." sequence except for such materially practical purposes as cooking a din-Now if the war which Philip was ner or waging a war on the scale of waging was not unjust in itself, the the one now being waged in Europe. Until a return is made to the meta tainly were, inasmuch as it was physical principle of medieval scholcarried on principally by money asticism there can be no unity or obtained from the arbitrary taxation agreement among the different

Thus, then, was it that the breach

outside of that of the Catholic Church bereft of a rational content, and therefore at odds and ends science, and with science robbed of its sound foundation in metaphysics. and hence all but professedly antireligious, we have truly much to learn of the so-called "Dark Ages."

MY INTERVIEW WITH A MINISTER

Japheth S. Jollain, S. J., in America When I first telephoned to the ev. D. M. Hazlett, D. D., I was Rev. D. answered by a voice so melodiously liquid that with all my willingness to credit Dr. Hazlett with many accomplishments I could hardly it was the minister's voice In fact, Dr. Hazlett was not at home; but Dr. Hazlett, continued the voice,

would be delighted to meet me. I called on him a few days later together with one of my friends, a Frenchman, who was curious to meet the minister. Not even this was he at home. The uncertain glory of an April day had ended in a rainy, wintry afternoon. The elderly pastor of the Richmond Presby terian Church, of St. Louis, Mo. was out, challenging the weather in order to attend to some needy parishioner. And in an endeavor to make us forget our waiting, the same young voice that first answered me, overlooked the cold and the storm, and sang of "Spring's Awakening" ever so liquidly.

Come along, come along! Life is so sweet, Gather the flowers that bloom at

your feet. Blossoms will fade away ere the year's gone, Winter's before us, so dreary and long.

After a while the minister came in. A kindly, oldish face peeping out of a heavy overcoat was all I could discern in the dusk, for it was towards I protested in vain we should not keep Dr. Hazlett from his supper. Sit down we must, and let supper wait. Supper can be taken any day of the week and any hour of the evening. But callers must be attended to immediately. In a St. Louis daily paper I had read this notice: "Rev. D. M. Hazlett will address the Women's Foreign Mission Society of the Third Baptist Church this afternoon at 2 o'clock, Work in Latin on 'Missionary America.' Dr. Hazlett passed several of the best years of his life in South America, and has made many trips to

"I understand, Dr. Hazlett, that America," I began. "What are the specific evils which, in your opinion, should be remedied there? I am rather interested in the peoples south of Panama myself. And my French friend here, who is also a Catholic, has a personal interest in the question, for he intends to be a missionary in Brazil."

"You are going to Brazil?" Dr. Hazlett asked with animation. "Why. Brazil is my first love. I than mere expediency it is due to spent there the first five years of my the fact that Machiavelli more than missionary life. That was thirty-any one else has confirmed modern five years ago. I got to love that gentle, yet manly people. You have and Christian political principles of splendid opportunities there. Priests of success than the ministers of any other denomination. In Brazil the to assert that the southern countries Roman Catholic Church is tenderly are a Land of dirt, despots, disease,

> I could but give him a quick, puzzled the men are thieves, and 100% are glance. Did ever Presbyterian liars.' Would you endorse these minister speak thus? "However," I statements? ary of last year we have been told that Latin Americans are a rascally set of infidels, wantons, drunkards and liars.

"That charge of drunkenness is a protested the minister. 'A while a Brazilian is seen tottering on his feet, people will say 'El esta muito bem inglés' which being translated freely from the Portuguese, means: 'The fellow is very English today.' No, drunkenis not a native vice. As to lying, in so far as it is a specific Latin-American habit, I must say that the white people in Brazil and the Argentines, whom I know best, are as manly as my own countrymen. People of other Latin-American countries are great liars in their own way; that is, it is hard to know when they are simply talking and when they are really telling what they mean. But if they say, or if you coax them to say, 'verdad pura,' it is the pure truth,' you can take their word for it and trust them. "But your lecture at the Third Baptist Church," I interposed timid-

'Did you hear it?" queried the minister; and when I averred that I had not, Dr. Hazlett gave me a searching look and continued: "I

fancy you think I gave the 'Women's Foreign Mission Society' the usual one sided view of South American problems. The fact is that I have devoted the best years of my life to Latin America, and as a result, have conceived love and admiration for the Brazilians and the Argentines; and I can say the same, though in a lesser degree, of the people of other Spanish-American countries. No, I am not one sided. I told the ladies at the Baptist Church that many a book and lecture on Latin America That ugly story about South America centuries had been acknowledged umpires between the different countries. Philip won, however, and henceforth wars became more lasting and disastrous in Europe, as the last the great civilization of the great civilization of the different countries. Philip won, however, and henceforth wars became more lasting and disastrous in Europe, as the last the great civilization of the disgraceful suppressio veri. They present a picture on Latin America is a disgraceful suppressio veri. They present a picture on Latin America is a disgraceful suppressio veri. They present a picture on Latin America is a disgraceful suppressio veri. They present a picture on Latin America is a disgraceful suppressio veri. They present a picture on Latin America is a disgraceful suppressio veri. They present a picture on Latin America is a disgraceful suppressio veri. They present a picture on Latin America is a disgraceful suppressio veri. They present a picture on Latin America is a disgraceful suppressio veri. They present a picture on Latin America is a disgraceful suppressio veri. They present a picture on Latin America is a disgraceful suppressio veri. They present a picture on Latin America is a disgraceful suppressio veri. They present a picture on Latin America is a disgraceful suppressio veri. They present a picture on Latin America is a disgraceful suppressio veri. They present a picture on Latin America is a disgraceful suppressio veri. They present a picture on Latin America is a disgraceful suppressio veri. They present a picture on Latin America is a disgraceful suppressio veri. They present a picture on Latin America is a disgraceful suppressio veri. They present a picture on Latin America is a disgraceful suppressio veri. They present a picture on Latin America is a disgraceful suppressio veri. They present a picture full of shadows and with no lights. The people latin suppression veri.

ness of those people are passed over, nessman myself I should prefer to play is not mentioned. Some of my find in my own country." est friends in Latin America are friends to me and gentlemen.

"But." I interrupted Dr. Hazlett. Latin Americans are immoral, are

they not?" Yes, they are immoral," conceded

Dr. Hazlett. "Prostitution is shamefully open. And still, when I pause to think of it, I wonder who is to The Church should fight prostitution. But if the State does not cooperate, one may doubt shall be once whether the blame should be laid at my own land." the door of the Church or of the Legislature. The charge of illegitinacy has perhaps been exaggerated But there is a considerable amount of it, especially in the smaller countries. Yet even here, to understand everything is to pardon a great many things. You may find, an empty school here and there in South America, but you never find an did. The descendant of Huguenots, empty cradle. A sin of human he became a Catholic, and incurred frailty is not crowned with the crime of child murder, otherwise called extent that he was no longer allowed race-suicide. Children swarm in the to remain at home. streets, in the parks, and everywhere. Then a wedlock not sanc-tioned by the State and not sanctified by the Church, is not necessarily marriage against the natural law. If the wife is faithful to her husband and the husband to the wife, and this is very often the case, you will have what we call a common-law marriage and what I believe you Catholics call a clandestine marriage, but not necessarily an immoral marriage from the standpoint of the natural law. What I say does not mean that I approve in the least of this regrettable state of affairs. There are faults in the legislative assemblies and faults in the sanctuary. And worst of all, priests allow the people to worship the Virgin and the Saints—ugly, old saints, of wood many of them, with hands, feet and heads of clay or cardboard, decked in tawdry clothes. While I confess that I detest image. worship, it is not proselytizing among practical Catholics that I would work for, but I would willingy give my life to regain to Christian a growing class of demi-savants of so-called free-thinkers, who have

drifted very far away from your Church. Here I submitted a short explanation of what Catholics mean by the veneration of holy images and a you have been many years in Latin America," I began. "What are the wrought in Latin America by antiwrought in Latin America by anticlerical laws and godless schools. Then I continued: "You understand, Dr. Hazlett, that I did not come here to argue, but only to get your viewpoint. What do you think of the campaign of calumny which has beengoing on ever since February of last year? The Panama Congress made its own the assertion of Miss Florence E. Smith, a missionary in Chile, that 'Sixty out of every hundred women in the whole continent have lost honor, self-respect and hope.' A prominent member of your denomination, Dr. R. E. Speer has been as bold as any in his of your Church have better chances charges. A Minneapolis minister, of success than the ministers of any the Rev. J. I. Morrill, went so far as loved by the common people."

The Frenchman looked at me, and of the women are immoral; 95% of

"Of course I wouldn't," protested Dr. Hazlett. "My own observation and experience among those peoples causes me to affirm that no home is too poor, no board too narrow, no family too numerous, to refuse shelter to the wayfarer, hospitality drunken Latin American is a rare to the waytarer, hospitality to the guest, or refuge to the and exotic bird. When once in a orphaned or abandoned. There are no words in which I can express my appreciation of the sweetness of Latin-American womanhood, too often wronged and exploited, but always patient, gentle, affectionate and womanly. Had I been at the Panama Congress, such assertions as you have quoted would not have gone unchallenged. Had I not protested as a Christian and a gentle man, I should have been a coward, I should have dishonored my calling. I will tell you what the trouble is with some people. I used this illustration at the Third Baptist Church the other day, and will use it again, for it sums up what I have to say. Suppose that an Englishman or a Frenchman should come to St. Louis and should be shown only that part of our beautiful city which lies east of Fourth street down to the Mississippi River. Suppose, further that the Englishman or the Frenchman, upon his return to his native land, should take a fancy to write a book on St. Louis judging only from what he has seen east of Fourth Street: just imagine what sort of a story he would tell

about St. Louis.' "It would make awful reading,

I answered meekly. "Well," continued Dr. Hazlett. 'that's the sort of stuff that some writers and lecturers serve to our people. They have either never known better, or have chosen not to know better. Why, I find myself a

the fact that we Protestants have deal with them rather than with any not been persecuted, that we have other people, that I found more busibeen given an open field and fair ness honesty in South America than I

The rattling of cups and dishes in priests of the Roman Church. Of a neighboring room told us that course, they did not like their people supper was over for the Hazlett to come to my church, just as I family. The Frenchman and myself should not like to see my people rose nervously and apologized pro desert my parish for Roman Catho-lic churches. But there was no bitterness in them. They were this interview?" 'would you allow me to publish

"You certainly may; I haven't the least objection," assented Dr. Haz-

"But it may displease some people," I murmured.

"They ought to know by this time that I am neither prejudiced nor bigoted," laughed Dr. Hazlett. "Publish my words, if you wish. I shall be once more a missionary in

A DISTINCT TRIUMPH

The Catholic man who achieves something in the face of great odds not only succeeds but scores a distinct triumph. That is what Francis Burnand, who recently died. he became a Catholic, and incurred the displeasure of his father to the

After making some vain attempts to convince Cardinal Manning and others that he had a vocation to the priesthood, he took to writing for the stage and for the press and he finished his career as the editor of Punch. the great national organ for dispensing the humor of the English people And that was no mean achievement, for Punch had at one time been violently Protestant and anti-Catholic periodical. Those who knew Sir Francis Burnand understood the secret of his success. From the moment he became a Catholic until the day of his death, he was a loyal member who was not ashamed of the Gospel. His grasp of his religion must have been complete, for he read Newman's famous book, "Doctrine of Development" as a sitting, and his piety was in keeping with his intellectuality. He went to Mass daily and to confession and Holy Communion weekly for twenty six years. And with that sort of record it is reasonable to hope that his triumph here was a forerunner of his triumph hereafter; for he surely complied with the terms to which the apostle insinuates a crown is attached, he fought the good fight and kept the faith.' T., in The Guardian.

A broad mind is inclined to that mercy which feels the pains and trials of others as if they were its own, and relieves them as far as it can.-Ven. Father Champagnet.



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A PROPHECY FULFILLED

The Ave Maria remarks: "A cen tury and more ago, De Maistre, seeing the demolition of religious houses France, prophesied: 'If destroy houses of prayer, you will be forced to erect barracks and prisons on their ruins.' His prophecy has been fulfilled. The prisons were multiplied before the present War one of them costing 11,000,000 francs; and, though there are now barracks and hospitals for wounded soldiers in many large cities, the number of them is inadequate. If the mills of God grind slowly, they grind exceed

WHO IS SAFE?

We have had a surfeit of sex hygiene. If new proof were needed that knowledge does not restrain from vice, volumes could be furnished by the New York grand jury. Let us teach our girls modesty: the modesty that is the guardian of all womanly virtue; the modesty that is learned in the sanctuary home and preserved in the sanctuary of God. Our children may then be called "old-fashioned," but they will be safe, for with modesty destroyed, the horrors of the pit are at hand.-America

To curse grief is easier than to bless it, but to do so is to fall back on the point of view of the earthly. carnal, the natural man. what has Christianity subdued the world if not by the apotheosis of grief, by its marvelous transmutation of suffering into triumph, of the crown of thorns, crown of glory, and of a gibbet into a symbol of salvation? What does the apotheosis of the Cross mean, if not the death of death, the defeat of sin, the beatification of martyrdom, the raising to the skies of voluntary sacrifice, the deflance of pain -Death, where is thy sting? O Grave where is thy victory?'—By long brooding over this theme—the agony of the just, peace in the midst of agony, and the heavenly beauty of such peace — humanity came to understand that a new religion was born,—a new mode, that is to say, of explaining life and of understanding suffering.—Henri Frederic Amiel.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1917

A SERIOUS STATE OF THINGS

A Canadian press despatch from Montreal prominently displayed in our papers is of a nature more mischievous than alarming. Joseph Begin in La Croix advocates the withdrawal of Quebec from Confederation and the setting up of an autonomous Lower Canada yet subject as at present to the British crown. In some of the headlines this paper is openly declared to be "the Organ of the Priests." As a matter of fact La Croix occupies a very insignificant place amongst the minor papers of Quebec, and is in no sense the organ of the clergy. In the same number that carries the article which the Canadian Press Association has spread broadcast over the country, La Croix requests its subscribers, who are three, four and even eight years in arrears, to pay up; and invites sympathizers with his views to subscribe at reduced rates three or even six years in advance to relieve the financial strain. The representative of the Canadian Press in Montreal knows or ought to know the standing of La Croix. Instead of a line or two telling the truth in this respect many are led to believe that it is "the organ of the priests."

While deprecating the exaggerated importance given to the eccentric Mr. Begin and the misleading inferences suggested by the widespread publication of his article, it is not too much to say that it may properly be regarded as a straw which indicates the direction of the wind.

extract from La Patrie :

"Several newspapers are asking if the profound divisions existing today in this country do not put confederation in danger. It is true that a great unrest exists in Canada at the present time, and that the antagonism between the two races becomes more intense from day to day. The Canada's population. The glimpses doctrine or practice or of the Catho-Eastern Provinces, and especially ebec, are no longer in unison with

the West. "The mentality of the West and the East differs very considerably, while the newspapers printed in English refer to our province, our people, and our clergy in imprudent and insulting language. As a matter of fact, since the beginning of the War the sheets in the Province of Ontario, without distinction of party, continue to cast upon us the most insulting epithets, while no one in authority has seen fit to call a halt The situation, therefore, we repeat, is grave, much graver than people in certain quarters seem to believe."

the tone and language of some of our politicians alone who are guilty of papers when Quebec is in question fomenting this dangerous strife but into account. The daily newspaper, that we may easily fail to realize the those from whom, by their calling being bought for the news, has a effect on French Canadians. And we and education, Canada has a right to must remember that it is precisely the expect better things. bitter and insulting items that are most likely to be reproduced in the French press; just as it is the most unrestrained and exaggerated expressions of resentment on their part that are surest of reproduction in our papers. Party politics, of course, help to fan the flame in both cases. There is nothing new in all this. In the elections of 1861 we read in Pope's Life of Sir John Macdonald: A determined effort was made to defeat Mr. Macdonald in Kingston. The old cries of subserviency to French and Catholic influences received new life from the Orange difficulties of the previous year which had affected Kingston."

Fifty-six years ago the familiar appeals to racial and religious prejudice could be described as "the old

It may, perhaps, be both interesting and instructive to inquire what

biographer tells us this:

Ever since his acquaintance with he urged upon Mr. Draper the way. . . The general election of 1847-48 confirmed him in this view. and thenceforward he was more than ever careful to cultivate friend.

ly relations with the French party. The very intimate relationship existing for many years between Sir John Macdonald and the author of his Memoirs lends importance to this testimony as to this great states. man's real estimate of French Canadians as freely expressed in private:

' He rarely missed an opportunity of dwelling on their many excellencies of character, their moral and lawabiding disposition, and their conservative ways; while the quiet pastoral life of Lower Canada had for him a perennial charm . Often have I heard him say that he had no patience with those persons who, absolutely ignorant of everything pertaining to Lower Canada and its people, affected, when speaking of French Canadians, a tone of

contemptuous dislike." Could he revisit the glimpses of would be subjected to greater strain read the papers and listen to the

Another extract :

I refer to those issues of race and religion which periodically threaten the peace of Canada. It must be apparent to the most carecareer had he any sympathy with French and Roman Catholic which province of Ontario."

It may be necessary to remind the casual reader that the Memoirs from which we quote were published in 1894.

One further quotation may have its bearing, and its utility also, at the present time :

"While thus united by the political traditions of many years to Lower Canada, whose inhabitants he viewed as a quiet, moral, law-abiding, tolerant people. Sir John Macdonald was by no means blind to the defects of the French character, chief among Of much graver import is this which he placed a predisposition to Catholic writers are found in all time president of the Legislative extreme sensitiveness on matters affecting their race."

No thoughtful Canadian can view of our past history which the fore- lic attitude on any important matter. served with distinction in the Amer to this flow of hate and malediction, are, and if not sterile, fruitful only Protestants emphatically assert that of those things which disturb the menace the stability of Confedera- tinctively Catholic tone. We have grown so accustomed to tion. And it is not by any means

THE NORTH AMERICAN TEACHER

Many excellent teachers find helpful suggestions for the practical newspaper is exclusively a local work of the class room in educational business. It is idle, therework of teaching. Some of these of Catholics dispersed throughout place." are not only technical but specialized the Continent as possible or prosfor the books in use in the schools. pective buyers of the Catholic daily The North American Teacher, of paper. One might as well, when one which the second number has reached is at it, count up the Catholics of same ground in much the same way newspapers in English. as the secular journals of the same sometimes involved.

imitation of its secular contemporpublic affairs Mr. Macdonald had ies will not be too servile. There is been alive to the impossibility of room, in addition, to bring enwhich the French Canadians were points of view to the Catholic unitedly opposed. . . . In 1846 teacher. It may be hoped, also, that some of the meticulous care that is wisdom of meeting the French half lavished on addition, subtraction and vulgar fractions may be extended

bring the new venture to the notice of our Catholic teachers who may, if they will, exercise a very considerable influence in making it realize their ideal.

BEGINNING AT THE WRONG END

Commenting last week on the aspiration for an all-embracing Lay Union as the basis of Catholic activities in many spheres, we were not in the least agitated by any fear that much time or energy would be wasted on chimerical projects. Rather was it sought to combat a peculiar mentality, found more or less everywhere, which, under the guise of unusual zeal, belittles everything in actual existence in order to extol some vague and impossible ideal of what ought to be.

A case in point is a letter from an the moon the poor man's patience intelligent priest commenting on a subject of meditation. Father Gallagher's article in the than ever, especially if he were to Ecclesiastical Review. Father Durward says: "As Father Gallagher ordinary Sunday interpretation of notes in his very excellent article in the gospel of peace and good will so the January issue we have not one far as French Canadians are con- Catholic monthly of real excellence. And we have no English Catholic daily."

So far as the monthly is concerned magazines will hesitate for a moment to hand The Catholic World to an less student of Sir John Macdonald's educated non-Catholic friend with history, that British and Protestant the full assurance that he will find it though he was, at no time in his equal to the magazines he has been accustomed to hold in high esteem. that fierce intolerance of everything If we should like to see it better still, each and every educated and every at the present time is abroad in the thinking—the terms are not always convertible—Catholic may contribute something to the fulfilment of that desire.

As for that English Catholic daily, it is a sort of obsession with certain Catholics whose zeal outruns their thinking on the subject. The daily newspaper is bought for the news. If the daily newspapers of this continent are not Catholic neither are they Protestant, any more than the theatres are Protestant or the mail order stores or the insurance companies. Some of them are owned ranks of journalism. So large a Council of Prince Edward Island, and Catholic that it is not good business either to distort or suppress Cathowith equanimity the conditions lic news or to misrepresent Catholic existing at the present time between views. There is seldom any deliberthe two races which make up ate misrepresentation of Catholic going quotations afford have their Besides the indirect influence exer- ican Revolutionary War as a captain carious existence as regards material is in progress. lessons and their warning for the cised by the Catholic reading public in the 84th, or Royal Highland Emipresent and the future. It is not on the tone of the daily press it is good sense, good patriotism nor good possible, often easy, to bring direct 1854, and coming to Montreal, compolitics to perpetuate the stale and influence to bear in eliminating menced business as an importer and sterile "old cries" that have served objectionable features as is admirably general commission merchant. Sub--and ill-served-the reckless pur- set forth and illustrated by Father pose now of one party, now of the Graham in the Ecclesiastical Review other, at one time in Ontario, at for May. Is it not significant, also, another in Quebec, sometimes in that while certain Catholics complain great works in Montreal, the most both together. Stale they certainly of the "Protestant" press, the ultra-"Rome" has already captured the peaceful development of Canada, and daily papers and given them a dis-

> But there is another very practical strictly limited sphere of action and influence. The dailies of Toronto are not read in Ottawa except by an infinitesimal portion of the population. Even London does not read the Hamilton papers. From the very nature of the case the daily

"old cries." Sir John Macdonald's further than this; but we may thousands of papers the latter alterventure to express the hope that its | native would be impossible. Indeed it would be easier, cheaper and more feasible to establish and maintain a Catholic news agency with worldcarrying on a Government against couragement, comfort and fresh wide ramifications, which would supply the secular press with Catholic news.

> The case we are discussing is another example of beginning at the wrong end. If a Catholic daily is to the methods of teaching religion. necessary or desirable-and we are In the meantime we are glad to far from questioning this-there is nothing in the world to prevent such large centres of Catholic population his death, as the Apostle expresses it, as New York, Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia and many others from having one in each place. But the way to begin is to support and extend the influence of the existing weeklies until they can be assured of a constituency that will demand and support | Belgian workmen which the German a daily edition. The RECORD is not published in any such centre as would justify the remotest hope of

is, therefore, wholly disinterested. referred readjusts its views it may old professor used to call "large ideas," but they will not exercise any great practical influence in the direction of their dreams.

The parable of the grain of mustard seed still retains some value as

NOTES AND COMMENTS

THE WORKING of the Lord's Day Act in the hands of an ignorant or narrow-minded official is seen in the arrest in Toronto a few days ago of it. an eleven-year old Jewish girl for handing out without charge over her no one who reads the best of secular father's counter a pinch of salt to a

THE LIFE story of one of Canada's wealthiest men, Sir. William Macdonald, who died in Montreal the other day, may be summed up in six paragraphs extracted from a lengthy obituary in the Montreal Star:

"Sir William Macdonald, multimillionaire tobacco merchant and manufacturer, chancellor of McGill University, founder of Macdonald College, and princely education generally, died at his resi dence, 449 Sherbrooke street west, on Saturday afternoon, after a long illness. He was in his eighty-seventh vear.

'He was born at Glenaladale, near Tracadie, in Queen's County, P. E. I., in 1831, and received his education at the Central Academy in Charlottetown, also obtaining his business training in that city under the late

Hon. Daniel Brennan. outright, many in part by Catholics. late Hon. Donald Macdonald, some "He was the youngest son of the proportion of their constituency is of Ann Matilda Brecken. His father was a son of Capt. John Macdon ald, the eighth chief of the Clan Macdonald of Glenaladale in the Highlands of Scotland, who came to the New World, and after founding the Scottish settlements at Tracadie, Scotch Fort, Glen Finnan and Fort Augustus, in Prince Edward Island,

grant Regiment. " He left Prince Edward Island in sequently he embarked in business. facturer. In this he achieved great success, gradually building up his extensive in that line of business in the Dominion. When asked by the chairman of the Tobacco Commission in 1902 who his competitors in business were, Sir William said, amid laughter: 'My confreres, you mean I don't think I should say I have any competitors.

"Sir William was a millionaire many times over. He was probably the richest man in Canada fortune is estimated at not less than twenty million dollars.

"The Macdonalds of Glendale from whom Sir William was descended, were Roman Catholics, but early in life he withdrew from the church and did not join any other religious body.

The funeral will take place from his late residence on Tuesday afterpublications devoted to the technical fore, to talk of the millions Cemetery, where cremation will take

THAT SIR WILLIAM was an eminently successful man, as the world reckons success; that he made good use of his our desk, is a Catholic publication Australia, New Zealand, India, Ire- wealth on the whole; and that in of this kind. While it covers much the land and Great Britain who read McGill University and kindred institutions he has left splendid monu-Another consideration is not less ments to his name, the above paraclass, there is a distinct advantage to important. The news is gathered graphs succinctly show. The fact Catholic teachers in having such an and distributed to the newspapers that from all his princely benefacaid to their work published under by various news agencies in all parts tions to public institutions, those Catholic supervision. For even in of the world. A Catholic daily owned under Catholic auspices were rigidly methods far-reaching principles are and edited by Catholics would have excluded, and that all his life long either to depend on these agencies his heart was steeled against the It is too early yet to judge whether or establish its own. In competi- Faith for which his fathers had light Canadian history throws on the the new journal will go much tion with agencies supported by endured bitter persecution and gone Week.—The Catholic News.

cheerfully into exile, need not be dwelt upon here.

THERE ARE, however, two clear-cut definitions of the word "success," That Sir William Macdonald had achieved the one in full measure no one will question. But to what story told by the Star of the shipwreck of his faith in his early man. hood; of his apparently life long estrangement since then from religious influences of any kind; and of without God and without hope in the world," is equally manifest. No make up for a loss like that.

REFERRING to the deportation of authorities have been carrying out the section since the attack, and so ruthlessly in that much-tried land. the Nation suggests as a solution of such a future for itself. Our view the underlying motive that Von Hindenburg is simply preparing for Until the mentality to which we have the inevitable retreat. As there seems no other obvious reason why continue with a harmless sort of Belgian workmen should not serve megalomania to advocate what an the interests of their conquerors as well at home as in Germany, we may well see in deportation a measure with a military purpose behind it A hostile population on the line of retreat would be a peril which no general could disregard. And Hinfluenced by considerations of humanity where the interests of his army is concerned. Civilization has a long reckoning to make with him. and an additional atrocity or two can in his eyes probably not add to

> No MORE beautiful or more truly positions of his own choosing. practical project for commemorating the fallen in the War has been devised than that embodied in the new St. Michael's Guild for Caldey, which, with the approval of the Bishops of of the war to date. The Germans, in England and Ireland, has been their announcements of yesterday, founded by the well-known Catholic novelist, Mrs. Egerton Castle, The idea is to provide Masses for the Dead of the Armies by means of southwest of Warneton. The retiredonations which will go to the maintenance of the monastery on Caldey Island, North Wales. For seven Plumer, which, following the Meshundred years before the "Reform- sines Ridge battle, pressed the foe ination," the Benedictine life flourished to an impossible position, leaving there, and now, through the wonderful conversion of a whole community of Anglican monks, which event is fresh in the memory of all, Caldey is seven miles, from Klein Zillebeke once more a Benedictine possession, and a centre from which Catholic influences will emanate to work for machine guns. the restoration of England to the men indicates that the foe was fight-Ancient Faith

THE TENURE of the new Catholic community on the island is, however, cautiously of the situation, still hint anything but secure, and there is that the retreat of the Germans will danger even that the property may have to be sold. Catholics have not as yet come forward to replace the It is to be noted that if the British Anglican benefactors whom the are able to maintain their advance monks lost by their conversion, and in this sector it will have a very since the transference of their alle-giance they have led a rather pre-farther south, where the struggle to ce they have led a rather pre requirements. This is no doubt due THE TORPEDOING of a British to the War, which has diverted so armored merchant cruiser in the much from other channels. Yet the North Sea illustrates the dangers of President Wilson's speech, coming as War has but intensified the need of maintaining the blockade of Germany the community as a centre of prayer necessary work in bringing the Gerand intercession for England. It is mans to the end of their resistance. not surprising, therefore, that Mrs. Considering the amount of patrol Egerton Castle's project has already met with much encouragement and heavy, and the navy's grip on the land or taking a radically different not only to the Catholics of England loosening with the passing days. but of all English-speaking countries, and of all the Allied nations, as it has no restrictions as to nationality | CHURCH GAINS 50,000 CONVERTS in regard to the souls of the Soldier

NOTED SOCIALIST A CONVERT On Holy Thursday at the Jesuit

munion rail for the first time a man who had been prominent in the recently, ranks of the Socialist party. He was "That Frank Urban, well known to Socialist audiences of the great East Side as an open air lecturer. Mr. Urban, Church at least 50,000 converts we read in the Catholic Convert, had it is needless to say that, as a no trace of any Christian heritage. to inquire into Catholicism by reason of having been accustomed to read gives the gift of faith. Catholic periodicals in order the better to be able to combat what Catholic they had to say. He was thoroughly versed in the monistic philosophy. of which Karl Marx was the great exemplar. His was as near

ON THE BATTLE LINE

GERMAN FORCES are now withdrawing from the positions which they occupied after the Messines battle. To what extent this retirenent will be made is, of course, not yet known, but apparently it is already considerable. Correspondextent he fell short of the other, the ents at Headquarters in France, in despatches last night, say that it is extending farther southward.

GENERAL MAURICE, in his review of West front operations, rather depre cates the importance placed upon results of the explosion of one lion pounds of high explosives preceding the attack at Messines. states that it was certainly an aid in the attack, since it caused something storied urn or animated bust "can like a panic among the Germans, and permitted the British to get through the first lines more easily, but he is inclined to give the artillery and air men greatest credit for paving the way to the success. He has toured declared he found "every dugout every observation post, every trench and every machine gun emplaceme smashed" by the artillery. This means, he says, very heavy German

ONCE AGAIN the Hindenburg line in France figures in the despatches, the British yesterday having captured portions of it northeast of Bullecourt, overcoming sharp resistance on the part of the foe and inflicting heavy losses. News of this latest advance received last night followed upon the official report of a new advance made on Thursday evening in the Messines sector, an advance denburg is not the man to be in-fluenced by considerations of human-portions of the ground. The two advances made separated sections of the British front, with so short a time between each blow, are further striking indications of the manner in which the initiative has passed to the Allies. In any event General Haig is wiping out many salients, straightening line, and beating the enemy out of

In Belgium the British campaign, already auspiciously opened, gives promise of developing, in junction with the advance to the south, into by far the most important admit that they made not only a "retirement," but add that they pressed back by the British between Hollebeke and the River Douve and ment was due to the constant pressure of the British Second Army, unthem no alternative but that of fighting a losing battle with the waterways at their British attack was on a front of about south to the River Warnave. During the attack the Germans lost 150 men, one howitzer gun and a number of The small loss of ing a rearguard action. the howitzer shows that he was hard pressed for time. Correspondents at British Headquarters, while speaking be continued for some distance, as there are no natural height positions for defence for some distance back. eject the foe from Northern France

which, while not spectacular, is a work that the British ships have had enemy is tightening rather than -Globe June 16.

ANNUALLY IN UNITED STATES

The annual number of converts to the Catholic Church in this country ranges anywhere between 40,000 and 100,000, declared the Rt. Rev. Denis J. Dougherty, Bishop of Buffalo, at Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, New A meeting of the Converts' League York City, there knelt at the Comin the auditorium of the club-house of the Knights of Columbus, Buffalo,

"That means, therefore," Bishop Dougherty continued, "that we have every year added to the Catholic Church at least 50,000 converts, and those who join the Catholic Church Both his parents were Socialists, and first of all join it from sincere conhe was brought up without religion viction, and, secondly, that they are at all. He seems to have been led a credit to the Church which they join. We are proud of those to whom God

'It is true that although receive so many converts into the Church every year, there is also some leakage; but it is a notorious fact that those who leave the Cathoan lic Church seldom or never leave intellectual conversion" as it is it through conviction, but almost in ever possible to define one. He sought out the Rev. R. H. Tierney, interest. Cardinal Gibbons, who is S. J., editor of America, in a spirit of a man of varied experience, has inquiry as to the teachings of the stated publicly that during his long Church on Socialism. It was as a life, in which he has been thrown in result of their conversations that contact with so many classes of Mr. Urban finally asked to go under people, he never yet found one who instruction. And it was Father left the Catholic Church through instruction. And it was Father left the Catholic Church through Tierney who received him in Passion ion.

"Now, since we annually receive into the Catholic Church in this country so many and such distin guished converts, it is some organization of these converts will be of supreme importance both to them and to the Catholic Church itself. This, therefore, is the chief motive for the foundation of this league: First, the general benefit to the Catholic Church; second, the special benefit to converts them

T. P. O'CONNOR'S LETTER

WILLIAM REDMOND'S DEATH EXERCISES PROFOUND INFLUENCE

WAR WILL END VAST FORTUNES. AND ABYSMAL POVERTY IN ENGLAND

Special Cable to the CATHOLIC RECORD (Copyright 1917, Central News)

London, June 16th.—The hope ex ressed by William H. K. Redmond prother of John Redmond, the Irish Nationalist leader, who was killed in action in Belgium last week, that his death would save Ireland, may prove more true than even he expected. Already it has exerted a remarkably softening influence upon the irre-concilability of the Ulsterites and also in various other directions; even the Presbyterian and Anglican min isters are vieing with the Catholic clergy in tributes to his memory

The last time he appeared in the House of Commons, his close cropped gray hair and thin figure revealed, as perhaps nothing else could have done, the three years of hard training he had undergone and the hard war fare he had been through. Nothing. however, could induce him to return though could have done so any hour that he wished Nor would he ever consent to accept a "soft" job at the front as was repeatedly urged upon him.

Although he was a severe and re-lentless critic of some of the mistakes which interfered so disastrously with Ireland's splendid temper towards the War in its opening months, he never for a single moment wavered in his attitude toward the issues at stake, and never hesitated in expressing his opinion regardless of what that opinion was To the very last moment he was firmly convinced he was fighting for, and facing death in the true interests

As to what will be the result of the election necessitated by his death, it is too early as yet to forecast, as clare always has been a restive coun ty. Dublin, where the death of Cot on makes another vacancy, is fairly secure, as all the enemies of anarchy and insanity, regardless of party, are gradually joining together in a com-

mon effort to save Ireland. One of the many things that has felt the influence of the death of William Redmond is the coming convenion for the proposed settlement of the Irish Home Rule question. Pubic opinion which last week was, in a great measure, extremely pessimisic, has veered around almost cor pletely. It had been feared that the meeting of Orangemen at Belfast might make impossible demands, such as the re-constitution of the entire composition of the convention as proposed by the Government, be cause) of some declarations before hand which pledged the gathering to the acceptance of the Ulstermen's full demands for a partition of the These apprehensi are largely discounted no

The real unadulterated truth is that America's intervention suddenly transformed the whole situation it did at a most opportune moment gave at one blow the coup to the whole irreconcilable attitude by putting the rights of small nations so much to the front and thus presenting England with the attitude from, that of her most powerful ally.

Sir Edward Carson, First Lord of the Admiralty, contributed greatly to the reasonableness of the Orange attitude and he showed his zeal for a settlement of the question by going over to Belfast in the midst of his tremendous anxieties of watching the submarine campaign. With him, as with many other men, the War fever in the sense of its gigantic perils and solemn issues, has produced an entire change of view and perspective. This in many respects is one of the most notable and remarkable results of the War.

It may truthfully be said that all the old party shibboleths and groupings have disappeared in the of Flanders, France and Gallipoli. never to be resurrected Socialistic ideas have spread through out the country with extraordinary rapidity. Everybody is seeking a solution of the old troublesome ques tion of the relations between capital and labor, a matter that was given little or no thought by the great mass of the people before the War.

It is certain that at least some system of co-partnership will offered most workmen and wage earners at the close of the War, as it is apparent that any system conduct ed along the old lines has vanished even from the most narrow-minded conception of the future. Old Eng. land of vast fortunes on one side and vast abysses of poverty on the other

The outlook on the War itself has changed extraordinarily of late The recent British victories on the

western front have been of such a shellfire. It seemed the Germans Molen Fortress position through character as to confirm an opinion saw them, and their commanding Hell Wood to the top of Wytschaete has long been growing, that man for man, gun for gun, the Allies are far superior to Germany and that and would be shelled to death. But in the end we will beat her. How-ever, behind all calculations there stands the impressive figure of America and unless there comes a from which the British had been sudden and unexpected break-up of Germany, the inner feeling today is that we in Europe will have to mark time until America's million soldiers arrive on the firing line to deliver e final and decisive blow.

IRISH WIN HIGH HONORS.

NATIONALISTS AND ULSTERMEN FIGHT SIDE BY SIDE IN RIVALRY

By Philip Gibbs in The New York Times Press Headquarters in France June 8 .- I have never seen the spirit of victory so real and so visible among great bodies of British troops since this war began. It shines in the eyes of the officers and men today up in the fighting zone and the fields and woods below Wytschaete and Messines, where they are resting and sleeping after the battle, regardless of the great noise of gunfire which still is about them.

The men have a sense of the great achievement - something big and definite and complete in their capture of Messines Ridge. They know how formidable it was to attack, and they count their cost-the price of victory - as extraordinarily light. Many brave men have fallen, and along the roads come many ambulances where prone figures lie with their soles up as a reminder that no battle may be fought without this traffic flowing back, but the propor tion of the lightly wounded is high and the number of wounded amazingly low among most battalions.

I met one company of Irish today who took their goal without a single casualty and marched into Wytschaete without firing a shot. That was a rare episode, but on all sides hear with astonishment that the British losses were so small considering the immensity of the task. It is this which makes the men glad of victory-not having it clouded by such heavy sacrifices of life as in the battle of the Somme. All along the way to Wytschaete, where I went through places which two days ago still lived up to the reputation of evil names-Suicide Corner, Shell Farm-and in the woods like the Bois de Rossignol, where death birds came screaming until the moment before yesterday's dawn officers and men, Generals, Brigadiers, Sergeants, and privates spoke of the victory enthusiasm that made their eyes light. An officer reined in his horse and leaned over the saddle to speak to me.

"It was a great day for Ireland," Yesterday another man with his arm in a sling also used the words "a great day" but said:

ing of the way in which all the men went forward to victory, the English

tion from Messines Ridge. The venirs as screens of foliage which I passed ground. German eyes have been watching of the mines. for men to kill for two years and a colored handkerchiefs tied about

Many of them were stripped to the waist to air their shirts. Some were still wearing heavy shrapnel helmets. All drowse with fatigue and the prolonged strain of the British shell fire, so that they sleep with their heads on their knees or lying as though dead in a hundred postures. They awake at intervals, asking for water, and then sleep again.

There were such crowds of these field gray men that they astounded by their numbers. When questioned they speak gloomily of the doom that ipon their faces.
What do you think of it all?"

asked an Irish officer of a German officer whom he captured in Wytschaete Village. The man shook his head and said in good English:

"We are done for."
Another officer taken by English troops on the northern sector of attack was frank in revealing his tragic thoughts. When he heard the mines go up, he thought, so he says: Heaven, the British are attacking. Now I can surrender. Yesterday my division had three good regiments, now they do not exist. This attack ought to end the

Let us not base too much optimistic belief on such words by German prisoners. In that northern part of attack by the English troops, who started near Triangle wood, there was bad ground for the assembly before the battle, known as Mud Patch.

There were no trenches there, and the British had to lie out all night in the open without any cover from to give glory to Ireland. They of sacramental confession and raise to inculcate it, know it to be a false-hood. There lives not a man less countrymen had accomplished?

officer was in a fever of anxiety, withdrawn because their shafts, packed with explosive, were ready to by a mine explosion a whole be touched off at dawn.

In one mine crater held by the Germans a shaft ran underneath called Berlin Shaft — the way to Berlin, according to the Australians who dug it months ago. Above it was half a company of Germans, and when the mine was blown at dawn not a man escaped.

Beyond was Dam Strasse, where the enemy had deep trenches and strong emplacements in a hollow, so that the British Generals were afraid of trouble there, but when the men came to it they found nothing but a frightful ruin, obliterating all trenches and redoubts, and the men who still lived there shouted. "Don't shoot, kamerad!'

GREEN AND ORANGE FIGHT TOGETHER The taking of Wytschaete by Irish Nationalists, with Ulster men next to them, was one of the great episodes of the battle, vying with the exploit of the men of New Zealand in carrying Messines Ridge.

I went among them today up there by Wytcshaete Wood, across the old British trenches and by the "Great Wall of China," built a few months ago as a barrier, a wonderful place of sandbag defenses and deep dug-outs. There was not much left of Wytschaete Wood, once 800 yards square, now a pitiful wreckage of broken stumps and tattered tree trunks. The slopes of the ridge are all barren and tortured with shell fire like Vimy Ridge, and across it unceasingly went flights of heavy shells, droning loudly as they passed over the crest, and with all the heavy British howitzers firing with

thunderous, ear-stunning strokes. But the Irish soldiers paid no heed to this noise of gunfire, for the enemy was answering back hardly at all and the battle line had gone forward. An Irish Major was asleep under a little bit of copse within a few yards of a six inch howitzer, splitting the heavens with its sharp crack of sound, and he slept in his socks, sweetly as a babe in a cradle, until awakened to speak to me, which made me sorry, because he had earned his rest. But he sat up smiling, glad to talk of his Irish

boys, who had done gloriously, Away off near the sinister little wood sat a Brigadier of Irish troops, the south and west country troops

"Go and see my boys up in their trenches," he said. "They will tell you all they have done. Old Ireland has done great things."

The boys, as he called them, treasures of gentleness and humility though some of them were old of His most loving Heart and soldiers who fought, at Suvla Bay, prepare all souls to greet the and the youngest of them are old in war and remember far back in his-"It is a great day for New Zealand," and another officer, speak through Guillemont and Guinchy, their rulers on the first anniversary went forward to victory, the English troops advancing with the old unbroken courage, in spite of hard fighting through a year of war, said:

"This is the best thing our armies "This is the best thing our armies of yesterday with a adventures of yesterday with a adventures of yesterday with a governable to His Divine Heart in each said examining of their neads and examining of their solutions. their heads and examining German rible War. The ardor with which the have ever done, the most complete and absolute success. It all went their eyes. It was the little things One great proof of victory is the most, the rations and soda water peace. of battle which they remembered to lift higher our paternal call for relief of some of those deadly places they found in German dugouts, the in the salient under direct observa- way they groped around for sou- the only way to settle their differ-But stupendous still in today are no longer needed, and one their imagination was the drumfire bases on which the future condition may walk openly in places where of the British guns and the explosion of the states should rest in order to

"As soon as the barrage began, half. And another proof, written in human figures, is one huge mass after another of German prisoners, a at Maedelsmede farm went up and agreement, thousand or more in each assembling place in the fields along the under us and fire rushed up to the roadsides. They were lying and standing today in the sunshine, with and made us dizzy, but we went on to the Little Wood and then passed through us to attack the village.

> The only trouble was in and about the wood. In the centre of it was a small body of Germans with machine guns, who held out stubbornly and swept the Irish with their fire, but they were destroyed. There was another post thereabouts in which a party of Germans held out with rifle An Irish officer of a famous old family led the attack on this and fell dead with a bullet in his brain at five yards range. But the Sergeant amity, we love to hope that now not with him helped to surround the far off is the longed for day on which enemy, and this hornet's nest was all men, sons of the same Heavenly routed out. The German officer had Father, will once more think of one climbed a tree and in the coolest to his men beyond. The Irishmen

> position with machine gun emplacements, made for defense on all sides, but the Irish closed round it and captured it easily. The garrison was scious of their own responsibility bedemoralized by prolonged shellfire, hospice ruins and church and the people invoking peace. chateau and every blade of grass

> above their tunnel. "I am an old soldier," said one of their officers, "and I hate to be a Jesus, more humbly, more frequent-prisoner, but human nature cannot ly and more trustfully, especially in stand the strain of such bombardments.

in absolute line with their comrades in arms, in friendly rivalry with self more often in the healing waters quotation, as "false as hell!" And the menwhooriginated and those who seek

Ridge, and it was curious that these two bodies of Irish troops had almost

identical experiences. The south and west country Irish men of Dublin and Munster took 1,000 prisoners, so did the Ulster-1,000 prisoners, so did the When the ground in front of men. the Catholic Irishmen was shaken pany of Germans were hurled high in its eruption and this awful fate happened to another company of Germans in front of the Ulstermen. Without a thought of the old strife at home these men fought side by side and are proud of each other.

Their Irish blood has mingled, and out of it some spirit of healing and brotherhood should come: Because of this remembrance an Irish soldierpoet has made a new version of the 'Wearin' of the Green," inspired by guns that wear green jackets of foliage and cover the advance. I heard some of the verses this morn-

They love the old division in the land the boys come from, And they're proud of what they did at Loos and on the Somme,

And Messines, They'll know the guns that strafe the Huns were wearin' of the

green. Wytschaete and Messines are safe in British hands and the troops are far on the other side. A party of the enemy is holding out in Battle Wood, but that will not be for long and is only a small episode. and yesterday the German troops massed at Wanneton as though for a counterattack, but each time they scattered by British were guns. From the new lodge the British have observation on them and the tables are turned.

HOLY FATHER URGES ALL TO PRAY FOR PEACE

EMPHASIZES IMPORTANCE OF AFFLICTED HUMAN FAMILY BEING PURIFIFD BY CON-FESSION

From the Vatican, under date of May 5, the following letter has been sent by the Holy Father to the Cardinal Secretary of State

"Lord Cardinal: On the 27th of April, 1914, in a letter to the Rev. Father Crawley-Boevey, we extended to all those who should consecrate their house to the Most Sacred Heart of Jesus the indulgences granted two years before for such act of piety by our predecessor, Pius X., of venerated who went through Wytschaete Wood and holy memory, to families in the and took the village. Republic of Chili. There smiled on us then the hope, clear and serene that the Divine Redeemer, called to reign visibly on the domestic hearts, would diffuse there the infinite we proposed to direct in His august tory of the days when they stormed name to the peoples fighting and were sitting with German caps on of the outbreak of the present ter-

"We showed then to the peoples soon as they gained their ences—with honor and advantage to each one of them-and tracing be lasting, we conjured them in the name of God and of humanity to lay

But our voice, raised in grief and pain, calling for the cessation of the awful conflict, suicide of civil Europe, then and for the future remained un to heard. It seemed that the dark tide Wytschaete Wood. Other Irish lads of hatred broken out in flood among the warring nations must rise still higher, and the War, overflowing other countries with its awful torrent, mul-

tiplied ruins and disasters.
"Still, confidence did not fail You know. Lord Cardinal, how it has remained and remains with us in the anxious time of waiting for the long desired peace. In the inexpressible of our soul and amid the anguish bitter tears that we shed over the atrocious sufferings heaped on the fighting peoples by this terrible calanother as brothers. The sufferings possible way signaled with his hand of the peoples, now become almost insupportable, have made ever more brought him down and made him a keen and strong the general desire May the Divine Redeemer, Wytschaete village was a fortress in the infinite goodness of His Heart ness may prevail in the minds also of those who govern, and that confore God and before humanity they which made a clean sweep of the may not further resist the voice of

PEACE PRAYERS AND SACRAMENTS

"To this end may there rise to the month dedicated to His Most Sacred Heart, the prayer of the

ence to the most loving Heart of desirous of a separation between the Jesus united to His own in Holy two countries, there lives not a man Communion. And inasmuch as all more deeply convinced that the conthe graces which the Author of all nection between them, established good may deign to bestow on the poor children of Adam are, by loving ounsel of His Divine Providence, dispensed through the hands of the Most Blessed Virgin, we desire that more than ever in this terrible time the great Mother of God. fore we charge you, Lord Cardinal, to make known to all the Bishops of the world our ardent desire that recourse should be had to the Heart of Jesus, throne of graces - recourse through Mary. To which end ordain that, beginning from the first day of this next month of June, there be established in the Litany of Loreto the invocation, 'Regina Pacis, Ora pro nobis,' which we allowed the Ordinaries to add temporarily by the decree of the S. Congregation of Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs dated November 16, 1915.

'So may be raised to Mary, Mother of Pity and all-powerful for forgiveness, from every corner of the earth, in majestic temples and in the tinjest chapels, from thrones and from the rich mansions of the great as from the poorest huts, wherever rests a faithful soul, from the blood-stained fields and seas, the pious, devoted invocation, carrying to her the cry of anguish of mothers and wives, the wail of innocent children, the sigh, arising from every good heart; may they move her tender, benign love to obtain for the devastated world the longed-for peace and be a record for the ages to come of the efficacy of her intercession and the magnitude of the favor granted us by her.

"With this trust in our heart we implore of God for all the peoples, whom we embrace with equal affection, the most elect graces, and we impart to you, Lord Cardinal, and to all our children the Apostolic Benediction.

From the Vatican, May 5, 1917. "BENEDICT XV., Pope."

O'CONNELLITE VIEW OF IRELAND

Sigourney W. Fay, S. T. D., in America No one of Irish blood could fail to have taken an intense interest in the articles that have been appearing in America on the Irish problem during They are only these last few weeks. one of the many evidences of the urgency of the Irish question, of the absolute need of a settlement which will satisfy the just demands of Ireland and of Irish Americans. Indeed upon the Irish question Americans of Irish descent yield nothing in the intensity of their feelings to the Irish living in Ireland, for in this country we feel that America was largely colonized by Irishmen, that our Revolution could never have been accomplished without the great numbers of Irishmen who served in the Continental armies, and that the Irish strain in the American blood is the most vital; the most energetic element which goes to make up the American character.

Ireland is far more the mother ountry of the United States than is England. There can be no doubt, then, of the great urgency of the Irish problem, and of the desire, not of Ireland and of Irish-Americans, but of all good men everywhere, to see justice done to a nation to which every western European country, as well as the United States of America, owes so much.

The only question which can divide practicable, and in deciding this it seems to the present writer that we should judge the present by the past. Among all those great men who have led the Irish in the last two hundred years, who were those who succeeded in accomplishing anything? The moment we ask this, it becomes apparent that for accomplishment we must look to those Irish statesmen who took what is called the constitutional line, and who were content if they could obtain for Ireland an honorable position within

the British Empire. Grattan accomplished something Flood accomplished something; Par nell accomplished something; Redmond has accomplished a great deal; but before all and above all, the man to whom the Irish race owes most, the man who not only raised the Irish Catholics from a position of intolerable servitude, but who taught Ireland and men of Irish blood every where to be proud of their Gaelic inheritance, was Daniel O'Connell. Never has the Irish race produced a man so typical of itself as in the case of the Liberator.

In the present crisis, then, if there is any character in Irish history whom the Irish people would wish to consult if they were able, that person would be Daniel O'Connell, and fortunately for us he has left us his statesmanship in his speeches as in a testament. Let us open his speeches anywhere at random, and we shall find two ideas always present in his mind. First, that Irish men must be free; and secondly, that that freedom can only be at tained within and not without the British Empire. In one of his famous speeches on the Repeal of the Union, the one delivered on June 29,

1813, he spoke of himself as follows: "Your enemies say, and let them say it, that I wish for a separation

upon the basis of one king and separate parliaments, would be of the utmost value to the peace and happiness of both countries, and to the liberties of the civilized world.

" Next, your enemies accuse me of may the prayer of her afflicted a desire for the independence of our enemies and brothers, whose children rise ardent and trustful to Ireland. I admit the charge, and let them make the most of it. I have seen Ireland a kingdom; I reproach their hearts every sentiment of hatred myself with having lived to behold her a province! Yes, I confess it, I will ever be candid upon the subject, have an ulterior object, the Repeal of the Union, and the restoration to old Ireland of her independence.

Later on in the speech he told his auditors what was to him his only fear, that they would not succeed in Reflect for a moment upon the obtaining the object of Repeal. He

Your enemies cannot put you down unless you yourselves lend them assistance. Your cause must triumph, unless you yourselves crush You have the fate of Ireland in your hands; upon you, and upon you lone does it depend. Alas for Ireland! Her liberties depend upon the prudence of a people of the most inflammable passions, goaded almost to madness on the one hand by Orange insults and oppressions, and exposed at the same time to the secret seductions of the agents and emissaries of those very oppressors. Do you wish to gratify the Orangemen? If you do, the way is before you. You have only to enter into some illegal or traitorous association: you have only to break out into turbulence or violence, and the Orangemen will be delighted, because it will afford them the wished for opportunity of rioting in your blood. Do you desire to afflict and disgust your friends? If you do the way is open to you. You need only form illegal or seditious so-cieties. You have only to commit some outrage against the public peace, and against your sworn allegiance, and your friends must abandon your cause with contempt and

In short, your enemies are on the alert. They throw out the language of irritation, and they adopt every measure of oppression to go you to a violation of the law, to a departure from your loyalty and peace able demeanor. But it does not rest there. They send round their agents to seduce you into crime and then betray you. These miscreants endeavor to obtain your confidence, and loaded: they stand with the triangle and the gibbet, to torture, to plunder, and to massacre.

" Alas! Alas! my countrymen, see you not the fatal snare? Do you not comprehend the cruel purposes of your betrayers? Yes; my countrymen were never deficient in intellect, they never wanted ready comprehension. They do, and they must perceive that if a single parish. if a single village, nay, single individual, exhibits the symptoms of political crime, if a single wish, inconsistent with loyalty, allegiance, peace, be expressed, our enemies will have an excuse, and a justification for their

upon those who hear me, or may chance to read a report of what I utter, I am most deeply anxious to impress upon the minds and understandings of every true Irishman that disloyalty to his sovereign would be double treason to his country: it would be perjury, aggravated by folly, and followed by the eternal extinction of the liberties of Ireland. And what prospect could there possibly be of aught besides destruction? You would have no friends, no supporters. We, who row join you in bearing down upon our oppressors. we, who expose the hypocrites that cover their bigotry in the stolen gar ments of religion, we, who are ready to run every danger, to sustain every calumny, and every loss and personal inconvenience in your cause, so long as you conduct that cause within the limits of the Constitution, we, in whom you confide, would, and must, be found, if you violate the law, in the ranks of your enemies, and in arms!

"For myself, I tell you honestly. that if ever that fatal day arrive, you will find me arrayed against you. There will not be so heavy a heart, but there will not be a more ready

I have quoted at length from this the Liberator because time at it. speech of never in his life did he express his he said at this very early date remained his settled opinion during highly educated; they are all culhis work for repeal was ruined as trained in sound pedagogical meth-the work of Grattan and Flood was ods; they have specialized in teachruined in '98, by the impatience of ers institutes; they have been subvounger men.

The only question for Irishmen and Irish-Americans to ask them-selves in the present crisis is: Whom shall we follow—those who On the right of the Irish National afflicted human family imploring of between England and Ireland. The ists fought the Ulstermen, keeping Him the cessation of the terrible charge is false; it is, to use a modern have done great things for Ireland and could have done still greater, or those who have undone what their more patient and more far-seeing

THE MONTH OF THE SACRED HEART

In the "Spiritual Colloquies" of Giosue Borsi, the brilliant young Italian who met death on the Is front in November, 1915, we find this

I pray also with all my heart for will have to shed. Take away and rancor. Among so many fight ers there are so many that love Thee who are good, intelligent, affection ate to their homes, to their parents to their wives, to their little children Grant me to remember this always so that I will not rush upon them in

words. They were written by no coward. Borsi was a lieutenant in the army of his country; one who, on the testimony of those who served with him, neither shirked duty nor quailed in the face of danger. was also a Christian and being a Christian he recognized war in its two-fold aspect; as a struggle for the right, and, to use his own words, bloody sign by which Thou recallest them to Thee when they have strayed from Thee."

Whatever lessons of courage and of mercy war has to teach it gains from Calvary. If it is to accomplish a work of chastisement and purifica tion, for conquering as well as conquered, it must be freed, so far as may be, from abusive speech and wanton act.

The thrust of the soldier's lance, bringing forth water and blood from the Saviour's Side, opened a Fountain that for two thousand years has never ceased to flow. The nations of the world, our own among them are being plunged beneath that crimson flood. Cleansed by it we may be brought nearer to its source, exclaim ing with the centurion who stood by the Cross and marveled at the won ders of Good Friday, that "Indeed this man was the Son, of God.' -New World.

COLORED CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN KILLED ON FRENCH FRONT

London, May 17, 1917,-The first black Catholic chaplain with the Colonial troops in the field has laid down his life for his men. The Abbe with money, and with pardon for Gabriel Sane was born in 1869 and themselves, to preach in private was converted to Christianity. He circles the doctrine of insurrection, made his studies in Senegal, his to form secret knots and associations, native country, and was ordained priest in 1902. When he saw his compatriots leaving in great numbers for the War he asked his Bishop the that they may sell your lives. In the favor of going with them, if only as Oh, let the sympathy of kindly meantime, the Orangemen stand to infirmier or interpreter; for he spoke their arms, ready prepared, primed six languages. Msgr. Le Roy, chief military chaplain, who received him in France in 1916, appointed him chaplain to the Senegalese Tirail-leurs, who received him with enthusiasm. All, Christians and Musselmans, were equally devoted to him. He has just been killed in Champagne by a bursting shell. His body was ought in by another mission Dr. Letavin, of the Holy Ghost order who had come from the furthest wilds of the Amazon, Brazil, to serve the armies of France. R. I. P.

SPREADING THE FAITH IN ENGLAND

the reign of torture will again be renewed, and the cause of Ireland will be lost, and lost for ever.

Of summer sunshine has brought our lost, and lost for extraction of their fellow-countrymen. Outdoor proces.

It. Some people are greatly disturbed by trifles; and, besides, it is not a little thing to calm a troubled "I am deeply anxious to impress sions in honor of Our Lady and openair lectures on Catholic coctrine in the parks are the order of the day. The Catholic Federation is also mar shaling its forces, and next week there is to be a great mass meeting of that body, which will be addressed by the Catholic Lord Mayor of London Cardinal Bourne, and Sir Charles Russell. It is also hoped that there will be some of the Canadian representatives present. The Federation is making its power felt in the moral atmosphere of the country and has already suppressed two immoral plays and got certain unpleasant cinema exhibitions censured.

CATHOLIC SISTERS ARE THE MOST EFFICIENT TEACHERS IN THE WORLD

Catholic schools are the best schools in the world because they have the most efficient teaching corps in the world. The average teaching life of a teacher in the public schools is four and one-half years. A teacher in Catholic schools spends her entire life in teaching. It requires no emphasis to realize that those who have consecrated hand to sustain the Constitution against every enemy,"

their whole careers to doing one thing, can do it better than those who intend to spend but a short

The nuns teaching in Catholic mind more fully or clearly, and what schools come from the best families in the land; they have all been the whole of his life. In his great tured women, of gentle birth and work of emancipation he succeeded; refinement; they have all been trained in sound pedagogical methjected to rigorous examinations for many years. They are not allowed to teach without a certificate of their fitness; many of them have college and university degrees; they keep alive in their own convents the noble and sacred traditions of teach ing, a thing that is well nigh impos sible without continuous teaching for many years

All this native ability, added to laborious and expert training, plus the ripened experience of a lifetime, and the stimulus of constant associa tion with lives devoted to the same occupation, and all sanctified by the supernatural motive of the pure love of God, make our Catholic schools the best in the United States.—Rev. Thomas F. Coakley, D. D., Pitts

burgh, Pa.

UNSPOKEN WORDS

The kindly words that rise within the heart And thrill it with their sympathetic

But die ere spoken, fail to play their part, And claim a merit that is not their own.

The kindly word unspoken is a sin A sin that wraps itself in purest

guise, And tells the heart that, doubting, looks within,
That not a speech, but thought, the

virtue lies. But 'tis not so; another heart may thirst

For that kind word, as Hagar in the wild-Poor, banished Hagar! prayed a well might burst

From out the sand to save her parching child.

And loving eyes that cannot see the mind Will watch the expected movement

of the lip. And can ye let its cutting silence wind Around that heart and scathe it like

a whip? Unspoken words, like treasures in the mind, Are valueless until we give them

birth, Like unfound gold their hidden beauties shine, Which God has made to bless and gild the earth.

How sad 'twould be to see a master's hand Strike glorious notes upon a voiceless lute!

But, oh, what pain when, at God's own command, A heartstring thrills with kindness. but is mute!

Then hide it not, the music of the soul-Dear sympathy, expressed with kind-

But let it like a shining river roll To deserts dry-to hearts that would rejoice.

words Sound for the poor, the friendless and the weak!

And He will bless you; He who struck these chords Will strike another when in turn you seek.

-JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY

We need the science of the saints to form saints; and this science is learned during prayer, at holy Mass, in frequent and fervent Holy Communion, at the feet of Jesus Cruci fied, and from our visits to the Blessed Sacrament.

"Although it is a mere trifle that London, May 17.—A radiant burst St. Francis de Sales, "we should crimes and oppressions. The Habeas Corpus act will again be suspended, of summer sunshine has brought our not, on that account, omit to console

FATHER FRASER'S CHINESE MISSION

Taichowfu, China, Nov. 26, 1916

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

Yours faithfully in Jesus and Mary, J. M. FRASER.

Previously acknowledged... \$10,522 95

St. Anthony's Bread, Glace	W10,011	00
Bay	1	50
Subscriber, Harbor Maine.		50
Repose of soul of deceased		
son		50
Peter Donovan, Poltimore.	2	00
Rev. J. F. MacMaster, P. P.		
Mabou, N. S	600	00
(For the erection of a memorial chur		00
A Mother, Maidstone	1	00
Child of Mary, North		
Malden		00
Hope, Detroit	1	00
Miss S. Collins, Christmas		
Isle	1	00
H. M. H., St. John	3	00
P. Fitzpatrick, Cobden	2	00
Thanksgiver, Paris	2	00
James Targett, Caledonia		
Mines		50
M. W., Perth	.1	00
Mrs. P. Braceland, Ottawa		
J. J. C., Winnipeg	10	
a. a. o., winnibed	10	OC

fashion:

is out of sympathy.

come to

vigorous language the editor con-

MEDIEVAL SLAVERY

OPPOSED BY CHURCH

WHILE POPES AND BISHOPS COULD

NOT ABOLISH CIVIL LAWS THEY

That the Church has ever been a

fought all forms of enslavement,

spiritual and physical, has come to be

or many of us somewhat of a truism.

It is only upon detailed and careful

advancement that we fully realize

of slavery as it existed in the begin

tributes to the share which the

Church had in the amelioration of

the condition of slavery, in the

attempts, gradual, it is true, but eventually successful, for its total

suppression. After showing the vari-

ous causes of enslavement, among

them theft and murder and debt, we

are told how perpetual slavery for

debt was succeeded by a temporary

period of slavery, lasting until the

it is," the author writes, "the Church

which in its attempt to live up to the ideal of brotherly love, to the Mosaic

hibition of usury of man, succee

ed in changing the previous atroci

ous custom. The same desire to break the rigor of the law caused

the Church to prefer seeing the prisoner of war, the unredeemed

hostage, the exiled culprit, enslaved

Again in the chapter dealing with

spirit; on the other side, the churches

Not only was the Church, however,

actively the champion of the slave,

that the king's mund acquired the

" Here

debt was entirely canceled.

rather than killed.

the social progress of the world.

PROTECTED ITS UNFORTUNATE

FIVE MINUTE SERMON

REV. F. P. HICKEY, O. S. B. FOURTH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST

OBEDIENCE TO THE WORD OF GOD "At Thy word, I will let down the net."

Nothing, my dear brethren, is more seldom to be found than a total trust in God—doing everything simply because God wills it and says it. Our own judgment, common sense, human respect, spoil most of our actions. There is no reward for obeying them. It is a difficult lesson to learn—and yet the very foundation of a good Catholic spirit - that it is always the best and the wisest thing to do, to give up our own will, disregard what men may say, and faithfully do what God would have us do.

This lesson is taught us, in the Gospel of the day, in the easiest and most interesting manner-viz., by

example. Jesus was so thronged by the crowds that He borrowed Simon's boat and taught the multitudes from MR. LANDIS WARNS US OF THE that. This is almost at the beginning of His public Life. The minds of men were not decided what to think of this new Teacher. Their present state was one of wonder. They watched Him, listened to Him, crowded after Him, curious and The good wondered and bethe bad wondered and

Jesus, then, taught the multitude from out the boat, and when He had concluded, He turned to Peter with "Launch out into the the words. deep, and let down your nets for a

Now, my dear brethren, were these words according to common sense? That is a question we often ask ourselves when we find God's Will not in accord with our own. The plea of common sense is a frequent excuse for not doing what we should, but, rather what we want to do. Look, then, what must these fishermen thought of this command? We can tell from Peter's answer "We have toiled all the night and caught nothing." The night was time for their fishing, and not the blazing noonday. They had exerted all their skill, exhausted all their patience—toiling all the night and brought up nothing but weeds and mire. To cast their nets again now is certain disappointment. If the fish had avoided their nets in the darkness of the night, much more will they shun them now, with the Syrian sun glaring from the

There is more, too, than St. Peter's own judgment concerned. It is a public thing. His brother fishermen are all around. The crowds gazing curiously from the shore. St. Peter was hurt that his Master had asked him this one thing. He is asked to expose himself to ridicule and fail-He trembled at the thought of drawing up the net, in the face of all —empty. He fancied he heard althe laughter and the taunts

that would greet him. And what did St. Peter do? Did he shirk it? excuse himself from Common sense, his own judgment, human respect, were alike all powerless against the simple word, the wish, the command of We have toiled all the night and taken nothing: our efforts, use-less then, now seem to us foolish, nevertheless, "at Thy word I will

let down the net." Oh, blessed example of noble-hearted faith! Oh, may we have ike difficulties to imitate St. Peter! And Catholics in a Protestant country must often meet trials, and find themselves in positions requiring faith and courage to quit themselves like men and obey God. Let our strength be in this "At Thy word." For every command of Christ contains a secret promise—the promise of strength to obey, the promise of a blessing, if we

St. Peter cast the net, not in the bare hope of a chance, but in assured trust of success! Launch out into the deep," Jesus

near the shore, afraid to trust ourselves in the depths of the provi-dence of God. We excuse ourselves. We have prayed and got no answer -prayed again, the deep yields no We hope against hope, and cast the net for the last time, and it comes up empty. Jesus now comes and says: "Let down the net." It is not our last time, but the time after the last : but it is God's time. We have not to lay down the time | swer is: and the manner to God, to hear our prayers and help us in our needs. first place religion has had through-At His word, we must let down the out the ages a very remarkable effect We cast in faith, and we ob-

tain in abundance. For behold St. Peter's reward. He had done, not what he thought was Christ would have him do. And with one cast of the net they filled both ships, so that they began to sink. "And St. Peter was astonished and all that were with him at the draught of the fishes which they had taken. All night they had toiled ton. for nothing, but this one draught

Jahour. keep us waiting long, and then to child population, and that in fulfill-answer speedily at the end; to let ment of the duty toward the nation many hours seem quite unproduc- and towards their religion. tive, and then at once to grant more

Faith in Christ never disappoints. All else does : especially trusting to from Roman Catholicism to Protest-

ourselves and trying to please men. And what did St. Peter do? He fell at Jesus's knees, and cried Depart from me, for I am a sinful nan, O Lord." Not that he would have Christ go, for he forthwith for-sook all things and followed Him. But his humility confessed that He was unworthy of God's mercies. He obeyed once against the promptings of self-judgment and human respect -at Christ's word he let down the net, and see the reward of that one act of obedience. He forsook all, followed Christ, became an Apostle and the Prince of the Apostles.

shall find it easy afterwards to follow Him faithfully, for obstacles and difficulties will miraculously disappear at the word of the Master.

Learn from St. Peter, then, to have a total trust in God, and to be brave enough, in spite of all, simply to do His blessed Will.

TEMPERANCE

DIRE CONSEQUENCES At the annual dinner of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, former Congressman Frederick Landis of Indiana, gave a solemn warning of prohibition's dire consequences as follows:

The corkscrew is losing its "pull" and it's good-by America. Think of the strait jackets made obsolete; padded cells empty, insane asylum and prison forces thrown out of Shall we strike at the divorce work! lawyer, and shall we confiscate tuberculosis?

Then, too, universal prohibition would put our steel industry out of business with no demand for hand-cuffs, jimmies, black-jacks, prison bars and the like. And what of the glass industry? What of the embottled hosts, and of gamblers, reduced not only to want but to work? Think of the change on Saturday night when the head of the family comes home on his feet, instead of drifting in on the tide, and think of the sitting room of the future, nobody throwing anything or upsetting the lamp. Then again, think of watching the old year out and the new year in, sober. This is a situation to engage your most earnest attention.—St. Paul Bulletin.

MILK INSTEAD OF BEER Another illustration of the wither-

lishment into a huge condensary. About 75% of the former brewing plant was found to be available for condensing milk. The extensive refrigerating section will require little or no improvement or alteration.

Viewed merely as an agency for promoting the development of Oregon more labor all the year round. Is an industry which turns a stream of

expensive but worthless luxury?

Taking another view is it not a a brewery which manufactured a very inferior and costly food (a few scientists assert that beer contains nourishment while other scientists about the chief of the scientists assert that the contains nourishment while other scientists assert that the chief of the scientists assert that the contains a scientists of the dispute the claim,) should be supplanted by an industry that puts out | ity."-The Lamp. the best food in the world. The Telegram would like to see every idle brewery in Oregon and Washing ton converted into a condensed milk plant.-Portland (Ore.) Telegram.

HOMEWARD TREND AMONG ANGLICANS .

says to all of us. But what answer observed as never before, both in do we make? We remain timidly extent and fervor. Let us follow it Bishop Russell when he reached his stronghold," she writes, "of hope for up with our continued prayers that new be brought to good effect.

The American Catholic (Anglican) prints the following on the probable effects of race-suicide:

"A Protestant minister in England has raised the very important ques-tion as to whether 'England and the whole Christianized would is likely to become Roman Catholic.' His an-

"Yes, for many reasons. In the upon the birth rate. While Protest-ant England, Calvinistic Wales, and Presbyterian Scotland bewailed the fact of a decreasing birth rate sense, not what men would have counselled him to do, but what birth rate—3%. Roman Catholicism

> the Lancashire cotton towns. Here are: the birth rate has fallen off greatly Inquisition? during recent years except in Pres-

"Why Preston? It is the Catholic more than recompensed all their stronghold of Lancashire. There is something in the Roman Catholic religion that makes for a thriving

Providing that the Roman Cathothan enough to repay the labour of lic Church is able to hold its own number, and the leakage is not large, for there are precious few converts

antism-such an overwhelming difference in the birth rate will give their religion first place in England we shall witness a state of religious life not unlike that of England before the Reformation. To

put it bluntly, England as a whole will have to obey the Pope.
"I say that this much is certain, that unless a miracle happens according to the law of population, England and the whole Christianized world will some time in the future-sooner than some of us think, be overwhelmingly Roman Catholic.

So we, too, if we overcome ourselves generously and obey God, and the voice of His Holy Church, we population is fourfold greater than If this be the case in England England, and however serious race-suicide is to that country, it is even more extensively practiced among Protestants here. We do not doubt that earnest Protestant ministers are as much distressed about this social evil as we are ourselves, but we doubt whether they have sufficient control over the morals of their congregations to enable them to check the tide of child-murder which threatens to overwhelm Protestantism in the not very far distant

future.' Father Ellist, C. S. P., has an interesting article in a recent issue of The Missionary, part of which we are glad to reproduce for our read-

ers: "Converts in England number 15,000 annually. Converts in the United States, roughly calculated, number 50,000 annually. Now our totality of Catholic people is such that if our pro rata of converts equalled that of England we should register 150,000 converts a year. From mere figures the Catholics of England show missionary results far in excess of our own. * * But this is to be said: that island and nation is her own missionary. That 'sceptred isle" is hung all over with loquent memorials of the true faith -it is in every part wreathed with traditions of a most glorious Catholicity. The truest Englishmen in history were Catholics and Catholic Saints, not here and there and occasionally but in multitudes and throughout a thousand glorious When Catholicity is preached years. to an Englishman of to-day his own island home has already insinuated its loveliness to his better nature. World renowned cathedrals and sweet little village churches, monasteries and wayside shrines, the very names of its people and its towns, the universities and the schools—all that is enduring of English excellence ing influence of prohibition on Oregon industry is afforded in the sale of a the work of conversion. * * Furtherindustry is afforded in the sale of a large Portland brewery plant to an more, the English priesthood, both important dairying concern which secular and regular, is in a palpably will at once convert the closed estab very largely made up of converts. A convert's seminary at Rome is now filled and is constantly kept filled with converted ministers preparing for the priesthood. And the entire body of the clergy is palpitant with zeal for conversions. * * * The whole of English Catholicity is tingindustries how does a condensed milk ling with zeal for the conversion of concern compare with a brewery. Is England. Every typical Catholic milk as valuable a product as hops or barley? Does a brewery employ a militant Catholic and makes his personal acquaintanceship a sphere an industry which turns a stream of of aggressive Catholic influence. 'outside' moneyinto the State a more Everybody prays for the conversion valuable asset to the State than an of England, and talks for it, and industry which cuts continually into gives his pennies or shillings or the wages of laboring men for a very | pounds to help it on, and joins confraternities with that end in view. is a suggestive fact that all their matter for public congratulation that devout societies have at least an

THE PROVERBIAL SILVER LINING

Sententious sayings are meant to instruct, to edify or to encour-age. The familiar one, "there is a slaves, after showing the influence of silver lining to every cloud," has a strong kingship in combating the filled many a heart with courage at harshness of individual slaveholders, The Church Unity Octave has come and gone, and we believe it has been observed as never before, both in extent and fewers. Let the describe the function of the Church in dealing with the must have been a real sorrow to see in Charleston, S. C., that the slave was the power of the Roman what it has begun in many a soul may amidst all the rejoicing over his Catholic Church. arrival the omnipresent voice of bigotry was raised in protest. It the Bishop represented within the seems that one Protestant clergyman moral. There is no doubt that, but resented the amount of space devoted for the constant good offices of the by "The State," the daily paper of Church through her ministers, the im-Charleston, to the coming of Bishop provement in the condition of the Russell. He thought that Rome was slave would have been of ar slower getting too much free advertising. growth. The Bishop, of course, could, as little as the king, interfere with But he could contain himself no longer when "The State" not only the actual ownership or abolish slav ery; but he tried to exercise a regave its readers details about the consecration of the new Catholic ligious as well as a practical pressure upon the slave-holder. On the one Bishop of Charleston, but actually gave editorial expression to the sub- side, mild treatment of the slave was ject, and he wrote a communication always spoken of as one of the imof protest in which he ventured to portant evidences of a give the reasons why no Protestant should stand for such conduct. birth rate-3%. Roman Catholicism Amongst other reasons why the places of refuge for the fugitive or is like the Jewish religion in that it press of this country instead abused slave, the priest or the abbot places great value upon child life.

"Look again at the birth rate in thwarting her political ambition an oath or promise from the slave-"Have you forgotten the owner to do the refugee no further ition? The Reformation? harm." Are you not aware of Rome's enmity to our Public schools? That not a Roman Catholic will darken but what power the king had to exert the door of a Protestant Church? in the slave's behalf he owed to the That the Knights of Columbus have armories? Do you have no regard author writes: "It was likewise for the blood of our fathers that was due to the influence of the Church spilt to secure religious freedom? Do you really regard Bishop Russell all encompassing protective power as an influence for Christianity? which it very soon came to have Do you think that one who teaches inasmuch as to the Church the king's others to hate their neighbors is an influence for Christianity or even to offer successful resistance to the These violence and contempt for human good citizenship?

and other questions of the same life which certainly characterized ignorant character are the first cloud Germanic society." . . .

Again we are told "the Church also which the genial new bishop of South Carolina saw rise over the horizon of favored liberation of the slaves to a his adopted State; but with fidelity to degree which far exceeded that of the proverb the silver lining was not slow in putting in an appearance. In the same issue of the paper in While it is true that at times and in some places Churchmen and monas which the bigoted communication teries owned slaves, the author goes ending in this slanderous prayer on to say that "in this respect, as in "May the Lord open your eyes to the unfriendliness and unholy ambitions many others, the Church had to conform to the economic condition of the time, and in her struggle for of the ecclesiastical authorities of Romanism," the editor of "The State" material dependence, replied in this manly and vigorous could secure success to her in her "The State" prints today ideal pursuits, she needed cheap (and takes no pleasure in it) labor and took this from whatever a letter of protest from a Christian clergyman (of what church we do not know and prefer not to know) against an editorial article welcoming to South Caro-The slave of lina a distinguished clergyman of another Christian Church. "The the law than anyone's except the State" prints it because, otherwise, it king's, and the churchmen were the may be charged with suppression of first who, in judgment of a case, one man's point of view.

There is little in this correspondmade a distinction between intentional and unintentional acts, thus ent's letter that "The State" believes by degrees opening the way to a to be true, and with its whole animus more intelligent jurisprudence, even and tenor "The State," thank Heaven, for the slave.'

We might thus multiply the many After expressing his dissent in very passages in this excellent work which so fairly and intelligently point cludes with an experience which the editors of other secular papers could on so difficult a problem in an age on so difficult a problem in an age re echo. One incident, or it may be when slavery was as much part and an accident, we cannot forbear to parcel of the social and econo mention. It is that never has there come to "The State," so far as the state of society as it was in the South before the Civil War. There writer is aware, or under his eye should be created a certain appetite while connected with any newspaper, for further research into the rich a letter from a Catholic assailing a mine of historical lore dealing with the multiforum influence of the Protestant Church in terms akin to those employed by our correspondent. Church on the various stages and It seems that a lesson of restraint phases of human progress. even some of our Protestant clergy telligent understanding of History might learn from Rome."-T., in The would go far to overcome the socia apathy of our average Catholic, because it would prove so conclusively that we have right at hand a thousand forces to apply to the amelioration of many vexing problems.—

IT IS NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND

There is a future for all who have brains enough to recognize their mistakes. "If one learns from a force making for true progress, that she has championed liberty and mistakes. loss, he has not lost," is a plucky proverb. Indeed, men are moulded out of faults," and "become much more the better for being a little bad." But this advice study of the various phases of human from the Bard of Avon is not profita ble except in the moment of repentance. St. Anselm said: "God has and learn to appreciate at its true value this power of the Church in promised pardon to him that repents; but not repentance to him Such a detailed study of one of the that sins." The great majority of men do repent and reform in one phases of human advancement is offered by Agnes Wergeland, late thing or another; and constantly so through life. And the proverb is Professor of History at the University Wyoming, in a book entitled, "It is never too late to "Slavery in Germanic Society Dur-ing the Middle Ages," but recently

Even a deathbed repentance has from the press. In its pages we find its advantages ;-we know of one a most interesting and careful study instance where it was efficacious: that of the penitent thief. But we nings of what are now the great had better not chance that extrem ity.—The Catholic Citizen. States of central and northern Europe. Scattered through the pages of this scholarly work we find many

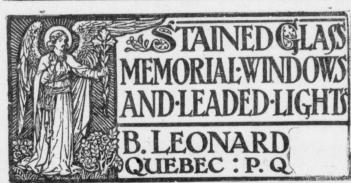
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THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

Statement of Liabilities and Assets at 30th April, 1917.

	outh April, 1917.	
1. To the Shareholders	LIABILITIES	
Capital Stock paid in	nd Loss Account submitted herewith	1,000,000.00
		\$14,599,657.96
2. To the Public		
Deposits not bearing interest Deposits bearing interest (includ	ling interest accrued to date of statement) anada	65,000,484.42 628,863.08
Balances due to Banks and bank	king correspondents in the United Kingdon	3,904,690.72
Bills payable	lit	411,806.78
Liabilities not included in the for	regoing	\$121,130,558,82
	ASSETS	
		. \$ 4,766,438.82
Deposit in the Central Gold Res Dominion Notes	erves Canada king correspondents in the United Kingdom king correspondents elsewhere than in Canad	7,650,790.50 793,367.00 5,674,828.67 2,635.33 61,225.79
Dominion and Provincial Gover	nment securities, not exceeding market valuatures and Stocks, not exceeding market valuatures	e. 0,002,001.10
Canadian Municipal securities, a securities, other than Canad Call Loans in Canada on Bonds.	and British, Foreign and Colonial public lian Debentures and Stocks mada.	11,263,196.20 4,627,863.57
Current Loans and Discounts in	Canada (less Rebate of Interest)	\$52,041,624.88
of Interest). Liabilities of customers under le Real Estate other than bank pre Overdue debts, estimated loss p Bank Premises, at not more tha	etters of credit as per contra emises. provided for	294,197.07 149,039.68 4,617,400.23 375,000.00
		\$121,130,558.82
N DIACEWEIL	E. F. HEBDEN,	D. C. MACAROW,
Vice-President.	Managing Director.	General Man
Report of the Auditor to	the Shareholders of The Merchants Ba	nk of Canada
To a constitution of a	sub-Sections 19 and 20 of Section 56 of the Bank Act	. I report to the Share!

In accordance with the provisions of sub-Sections 19 and 20 of Sect

I have examined the above Balance Sheet with the Books of Account and other records of the Bank at the Chief Office and the signed returns from the Branches and Agencies.

I have checked the cash and verified the securities of the Bank at the Chief Office against the entries in regard thereto in the with the signed returns from the Brauches and Agendies.

I have checked the cash and verified the securities of the Bank at the Chief Office against the entries in regard thereto in the Dooks of the Bank as on 36th April, 1917, and at a direct time during the year and jeund them to agree with such entries. I have also attended at some of the Brauches and the control time during the year and regard the securities held at the datas of my attendances and found them the Brauches and the control that the property of the Bank with regard thereto.

I have betained all the control and explanations I have required. In my opinion, the transactions of the Bank which have eome under my neither have been within the powers of the Bank, and the above Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs according to the best of my information and the explanations given to me, and as shown by the books of the Bank.

VIVIAN HARCOURT.

VIVIAN HARCOURT, (of Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths & Co.),

Montreal, 21st May, 1917.

longing-longing for the day

that was to come; and round about

it not; was needing her and knew

Painters, medieval and modern,

little one; poets, weary of a sin-begrimed world, bave dreamed or

heritage, who wrote these lovely

This is that Blessed Mary, pre-elect

God's Virgin. Gone is a great while,

Dwelt young in Nazareth of Galilee.

Strong in grave peace; in pity cir-

THE SACRED HEART

Friday. The grip which this devo-

of modern men is one of the most

spite of the materialistic tendencies

been passing, love for Jesus the

in the wonderful epoch that

Profound simplicity of intellect.

mother's knee

forgets her-for what?

and she

respect,

charity

it were

Grows and is quiet

only

the souls of men.

to the Sacred Heart of Jesus.

loneliness and often in unavoidable

to him and, through a spiritual com-

can alone lead us with confidence

shadow of death," whither

"down through the valley of the

lines :

Fresh and Refreshing

is composed of clean, whole young

leaves. Picked right, blended right and

packed right. It brings the fragrance

of an Eastern garden to your table.

BLACK, MIXED OR GREEN

CHATS WITH YOUNG

MEN RASHNESS AND TIMIDITY

Prudence and courage are a powerful combination. The first considers every opportunity, with its labors, its risks, its rewards, and its chances of success. The second has a strong will, hope, vision, and confidence of When they combine their victory. When they combine their characteristics in the same man, he is likely to be wise, patient, careful strong, venturesome, cheerful, and determined to win.

It is a strange paradox of human nature that many of us cherish a good and for evil. Overworked and weakness as a virtue, and never underpaid by the covetous, pagandream that it is hurting us or holding ized by those who would withhold to reach. We struggle hard to succeed, while all the time doing things a world which idolizes them, they that tend to upset our very aim, to drive success away from us.

There are men who from impulse will risk the savings of a lifetime in should go; she calls them to her some wild cat scheme with less inboy would be expected to make, and day, ever most welcome gueststhey not only frequently do this surely this is the age of the child! against the earnest pleadings and If the little ones, on who against the earnest pleadings and If the little ones, on whose protests of the wives, whose intuition tells them it is all wrong to take depends, are to become such mer longs just as much, and often very

have mortgaged their homes to buy sorts of foolish ventures, when their

oftener a cause of failure than its

courage left in a man, are young men in every section of this country to-day working for somebody else with ordinary pay, with ability and training which would enable them to do big things indeenable them to do more dare in their natures.

There is more or less gambling in every successful career, just as there Anne ever had, given to them when reserved for the "almas," there to be is gambling in marriage. No two they were no longer young, was young people who come to the altar born in Nazareth on the 8th of have a harmonious and happy future. But they must take their chances.

we must take chances or lose every-thing. I know a young man of excellent character and good ability, flexible twigs: and her little arms, craved. but he is so afraid of losing the destined to clasp the Word made money he has saved by rigid economy | Flesh, were confined by coarse linen that he never makes a venture. He swathing bands. In Israel it was has weighed balanced things so long in his mind on the ninth day after her birth that however promising the outlook Joachim and Anne called their little he is afraid to take the least risk in heaven sent daughter Miriam, or anything. His bump of precaution Mary, which in Hebrew signifies, has become so abnormally large that "Star of the Sea," and in Syriac, no matter what enterprises you may suggest to him, he raises so many objections, sees so many chances for a loss or failure that he does not dare a loss or failure that he does not dare venture it. He simply grips his little loved in all the ages since, and savings tighter and tighter and grows always deeply, if diversely, venernarrower and narrower all the time. ated. To day every devout Catholic early Christians, used to dedicate with the exception of a few thou mother chooses this name for one of where he was a dozen years ago.

his own, which he is perfectly competent to do, this man works along of their child, Joachim and Anne In the quiet and seeling in the country of their child, Joachim and Anne In the quiet and seeling in the country of their child, Joachim and Anne In the quiet and seeling in the country of their child, Joachim and Anne In the quiet and seeling in the country of their child, Joachim and Anne In the country of their child, Joachim and Anne In the country of their child, Joachim and Anne In the country of their child, Joachim and Anne In the country of their child, Joachim and Anne In the country of their child, Joachim and Anne In the country of their child, Joachim and Anne In the country of their child, Joachim and Anne In the country of their child, Joachim and Anne In the country of their child, Joachim and Anne In the country of their child, Joachim and Anne In the country of their child, Joachim and Anne In the country of the country clothing and food, and living in a doves poor room, in order to save a little Jerusalem, they made a solemn noney. He has been doing this so long that he has fallen into a rut out her back and consecrate her to the of which there is little hope now of service of the Holy place, as soon as his ever lifting himself.

dent and courageous. He will take they silently wended their way a chance, where there is a reasonable prospect of success; but he will not rush into a venture blindly nor be so cautious as never to take any risk.

EVERY MAN IS LONESOME

A few years ago the writer read a story called "Everybody Is Lone-some," in which the heroine discovers that the secret of awakening the interest of people, and particular ly of strangers, lies in a recognition of the fact that everybody is lone-This statement that everybody is lonesome would appear to be a broad one, yet to the thoughtful man its truth will be apparent.

Every man, regardless of the station in life which he occupies, hides behind the mask of that reserve which is habitual to us all, a feeling of loneliness which possibly he would be reluctant to admit under that term, but in a broad application there is no other word which so aptly defines the emotion. He may be a man whose friends are legion, whose home life leaves nothing to be desired and whose wealth is beyond measure, and yet in his mental life he is lonesome; there are rooms in the house of thought in which he lives to which he alone has the keys and they are never opened even to his wife or to his dearest friend, because of the feeling that the very intimacy of lovely are Thy tabernacles, O Lord Zachary, the high priest. Every which many of our own may be such relations would serve to prejudice against a sympathetic understanding of the unrealized ideals and unfulfilled ambitions which occupy those chambers in the mansion of

pleasure of life is lonesome, then in what greater degree of lonesomeness Joachim for three short years. may the average man be found? of man was made to possess the Infinite, and nothing earth will give it perfect peace.-Catholic Columbian.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

THE CHILDHOOD OF OUR LADY

By Florence Gilmore in The Rosary Magazine This is, indeed, the age of the children. Never before was their importance so universally recog-nized—their importance both for am that it is hurting us or holding ized by those who would withhold back from the goal we are trying from the arms of Christ the generaare yet the darlings of God's Church At the cost of enormous sacrifices she educates them in the way they vestigation than a fifteen year-old and urges them to come, day after

such gambling risks, but they will and women as a sick world needs, often make these investments, take they must be formed to the highest they must be formed to the highest chances with the capital which be- ideals. The fads and fancies of educational systems, restless because much more, to the wife, without conscious of failure, will develop no even mentioning the matter to her. I have known instances where men | mediocre spiritual attainment, however prominent, clever and rich, will oil or mining stock, to invest in all never inspire heroism. An ideal is needed, one so beautiful and so high wives knew nothing whatever about that the work of years seems as the transaction until they were asked nought if, at last, it can be even to sign the legal papers. But for the faintly reproduced. Such an ideal fact that the signature was necessary of childhood the world has and heeds they would have been obliged to not; the Church has and reveres:

Holy Writ, so often silent, is silent opposite—timidity, caution, so carried to excess that there is no daring, no tradition has carefully preserved or virgins, who lived within the many details of her child-life, each This is a clog hindering tens of thousands from getting on in life—
"didn't dare to take a chance." There little girl and afterwards learned to revere her as the Mother of God; too precious to every generation since to have been lost or altered. Besides, we can form an idea of her surroundings and of her occupations pendent of others if they only had from many things that history tells the courage to branch out, to take chances, if they only had a little world in which she lived her spotless of the courage to branch out, to take of the great, unhappy, Rome-owned chances, if they only had a little world in which she lived her spotless on the courage to branch out, to take of the great, unhappy, Rome-owned not have reached it. Every morning

are ever sure that they are going to September, which fell that year on a Messiah might be sent. Mary added Saturday. Her parents, though of a petition of her own, not that she the family of David, were humble might be His mother, as did many There are occasions in life when folk, poor and simple in their manner of life. Their child's cradle was made, not of costly wood, but of and considered and customary to give a child her name with the exception of the bank, he is just sand dollars in the bank, he is just where he was a dozen years ago.

her daughters, but the piety of some that, in the Middle Ages, guids of weavers and manufacturers chose Instead of managing a business of of noble birth, as being too sacred.

small salary pinching on his made their thank offering of two in the great Temple at promise to Almighty God to bring her mind was capable of knowing The steadily successful man is neither rash nor timid. He is pru-full of peace and full of suffering, northward over the steep hills and through the placid valleys until they reached their home in despised

Nazareth. Soon, too soon, Anne saw—she could not but see—that her child's mind and soul were unlike those of other little ones. It was not that Mary was less artiess than they, or less simple; but she was more pious, more serious, more tender. The Holy Scripture, text book of every child of Israel, was her delight when she was still so small that other babies of her years could not have grasped the meaning of its simplest phrases. The very questions that she asked, looking up into her mother's kind eyes, proved an under-standing of the Sacred Word deeper far than had the doctors in Israel. And Anne listened, and marveled, and her mother's heart sank within

Then, one day, when the ancient roll was open on Anne's knee at one of the songs of David, and Mary was leaning against her shoulder, and they were reading it together, a rose-bud dropped and fell upon a certain Anne lifted it gently and bending her head until it was as low mother whom she so tenderly loved, as Mary's golden curls, mother and soon sickened and died, and at the daughter read the verse which had age of twelve Mary was left an sands have been tramping for the

Little Mary turned and looked beseechingly into her mother's face; those chambers in the mansion of the soul.

And if a man enjoying all the material possessions which are supposed to add to the happiness and material possessions and shown in the mansion of the soul.

And if a man enjoying all the material possessions which are supposed to add to the happiness and shown in the material possessions which are supposed to add to the happiness and shown in the material possessions which are supposed to add to the happiness and shown in the material possessions which are supposed to add to the happiness and shown in the material personal this time that she made her vow of and Anne knew what the child belonged to God and to Him alone.

The slow years passed until the boundary in the material personal virginity. Henceforth she sovered are with the wish of our Sovereign Pontiff we shall especially pray that the Sacred Heart of Jesus will suffuse with something of its tender of Him. In ashamed of the part they accordance with the wish of our seventheness and personal virginity. Henceforth she sovereign Pontiff we shall especially pray that the Sacred Heart of Jesus will suffuse with something of its tender or our need of Him. In accordance with the wish of our seventheness the hard the Pope.

The slow years passed until the hour came when the Angel Gabriel trembled in awe before her, and God to the happiness and provided the part they will suffuse with the wish of our need of Him. In accordance with the wish of our need of Him. In accordance with the wish of our need of Him. In accordance with the wish of our need of Him. In accordance with the wish of our need of Him. In accordance with the wish of our need of Him. In accordance with the wish of our need of Him. In accordance with the wish of our need of Him. In accordance with the wish of our need of Him. In accordance with the wish of our need of Him. In accordance with the wish of our need of Him. In accordance with the wish of our need of Him. In accordance with the wish of our need of Him. In accordance with the wish of our need

Joachim for three short years. But though Anne grieved, she did She was brave; one of the valiant women of old. family set forth for Jerusalem; Joachim, growing old but vigorous still, carrying what clothing, food and money they needed for their journey, Anne, no longer young, but tall and straight, bearing Mary in her arms and almost jealous when, from time to time, Joachim relieved her of her burden; and Mary, little Mary, wondrously happy in the sacriwhom she loved with all her child heart ; yet, baby-like, often wearied by the ninety-mile journey and often asleep in the arms that held her so close. And all the way angels hovered, awe struck, about the three, so humble in appearance; and the Lord God kept guard over them. Reaching Jerusalem, they lodged in a small house, in the eastern part

of the city, whose site tradition has marked out for us. After a purification of seven days, required by law of those who came to sacrifice in the Temple, Joachim, clad in white garments, offered a lamb to God. and Mary then passed through the court to the foot of the marble stairway leading up to the Golden Gate where Zachary, the High Priest, awaited them. Anne had thought to take her little maiden to Zachary, but Mary quietly withdrew her hand from her mother's, and alone and unafraid, mounted the steps and knelt humbly at Zachary's feet—a tiny child, clad in blue and white with golden hair and a face of angelic

sweetness and beauty.

How the heart of that great priest of God rejoiced to offer to Him a lily so spotless, a rose so sweet! He led her to the altar, and cutting off some of her curls burned them in a Rashness in going headlong into an enterprise, without using calm, sober judgment in the matter, is no was a child after God's own head.

Mary, the Lily of Israel, born in brazier. Other priests placed a brown veil over the little Virgin's head. With tears she took leave of of her weeping mother, and they led or virgins, who lived within the Temple and were longing to welcome Mary among them

Her preparation for what was to had begun in earnest. No come longer was she treated as a mere She was given a tiny room, not unlike a nun's cell of today-she who was so small that a stool to stand upon had to be placed before the copy of the Scriptures destined she rose at daybreak, and with her Mary, the only child Joachim and companions repaired to the gallery present at the morning sacrifice and pray that soon - soon - the Jewish maidens, but that she might be the handmaid of His mother. Such was the honor which her soul

The sacrifice offered, the "almas" returned to the apartments set apart for them, and their day was passed in prayer, in the study of the Scriptures, so dear to every child of Israel in simple, wholesome recreation, and in domestic work, such as has been done by the women of every from the highest to the lowliest. Mary was taught to embroider, to work in wool, in linen and in byssus. cloth of beautifully fine texture. She soon excelled in each kind of sewing. It was in remembrance of her skill that wives, among the her to be their patroness and bore

In the quiet and seclusion of the Temple Mary led for years the common life of the "almas," remarkable among them only for her greater simplicity and humility, and her greater tenderness towards her friends towards the poor and towards the wayward: for she was from the beginning, in however childish a way, the health of the sick, the refuge of sinners, the comforter of the afflicted.

As the years passed Joachim grew feeble and was no longer able to cultivate with his own hands the which he had inherited from his fathers, so he and Anne, ever yearning for their child, decided to go to Jerusalem and live not far from the Temple, that they might be near to Mary and sometimes see her. They had been there but a short time when the venerable old man became ill unto death. His friends and relatives gathered about his bed, and Mary was taken home to receive his last blessing. Many Many pious writers have thought that at the moment when he raised his weak and trembling hands over her head in blessing a revelation per-mitted him to see what was her glorious destiny; that a look of unspeakable joy shone in his eyes before he dropped his arms, bowed his head and died.

Deeply did Mary grieve for her kind father. She who was destined to become the Mother of Sorrows the tragedies of life tolerable. And a love that is stronger than death was already the Child of Sorrows. And more was to come. Anne, the

Himself waited on her word, that are mad with the lust of con Angels were watching and guarding quest and will not listen to the cry of

peace. - The Missionary.

her the world was waiting and knew THE POPE IN THE WAR it not, even as it needs her today and

While the fortunes of war change have loved to picture Our Lady as a as the picture of a kaleidoscope from Flanders to Galicia, from the Carpathians to the Caucasus, from the Congo to the Balkans, subconsciously her immaculate childhood days, and in low, reverent voices have sung the whole world looks to one figure rising above the warring nations, their praise. It was Rossetti, in whose Italian blood love of her was leaning neither to one nor the other but appealing in the name of the Prince of Peace, to the princes and rulers of the world. "That moved by the sight of so many tears, so much blood shed, they delay not to bring back to their peoples the lifegiving blessings of peace. Let them not suffer our voice of father and Unto God's will she brought devout friend to pass unheeded." So did he call to them in his first Encyclical, And supreme patience. From her when he took up the theme from his martyr-predecessor and in the same Faithful and hopeful; wise in vein he has exhorted his children ever since, "clama, non cesse," incessantly for peace." And as the cumspect. So held she through her girlhood; as weary months go by, ever and ever more does the world look to him for An angel-watered lily, that near the initiative.

In Pope Benedict's first Encyclical letter, written in the early days of the War, he laid his finger on the causes of the War. He did not point to the Kaiser, nor to the Czar, and say, "Thou art the man!" But he The Feast of the Sacred Heart of said that this murderous conflict Jesus has in a special manner arose because "from the hallowed this month of June, but the mutual love among men; disregard devotion to the Sacred Heart has for authority; unjust quarrels laid claim upon every month of the tween the various classes; material year by its preemption of every First prosperity became the absorbing object of human endeavor as though tion has taken upon the imagination | there were nothing higher or better to be gained." And who will gainsay

promising signs of the times. In him His first call to the world was for of the epoch through which we have a solemn function of atonement and prayer, which was held in Europe in Friend of Humanity has grown into a spiritual intimacy with the Saviour other continents on March 21. Then a spiritual intimacy with the Saviour was recited from myriads of altars, that will reveal its full significance in every language under the sun, will dawn upon the world when this that never-to-be-forgotten prayer, dark night of war is over. All things composed by himself, in which are will then be made new, but the new revealed the bitterness of his sorrow will find its elements in the old, and and his sublime trust in God's power one of its most precious elements and mercy and love. But the devas-will be the love with which the tation continued, and in May he Sacred Heart of Jesus has inspired ordered the three days' fast. In July he addressed a powerful and pathetical Devotion to the Sacred Heart has appeal to the heads of the warring naturally and inevitably linked itself nations for peace "in the Holy Name with devotion to the Blessed Sacra- of God, in the name of Our Heavenly ment. Frequent Communion has Father and Master, by the Sacred been the logical manifestation of Blood of Christ, the price of human that love which yearns for union redemption." But they were in no with its Beloved. The craving for mood to listen. Again and again peace of soul has been accentuated has he appealed to the faithful to by the sad experiences of thousands by the sad experiences of thousands who have been lured into the barren from him the beautiful thought that ness of worldliness only to be driven the Holy Communions of millions of back to their Divine Friend by the innocent children offered up for one emptiness and loneliness of their intention cannot fail to move an foolish pilgrimage. Thousands that offended God.

must needs be "in the world" have begun to know that they cannot more than pray for peace But Pope Benedict has done much safely be "of the world." Under done practical work in alleviating what must be regarded as unpromis- the horrors of war. Since March ing circumstances, thousands have 1915, numberless trains have passed been sustained and brought thus far through Holland and Switzerland. with safety through their devotion bearing thousands of wounded sol diers and exchanged civilians back In these solemn days of war, devo- to their homes. Few newspapers tion to the Sacred Heart ought to have failed to note even in take yet firmer grip upon men's obscure corner that these trains souls. The soldier is lonely in the moved at the initiative of the Holy obscure corner that these trains midst of a legion when he faces Father. Then in regard to prisoners eternity. He thinks, then, the houghts that are unto salvation. When he is struck down by a mortal Belgian, English and German pris wound he yearns for a mother's oners are taken to Swiss hospitals where they are interned and nursed. As many as 15,000 French soldiers tenderness, but he must die in tragic neglect. It will be fortunate for him have been in these hospitals at one if he has merited by his devotion to time, and the others in proportion. the Sacred Heart, comfort from the Friend of Friends! In such a moment beneficial in cases of tuberculosis. beneficial in cases of tuberculosis. none but his Divine Friend can come And again the problem was set of of discovering the thousands of solmunion, can communicate something diers of all armies who were posted as "missing." The Pope set up four great bureaus at Rome, every First Friday through the Sacrament of His love. In the dark-Fribourg and Paderborn, and through ness of the night, amid the lone-liness of an abandoned trench, the this means more than 100,000 appli-cations have been dealt with, and a faithful champion of the Sacred Heart will find Him whom his soul large proportion of missing men put in touch with their relatives. Still on the subject of prisoners it was found that at one time the French Not only will those who face danger, but all of us who will follow were concentrating German prisoners in the unhealthy tracts of Dahomey them with anxious sympathy will seek courage and comfort in the and the Germans retaliated by send-ing the French to the eastern Sacred Heart. Love alone can make marshes. The Pope intervened, and both regulations were withdrawn.

For these humane deeds the Pope was officially thanked by King George on behalf of the British Government. And the German Chancellor conveyed also the thanks of his country. For this work the English socialistic be journal, the Labor Leader, wrote We editorially: "When all the terrible of Hosts! My soul longeth and earthly tie had been broken that she fainteth for the courts of the Lord." might be the more closely bound by always need our Divine Friend, but carnage is over there are few men heavenly ones. It was probably at in these days we shall be increasingly who will have less reason to be this time that she made her vow of sensible of our need of Him. In ashamed of the part they have played ashamed of the part they have played

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DR. TREACY'S SILVER JUBILEE

The Rev. Dr. Treacy, pastor of St Cecilia's Church, Toronto, celebrated his silver jubilee in the priesthood on Tuesday, the 12th June. The Solemn High Mass was said by the Jubilarian, assisted by Rev. Father Jas. Walsh and P. Coyle. His Lord ship Bishop McNally, of Calgary, was present in the sanctuary The ser-mon was delivered by Mgr. Kidd, mon was delivered by President of St. Augustine's Seminary. An address of congratulation was read on behalf of the priests of the archdiocese by Very Rev. Dean Hand to which Father Treacy feelingly responded. Amongst those in sanctuary were Mgr. Whelan, Very Rev V. G., Monsignor Kidd, Hand, Morris, Moyna and O'Malley and fifty-four other priests of Toronto and the neighbouring dioceses. Representatives of religious orders were: Very Rev. Dr. N. Roche and Father Coughlan, superior of the Redemptorist Fathers.

In the afternoon the school children gave a pleasing concert to the guests in the basement of the church. In the evening musical Vespers were chanted by Right Rev. Bishop McNally, assisted by the priests of the parish. Very Rev. Dr. Brophy, of Montreal, an old Roman classmate of the pastor, preached the sermon. Messrs. Henderson, McGovand other gentlemen of the parish presented an address and a well filled purse of gold. The Rev. Father replied, thanking them for their kindness and gratitude to him-

The Rev. Dr. Treacy was born in Tipperary, Ireland, and came to this country at the age of twelve. He lived with his aunt in Adjala and after some years in the school there went to St. Michael's College. From there he went to Castleknock College, Co. Dublin, where he remained five years. In 1888 he went to Rome and entered the Canadian College where he remained until 1893. He received the Ph. D. in 1891 and was ordained on the 12th June, 1892, by Cardinal Parocchi. In 1893 received the S. T. D. at the Propa-After some time passed at St. Paul's and St. Mary's, Toronto, remained nine years at St. hael's Cathedral. He became Rector of Dixie in 1894. In 1909 he was appointed assistant secretary of the First Plenary Council of Quebec. After nine years service he transferred from Dixie to St. Cecilia's parish in 1913.

ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS

(Communicated)

The Ancient Order of Hibernians have again manifested their interest in education in a practical way by a generous donation to St. Thomas assisting in other ways. This last of this great Order, both in Canada an intelligent interest in Catholic

They recognize that the proper antidote to the evils so rampant in our day. They may well be proud of their achievements and of a policy which aims at the greatest good, not only of their order but of society in general. No one who has observed the work of the Hibernians can fail to remark the far-seeing prudence and broad sympathy that characterize all their labours. Ever loyal to the Celtic spirit and influenced by a thoroughly Catholic outlook, they have extended their help to every noble cause with unsparing hand.

TWO MODERN "CATHOLIC PIONEERS "

That Catholic missioners have rendered no inconsiderable services to the cause of science is a fact not generally known, says the editor of "the Field Afar." We have been especially pleased, therefore, to receive from Bishop Berlloz an appreciation of one of his priests, the late Father Faurie, written by a non-Catholic Japanese professor.

Father Faurie was a botanist and his spirit may be seen by the following extracts from the article referred to above:

"In making botanical collections the traveled throughout all Japan, striking into many unbeaten paths. His assiduity was almost incredible. He would climb any mountain, however difficult, if he thought it botanically interesting. Quite alone, with his pressplates and very simple prospective or his peak he would travel. visions on his back, he would travel and work for many days in the mountains, sleeping at night, perhaps, in a tree or under a crag. His collections were very extensive, his

herbarium at Aomori being by far

the largest in Japan. 'Father Faurie was a cheerful, amiable man, much beloved by us. Still working for evangelism and botany even at the point of death sleep quietly in the arms of Him whom he served, he died as he had a man of sincere piety and churches. . lofty ideals.'

Plans are being made for the erection of a monument which will commemorate Father Faurie's distin-guished labors for the extension of botanical knowledge. This work has been undertaken by his friends has been undertaken by his friends and admirers, especially among bot- indissolubly to a racial state." anists.

We learn from Bishop Berlioz that Father Faurie discovered hundreds of new species and, what is more rare, a new genus, which bears the name of Fauria Japonica." The Bishop also tells us that the camellia is called after a missioner, Father Camelli, S. J., who was the first to make this flower known in Europe.

MERCHANTS BANK

MADE WONDERFUL PROGRESS

DURING THE PAST YEAR Annual statement for April 30, 1917, shows increase in Total Assets amounting to close on 25 millions. Very strong Liquid Reserve, and Current loans steadily expending. Profits for the year were at a satisfactory level, and with enlarged volume of business the outlook is most gratifying.

The Merchants Bank of Canada during the year ending April 30, 1917, established a record of progress which is exceptional even in these days of generally expanding bank business. In those twelve months the total assets of the bank increased by 25% rising from \$96,361,363 to \$121,130, and this on top of substantial though less spectacular increases in every preceding year without any break as a result of the war.

This brilliant expansion brought about by equally remarkable advances in all classes of deposits and in note circulation. The non interest bearing deposits advanced about ten million dollars, from \$17,101,959 to \$27,101,587; the interest-bearing deposits advanced about the same amount, from \$54, 995,069 to \$65,000,484; and the note circulation took on an additional two million dollars; while a threemillion-dollar growth in the balances due to correspondents abroad made up the total of 25 millions which roughly represents the addition to the funds of the public placed in charge of the Merchants Bank during

the year. Against these public liabilities, which now total about \$106,530,000 there are held liquid assets (consisting of cash, call loans, bank balances and high-grade securities) to the extent of \$52,041,624, an increase of eleven millions during the year; so that the proportion of liquid assets to liabilities is 48.9%, while no less than 15% of the liabilities is held in the form of actual cash, current coin, Dominion notes and coin or Dominion notes deposited in the Central Gold Reserve.

On account of the very strong position in which the Bank found itself last year, it is evident that a large proportion of the new funds at its disposal was quite properly available for the purpose of assisting Canadian business activity. College, Chatham, N. B. During the not, therefore, surprising to find that present year they have given the College over \$400 in cash besides Canada have increased during the year by nearly fourteen millions, act of generosity is only one of the from \$48,835,565 to \$62,787,958; but many instances by which the officers the figures show the extent of the service rendered by this Bank in and the United States, have evinced financing Canadian business operations, and also the increased confidence in the situation and outlook which is felt by its extremely caretraining of youth is at the basis of all social uplift and the strongest Another token of the Bank's share in Another token of the Bank's share in the increased commercial activity of the time is the item of cheques on other banks in process of return to their makers, which has risen from \$2,754,963 to \$5,674,828.

Among the liquid assets the chief change is the addition of six million dollars, presumably of British Treas-ury Bills, to the item of "Canadian municipal, and British, Foreign and colonial public securities, other than Canadian." This item, repre-senting chiefly the aid accorded by the Bank to the financing of Imperial munition orders in Canada, now

those of recent years, amounting to \$1,120,308.84, thus allowing for the payment of war taxes, Pension Fund contribution and several donations, the dividend of \$700,000 and an appropriation of \$100,000 for writing down bank promises, and still leaving nearly \$170,000 to add to the profit-and-loss balance. The whole report must be a source of great gratification to Mr. D. C. Macarow, the general manager, and to the board of directors.

BUILT UPON THE ROCK OF PETER

Here is what the Calvinistic paper De Heraut, published in Holland, has to say in favor of the Catholic

Church visions on his back, he would travel Catholic Church, and she alone, has generation, hoping in this way to Rome, Italy.

sider how Socialism, of which one of the essential dogmas is the inter-national solidarity of the toilers of the world, has been shattered by the War, while not a stone of the worldwide Church has been in the least and at last when he found his degree loosened. . . The outcome powers fading away, lying down to of it all is the fact that Catholicity stands forth as a World-Church, and Protestantism as a set of national churches. . . Protestantism at its very beginning made the awful blunder of reducing the one World Church into many national churches, standing apart from one another and with no bond of union among them; each having its inalienable

OBITUARY

Mrs. Mary McEvay Ryan, mother of the late Archbishop of Toronto, died at her home, Dufferin street, Toronto, May 14th, in the eighty-sixth year of her age. The late Mrs. Ryan, whose maiden name was Lehane, was for over thirty years a resident of Toronto She was born in Limerick, Ireland, and came to Canada with her parents when but one year of age. parents were among the first to go into the neighborhood of Lindsay, Ont., where her father, Michael Le hane, took an active part in the early settlement. Her mother, whose maiden name was Simcox, was a member of a family well-known for several generations in Drogheda, Ireland, different members of the family having occupied the position of Mayor.

funeral was conducted from St. Helen's church to Mount Hope cemetery. Solemn Requiem High Mass was celebrated by Rev. M. J. McGuire, parish priest of Douro, in the diocese of Peterborough, a nephew of the deceased. Rev. James Walsh, pastor of St. Helen's church, acted as deacon and Rev. Father O'Connor sub-deacon. In the sanctuary were also Rev. Mgr. Kidd, President St. Augustine's seminary, Rev. J. J. Mc-Grand, St. Anthony's Church and Rev. Father (Major) Kelly.

Many friends and relatives from different parts of the Province were present at the funeral including a number of the Sisters of St. Joseph. amongst the members of whom are a number of the deceased's relations, one of the latter being Mother Antoinette of the Sunnyside Orphanage who is a first cousin. The deceased is survived by one sister, Mrs. Corkery, of Lindsay. The late Sister omena, who for a generation was well-known to the people of Toronto, was also a sister of the deceased. The late Mrs. Ryan was greatly admired by a host of friends during her long life time for her sterling Christian character and kindly and retiring disposition. Her late years were saddened by the death of her two sons, Most Rev. Fergus Patrick McEvay, Archbishop of Toronto, and James McEvay, of His Majesty's Customs, a well-known Toronto citizen, who both died at middle age.

FOREIGN MISSIONS

DEATH OF RISHOP CHATRON

News of the death of Bishop Chatron of Osaka, Japan, has reached the American Foreign Mission Seminary at Maryknoll. Bishop Chatron will be remem

bered most kindly by many bishops and priests in this country, which he visited some thirteen years ago in a quest for alms. His simplicity, and never-failing quaint humor, good nature made for him and for

alumnus of the Foreign Mission Society in Paris and went to Japan while the last edict of persecution was in force. Loved by his priests and people and by his brothers in the hierarchy of Japan, Bishop Chatron's death is a severe blow to the struggling Church in that Island

ANTI-CHRISTIAN FORCES

The increasing efforts of anti-Christian forces to hamper the influ-ence of that Church, which of all others is loyal to the Master, are manifesting themselves in many ways. In Michigan an attempt was made last month to get a bill before or tals \$11,263,196.

Profits for the year much exceeded extendance at the Public school obligatory on all children, a bill whose direct intent was the abolition william Fink, of Chicago, who had whose direct intent was the abolition

of the parish school.

For the Colorado legislature's consideration a lengthy bill was drafted whose purport was to place Catholic Rev. W. J. Scott, for twenty years colleges under the control of a State vicar of St. Saviour's Sunbury, Eng-

Board. Bills for "Convent Inspection are being presented to the law-making bodies now in session in several States. [If these developed into laws, they would only evoke new latent beauty in the Church; but they are inimical in intention, and tend to arouse suspicion in the unin-

But who are behind these and other un-American movements?
Not merely enemies of Rome, but of Was Dark," "When the Wicked Man," Christianity itself.

Rationalist, socialist and profess

several Christian sects and the pul piteers who strive to promote testantism by a fight on growing Catholicity, these are none the less digging around the foundation of the Church. Curtail the influence of the Catholic Church and other forms of Christianity will be the first and worst sufferers. Humani-tarianism is the religion which appeals most to the unchurched among Americans, and which even now stressed more than the service of God in churches other than Catholic.

Silence the voice of that Church, which, in season and out of season, preaches "seek ye first the kingdom of God," "the Lord thy God alone shalt thou adore," and even humanitarianism will dwindle away, true love of neighbor bears an intimate relationship to the love of God the second greatest commandment is dependent on the first. greed, the quest of Heaven here is everywhere dominant outside the old Church. This is Socialism, this is rationalism, this is anti-Christian. -Our Sunday Visitor.

BOOTLESS PRAYERS?

As the Christians of every land have now for nearly three years been pleading with Heaven to give the world peace, many find a severe trial to their faith in God's seeming delay in hearkening to their petitions and are disheartened by their prayers' apparent ineffectiveness. "Cry! Cease not!" should be the patient Christian's watchword. For in answer to the unremitting intercession of the Church's holy ones, peace will surely come at last. An early peace, indeed, may not be a part of the Divine plan. For the world which has so long rejected His claims, needs perhaps to be purified still more by suffering, and all the nations must be chastened and humbled war before they will return to Him. With his usual felicity and penetra tion Shakespeare reminds us

"We, ignorant of ourselves, Beg often our own harms, which the wise powers Deny us for our good.'

So that peace which so many Christians throughout the world are praying for, Heaven perhaps is delaying until America by entering the War has found her soul. Too early a peace will probably leave us quite as materialistic and unbelieving nation as we were before the call to arms was sounded. But the long and patient practice by all our citi zens, young and old, at home and in the field, of the soldierly virtues of fortitude, faith and obedience may restore to the American people the moral qualities they now need most. Thus, before giving us a permanent peace God in His wisdom may teach us how to make the best use of it .-America.

VOCATIONS TO THE PRIESTHOOD

In the dearth of priestly vocations in many dioceses, every pastor of souls, even in the smallest parishes, ought to look upon it as a duty and an honor to prepare at least one pupil for the sanctuary. The love of souls, and a high opinion of the priestly character will overcome all obstacles in this noble task. quality and not quantity ought to be kept in the forefront, quality com posed of profound virtue, serious piety, and genuine talent. It is not necessary that those chosen should be intellectually brilliant, but it is indispensable that they display a love of study, joined to docility, humility his missions many friends.

Bishop Chatron was nearly seventy five years old. He was an alumnus of the Foreign Viscour

SOME RECENT CONVERTS

Kenedy's Catholic Official Directory for 1917 shows that over 25,000 converts were received into the Church last year, although many dioceses are not represented by convert statis-

church in Tallahassee; and Mrs. Sydney Patterson Vernon, wife of Commander Walter Newhall Vernon of the M. S.S. Cassin, now at sea, of

been studying for the Episcopal ministry, is a recent convert to the Cath-

land and curate at various London

churches. Lady Olive Douglas, wife of Lord Alfred Douglas, son of the late and brother of the present Marquis of Queensbury; born Miss Olive Cust-ance, daughter of Colonel F. Ham-bletna Custance, of the British Army. She is a noted poet, as is her husband, a convert like herself, as well as his brother, the Marquis of Queensbury Guy Thorne, author of

William Wheatley, a Wall Street Miss Helen Douglas Irvine, of the International Bureau of Agriculture,

Miss Emily Beecham, London self in the generation to follow.

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writer; brother of Miss Isabel Clarke, the convert novelist. Sergeant G. Holder, of the British Army, and his wife, Toronto, Ontario.

Robert Spencer, Denver, great-great-grandson of Daniel Boone. No fewer than seven Protestant theological students at Lausanne have been received into the Church. The late George Frederick Mudie, Philadelphia; received on Good

Friday. James S. Muzzy, Arthur J. Gleason and Harry A. Trumpholdt have been received at Denver.

Five nurses at Providence Sani torium, Waco, Texas, were received on April 21.

SCANNELL O'NEILL.

DIED

BOLGER.-In Guelph, on Friday June 1, 1917, Margaret O'Neil, beloved wife of James Bolger, aged fifty three years. May her soul rest in peace.

McDonald.-At the home of her parents, 553 W. Lake St., Chicago. Ill., on May 9, 1917, Elsie McDonald, only daughter of Peter and Jessie McDonald, late of Toronto, Ont., aged twenty years. May her soul rest in peace.

TEACHERS WANTED

WANTED SECOND CLASS PROFESSIONAL teacher for C. S. S. Kearney, for term commencing Sept. 3rd. Salary \$500 to \$550. State experience, etc., not later than July 15th. of J. W. Brown, Sec. Treas., Kearney, Ont. 2018-3

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