WATCHFUL WAITING

safeguard against delusions that are of false confidence dulls their sense spread by a cheap but misguided of opportunity, and, when fortified press among the uninstructed crowd; it consists in a habit early formed ies that rule in their circle, the and nourished by a growing sense of younger branches grow up like human liability to error—the habit plants in a cellar, feeble, stalky, of holding views and opinions tenta. | colorless. tively, of recognizing their fallibility as the provisional and imperfect findings of limited experience. Closely connected with such a modest frame of mind is the rule that allows only a measured authority to the past—a growing consciousness that all human judgment awaits correction-that time tries all and truth cannot be imprisoned in statutes and formulas. The frontiers that divide the domains of truth and error are not staked out and guarded; no forts threaten, no walls and gates shut out intruders. Silently but efficaciously intelligent citizens learn to respect distinctions. So the determined vassals of truth cultivate the habit of envisaging reality. Their intuitions become sound, for they spring value and significance of little from long observation and the healthy exercises of their reasoning powers. Still, they know that they are prone to err; old sign-posts may lead them astray and hasty cravings for novelty often cause bitter disappointment. They prefer suspense to disillusionment. To wait and see is less risky than to rush to conclusions. Wise compromise is sometimes justified. Bacon quotes Solon's answer when he was asked whether he had given the citizens the best laws-"The best they were capable of receiving." Ruskin deprecated the demand for exact moral demonstration-"the kindly veil" was preferable to "the untempered light." The tree is known by its fruit. A Persian apologue echoes this universal fact-"In a region of bleak cold wandered a soul which had departed from the earth, and there stood before him a hideous woman, profligate and deformed. Who art thou?' he cried. 'Who art thou, than whom no demon could be more foul and horrible?' She answered, 'I am thy own actions.'

GOING SLOWLY

The falsehood of extremes is illustrated every day. The traditionalist overlooks the primal law which dooms every thing material and mortal to corruption, the forward impulse that sweeps all things temporal out of its path. The ardent reformer is apt to forget that new institutions can only root th in fresh soil. Nations and established have held in Thy Church, We lished orders can no more be reclaimed at once for higher uses than dank neglected spaces can be utilized for quick harvests. Despotism lingers long even in emancipated lands. Progress is like the rising tide, advancing and receding waves leaving their impress on the sands May the spirit of concord and love, of time. Governments, constitutions, social conventions are movable things, for the times change and mortals change with the times. and every tongue may recognize and Nevertheless the better grows out of the subsoil of the imperfect past, and the highest function of a nation 15, 1916, His Holiness Benedict XV. is to breed noble men and women. Genius glorifies, but virtue safeguards the previous gains of high civilization.

AN ILLUSTRATION

In the small self-contained sphere of household life we may study the the great ideal which has been working of the same law of periodic rightly called: "The truce of God working of the same law of periodic development. Under the same roof sons and daughters widely differing in temperament grow away from each other, never having learned to check their native impulses by cultivating the golden rule. One gives the rein to an ambitious disposition, resenting the limitations of circumstances; while another hugs the East. At times she rejoiced in hav chain of habit. As the years go on, ing reached her goal. instead of modifying each other's excessive tendencies, they diverge blended their separate voices in the nothing is sacred that has not become venerable by long usage; the other densities all such and above all the clamours and serious havoc is likely to follow. become venerable by long usage; the other despises all custom, lives and moves in a conjectured Utopia of a blind nationalism, withered the recommendation and perpetrated the evils of a the extent of the trouble or repair it whereof the charm is woven by divided Christendom.

The Catholic Record fancy and desire. Sometimes a whole family will bear the stamp of a sterile conservatism. The elders LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1917 have clung to the faded vestiges of their early life; such phrases as "In my day we never did so and so" are There is only one trustworthy often on their lips. A subtle spirit by the little commonplace propriet-

THE FUTURE

One day education will start with the training of the will : brain and heart will be attuned to harmony and the outlook will be twofold. The past will not lose its hold upon against each other. The Oriental the mind, but the future will claim regard as the developed result of present culture. Then our heirs will comprehend the apostolic direction, so sadly misread by formalists in all ages-"forgetting the things that are behind and reaching for between Rome and Byzantium. ward to those that are before." It is no mere question of the relative importance of events that comes under our notice. To begin with, we are poor judges of the implicit things. The shaking of a frog's leg and the falling of an apple led Galvani and Newton to discoveries which revolutionized science. Watt and Stevenson did not differ much from other boys at school, though they were greater magicians than Paraceleus. When Cudworth and Bacon were writing their treatises, Shakespeare was clowning in a booth; yet he lived to make a platform and a pulpit of the globe which will outlast time and change. It is the spirit that quickens, the alert imagination that blends the lessons and unifies the experience of mankind. To those who have eyes to see, ears to hear, hearts to feel the throb of the mighty pulse of the the is part of an undivided whole. Backward and forward the soul ranges; for time itself is an intregal part of duty are our supreme care, the rest will be mercifully veiled from our

THE PRAYER OF THE POPE

FOR CHRISTIAN UNITY AND THE EASTERN CHURCHES

F. Aurelio Palmieri, O. S. A., in the February

Catholic World "O Lord, Who hast united the different nations in the confession of Christian peoples of the Mindful of the public place beseech Thee to inspire in them the desire to take it again, in order to form one fold under the rule of one Shepherd. Cause that they, together Us, may be filled with the teaching of their holy Doctors, who are also Our Fathers in the Faith. Keep them far from every defect which which witnesses to Thy presence among the faithful, hasten the day when Our prayers and theirs shall he united in order that every people glorify Our Lord, Jesus Christ, Thy

By a Pontifical brief, dated April grants special indulgences to the faithful who recite the above prayer, and receiver Holy Communion with the special intention for the return of the Eastern Orthodox Churches to the centre of Christian unity. Benedict XV., like Leo XIII., and many other great Popes who championed the reunion of Christendom, devotes his care and his thought to throughout Christendom.'

Since the great schism between the East and the West, the Church of Rome, "the Mother of all the Churches," as St. Cyprian called her, by incessant prayers, and reiterated appeals, has striven to heal the wounds inflicted upon Christian unity, and to hold firmly to her osom the beloved Churches of the Church, as in Lyons and in Florence. Greek and Latin harmoniously

those who gaze at the divergencies of the Christian Churches and denominations without taking heed of the points on which they agree. If we compare the formularies of faith of the East and the West, and the theological beliefs, the liturgical prayers and the practices of piety of both, we will find many connecting links, many riches of the treasury of Christian truth possessed in common. The sameness of fundamental dogmas and sacraments, and the validity of their priesthood create between the Eastern and the Catholic Churches such an intimate kin- manity.-New World. ship that it looks like a paradox to say that they are in a state of war schism, however numerous and wellbased one might suppose the divergen cies between the two Churches, owes its origin rather to quarrels of jurisdiction than to antinomies of belief. The non serviam of the rebellious angels laid down the

DUKE OF NORFOLK DIES IN LONDON

PROMINENT CATHOLIC LAYMAN WAS RANKING MEMBER OF ENGLISH NOBILITY

The Catholic Who's Who gives the following sketch of the life of the late Duke of Norfolk who died on

Sunday, February 11th instant: Norfolk, Duke of (Henry Fitz-Alan-Howard, K. G., G. C. V. Premier Duke and Earl, and Earl Marshal of England) born 1847 in Carlton House Terrace, eldest son of HenryGranville, 1+thDuke, by Augusta Mary Minna, daughter, of Edmund 1st Lord Lyons. Educated at the Oratory School and privately, he suc ded in 1860, and has now borne his title for a longer period than has lish Duke outside the Royal Family Garter in 1886 from Queen Victoria, Order of Christ from Leo XIII, purpose which underlies history and and the Golden Fleece from Pius X. life there is no great and small-all The Duke was Special Envoy from Queen Victoria to Leo XIII, at his field 1895-6 and its first Lord Mayor eternity. Our place and lot and 1900; first Mayor of Westminster 1900; Mayor of Arundel 1902: first Chancellor of the University of Sheffield 1905; and Chairman of the Royal Commission on the Militia and Volunteers 1903-4. He comand Volunteers 1993-4. The contradiction of that occasion, manded the 4th Battalion Royal "and I have learned to love them. Sussex Regiment 1903-13, and in I admire their intelligence, I am I admire their intelligence, I am 1908 accepted the Presidency and Chairmanship of the Territorial Force Association in Sussex. The Duke set a personal example in 1900 by serving with the Sussex Yeomanry during the War in South Africa. He has been President of the Catholic Union of Great Britain since its foundation in 1871, and is Chairman of the Catholic Education Thy Name, We pray Thee for the Chairman of the Catholic Record Christian peoples of the East. Society. Since 1905 he has held the much may be baldly stated, but it justly within present limits the high afluence of the Duke of Norfolk as a Catholic layman felt by all, including those who do not share his political ideals. Of his philanthropy what is known of his charities and build, the unknown may be at least is active in the service of the party so which he belongs, and his rule at the Post Office during the Salisbury Administration of 1895-1900 conferred one boon after another on the public. Cardinal Manning's words, addressed to a great public gathering in Liverpool, have become truer with each succeeding year: "If there is any man in England who has acquired by the most just titles the affection and respect of every Catholic, that man is the Duke of Norfolk. I hardly know of any man of whom I can say with more confidence that he has a perfect rectitude of mind and life." The Dake married 1st (1877) Lady Flora Hastings daughter of the 1st. Lord Donington and Edith Flora, Countess of Loudoun (she died 1837); and 2nd (1904) the Hon. Gwendolen Constable Maxwell, eldest daughter and heir of the 14th Lord Herries, and

ELEMENTS THREATEN REIMS CATHEDRAL

Rome, January 16, 1917.—The celany such attempt instantly belief .- F., in the Guardian.

If I mistake not, the day of the brings down a fresh bombardment. reunion of the Eastern Churches to It is now officially announced that the Roman Catholic Church will the Pope has intervened to save mark the preliminary step towards Reims Cathedral. The Archbishop Christian Unity. Such a result is of Reims having again communi not outside the range of historic cated with His Holiness, telling him probability. It is doubted only by of the new dangers and the precarious conditions of the venerable fabric, Benedict XV. has sent an autograph letter to the kaiser by the hands of Cardinal von Hartmann. In this letter the Pope proposes that, with certain safeguards, the Germans should permit the restoration of the cathedral immediately and should cease further attacks upon it. In his reply the kaiser assures the Pope he will use his best endeavors to preserve from the terrors of war venerable places of religious worship and art monuments which he considers the common property of hu-

DEATH OF CARDINAL FALCONIO

One of the four American Cardinals, His Eminence, Diomede Car-dinal Falconio, died at Rome on February 7. Born in the diocese of Monte Cassino, Italy, on September Order eighteen years later, came to ordained by Bishop Timon of Buffalo on January 4, 1866. In 1869, while a professor at the Seminary of St. Bonaventure, Allegany, N. Y., he ecame an American citizen. In he went to Harbor Grace, Newfound land, and for eleven years was chancellor of the diocese and rector of the Cathedral. In 1882 he was attached to the Italian Church of St. Anthony. on Sullivan street, New York, but in the following year was made Provincial of the Franciscans in the Abruzzi. For nine years he occupied posts of trust and responsibility in his Order, and while preparing for an official visitation of the Franciscans in Northern France, was preconixed Bishop of Lacedonia, and consecrated on July 17, 1892. Three years later the Holy See raised him to the United Archiepiscopal See of Accerenza and 1899, Leo. XIII sent him, as the first September 30, 1902, the Archbishop Apostolic Delegate to the United States in succession to Cardinal Martinelli. On receipt of official Sacred College, Archbishop Falconio left New York on November 14, 19:1, in company with the Archbishop of New York, who received the red hat with him and the Archbishop of Boston on November 27. lived among the American people," said Mgr. Falconio, on that occasion,

grateful for their warm hospitality The life story of the late Cardinal is a record of distinguished service to the Church. Noted for his learning, and for his ability as a diplomat, using the word in its best sense, he and unfeigned piety. - America.

FAITHLESS TEACHERS

faith of the youth in this country sors who taught them had surrendered completely to infidelity. The Blasting at the Rock of Ages," was going on everywhere, students were congregated and the parents of these young men and women should be and adapting himself aroused to the impossibility of their Christianity when daily the fundaridiculed in these homes of higher learning.

The charges brought against the professors were circumstantial to a degree, but so difficult was it for the easy going people of this country to credit the alarming accusations that nothing much was done, except by of reply through which assailed member of the faculties sought to make some weak defence of their position.

startingly true were the charges has lately been proven by the statistics which have been collected by a widely circulated publication aring upon the beliefs and unbeliefs of those who train the youthful mind in non-Catholic institutions of learn ing. We do not intend to reproduce the figures, since they are so shock-ing that we found it hard to accept now Baroness Herries in her own deduction that infidelity and atheism have so corroded the mind of our pedagogues. When we are seriously informed that 40% of the professors do not believe in God; that more than half of them do not grant that the soul is immortal; that ebrated Cathedral of Reims is in a almost all of them reject all idea of desperate plight. The frost, thaw hell and that Christ is laughed at by preserve in the Christian fold to these tearers down of the temple of PAUL THE JEW

L. E. Bellanti, S. J., in the February Catholic

Paul was the son of well-to-do parents, themselves probably descend-

ed from ancestors who had settled in

Tarsus nearly two centuries before this time, and had won for them-selves the coveted citizenship with all its privileges of state and rank. Yet their commerce with pagan civilization throughout these years had not made them abate one whit of their loyalty to the pure religion Nor were temptations of Judea. wanting. Tarsus, like most Asiatic cities, was a hotbed of corruption, and the Tarsians wallowed in the palus, the city's tutelary god, represented as a debauched youth in selection, summed up his palus, the city's tutelary god, represented as a debauched youth in missing at the front, or as to the missing at the front, or as to the missing at the front whom the inscription still to be read beneath his feet: "Drink, eat and lust; all else is vain." But the Jewish colony, while making its way in the commercial life of the town, succeeded in preserving its own remarkable inlividuality—a fact which led Roman historians, piqued by their exclusiveness, to speak of them as "the nation This spiritual of Jews in that city." aloofness must have been specially marked in the case of a family, which, like Paul's, belonged to the Pharisaic party. The Pharisees were the "Septened on the rich creamof exclusiveness; they were the sticklers for the while fighting as a British officer in out of the country. Owing to the Law; not one jot or tittle of it would France. Law; not one jot or tittle of it would france. These biographical notes difficulties in travel and the conditional they evade; they would hedge round are the prelude to the record of a tion of the country, the American religion with all observances and long series of alleged communica minutely fulfil its every precept, keep- tions received from Raymond's spirit to obtain any information of their ing a weather eye open the while, to at spiritualistic séances. see if their neighbors did the same. an expert in scientific research, They had much in common with our holds that these supply proof that Irish patriot, will be presented on own Puritans; probably they carried he was in touch with his son, the March 6th, immediately following an even thicker coating of hypocrisy.
Yet, like Puritanism, Pharisaism had communication of triffing incidents, Gallery, and will be given a place in its genuinely good side. From his of which the medium was not aware, parents Paul would have learned to and in one case, of facts that were at Washington. The project thus to parents Paul would have learned to cherish the highest and purest beliefs and in one case, of facts that were at Washington. The project thus to unknown at the time to all present honor Emmet had its inception about in the Unity of God, in His divine at the scance, so that the matter and overruling Providence, in His could not be explained by unconofficials of the National Gallery and overruling Providence, in His Creation, in the promised Redemption of His people, in the existence of the medium. In the discussion of angels and evil spirits, in the resur- the evidence, Sir Oliver takes no rection of the dead and in a future life of happiness or misery. No wonder Paul burst forth into a unseen world, but not from the soul exercises will be held in the Mustorrent of indignant protest, when, in later days, he discovered that some They have a singular likeness to busybodies had been undermining the faith of his converts, with boastful and exaggerated estimates of their own perverse Judaism. If any pletely out of touch with what revenue to the state of the stat man deemeth that he can trust in elation tells us of the future life. the flesh, better can I-circumscribed | There is no idea of judgment follow when eight days old, of the race of ing death, of the vision of God, Israel, of the tribe of Benjamin, a the happiness of heaven, or

proved without blame. affection on a higher plane, or shown himself more sensitive and grateful gratitude cut him to the quick. customs, he looked to find in them loved mankind as much as he loved making himself so dear to them.

OLD LOST WILL

GIVES \$24,000 TO CATHOLIC INSTITUTIONS

Baltimore, Md., Jan. 12.-A will, made forty-two years ago and found in a rubbish heap after the maker had been declared intestate letters of administration had been granted, is upheld in an opinion just filed by the Court of Appeals of Maryland. The will was made by George E. Hankey, a retired farmer of Frederick County, who died on December 20, 1915.

By this decision St. Mary Female Orphan Asylum, of Roland Park, will get an estate of the net value of \$22 000, and Woodstock College will get about \$2,200. Cardinal who is president of St. Mary, will receive the estate for the institution About \$2,800 will go to the next of It was reported at the time of Mr.

Hankey's death that no will could be found. So letters of administration were granted by the Orphan's Court Frederick County to John E. Hankey, a nephew, and the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Frederick as administ ators of the estate. Later the paper declared to Faber.

be the bona fide will of Mr. Hankey was filed in the Orphans' Court by the administrators, with the state ment that it had been found among a heap of waste papers, old boots, and gum shoes, "where it had evidently been thrown by the testawhere it had tor." The will was dated December 30, 1874.—Catholic Telegraph.

SPIRITISM

A. Hilliard Atteridge in America Another development is the enor mous increase of what we call Spiritualism in England, known by a better word, Spiritism, in America The London police are just now busy fortunes of those from whom the family has not recently heard. The evidence shows that even small practitioners were taking fees amounting to fifty or a hundred pounds every month. But so far, only a very few small people have been prosecuted. More expert practitioners do not advertise and are careful not to come within reach of the law. The trade of the mediums has been enormously helped by the publication of a book Sir Oliver Lodge, one of the leading men of science of the day. It is a brief record of the life of his son,

Hebrew born of Hebrews, in observance of the Law a Pharisee, in Zeal a persecutor of the Church, in the justness to be found in the Law, the preparation for it in purgatory. The future life seems to be very much like this, only somewhat duller; the departed soul has learned little, if anything, and seems The Apostle had a lively appreciato be interested chiefly in insignifi tion of the disadvantages of his person.

More than once he begs his hearers behind. One passage speaks somenot to judge him by appearances, but | what vaguely of a supposed meeting to gauge his worth by the grandeur between Raymond and our Lord. of his message, and the measure of his But the whole life of the other charity for them. "And indeed," as world, as shadowed in these comthe Abbe Fouard well says: "It was by his great heart that he went forth touch with God, much less spiritual, have been murdered by nomads in to conquer the world. No man ever loved and none was ever loved like this man. By one of those contrasts we so often see in ardent natures, Saul with his unruly, irascible temper, prone even to bloodshed when mastered by nassion this same to be spiritual, than the life of an average Christian making a many years. Thirty years ago he the settled policy of the intelligence which dominates the revealations of the settled policy of the intelligence which dominates the revealations of Morocco, disguised as a Jewish measurement the first of the settled policy of the intelligence which dominates the revealations of many years. Thirty years ago he many years. Thirty years ago he many years. Thirty years ago he many years. A series of articles ran through a when mastered by passion, this same the scances to represent the future peddler. The book in which he popular magazine eight or ten years Saul had a compassionate soul, was life as something utterly different described his adventures remains a ago in which a non Catholic writer easily moved to tenderness, and ready from that described by Prophets, attempted to de nonstrate that the with histears. He gave his love with Apostles and Christ Our Lord Himout reserve, but he demanded a response to his love. No saint has put sible from such a state of things, unless we are to accept the impossible conclusion that all God's revelleading. But it is easy to understand how this acceptance of the Spiritist theory by one of our leading a victim. men of science has been utilized by offspring retaining any hold on the feelings which animated him; he the mediums to obtain new adherents. The book has already gone mental doctrine of the Master were the truth, and he won men to it by through several editions, and people find scanty consolation Christian teaching seem to regard this new revelation from the mediums as a welcome assurance that those they have lost in the War have not gone from them forever. In the whole range of superstitions, the wretched touchwood charm, the Christian Science promise of protection from danger, the Spiritist mes-sages from the dead, there are found new illustrations of the strange fact that educated men and women, living in Christian countries, many of them professing some form of Christian Omaha. ity, instead of finding help in prayer, and in trust in God's promises and in submission to His will, are ready to accept as their prophets and teachers charlatans and humbugs. Such folk seem to believe that they can control the course of events and in fact work miracles with some bsurd charm, or some illogical practice, though they would probably, in many cases, describe themselves as too "advanced" and too "scientific" to accept the miracles of the Gospels

> Life teaches us the wisdom not to trouble about either the unimportant

or the irremediable.—Christian Reid. No life is a failure which is lived engaged in it his apostolic blessing, for God, and all lives are failures and concluded by expressing a hope which are lived for any other end .-

CATHOLIC NOTES

The Catholic population of the Archdiocese of Mexico City is 1,839,-

The Catholic population of England and Wales this year, is estimated at 2,000,000.

A decree which has just been issued by the Sacred Congregation of the Council modifies considerably the Lenten fast in the countries which are engaged in the War.

News comes from Australia of the death of the Rt. Rev. Mgr. R. Dunne, Archbishop of Brisbane. He was a native of Cork, where his family was well known. He left his native land for Australia in 1871, and has never

The beautiful Church of Santa Teresia in the City of Mexico has been taken by the Freemasons for a lodge room, and another church, San Juan de Dios, has been sold by Carranza's liberal government for a printing shop. The women of the city have begged and implored the

churches, but all in vain. Washington, February 5. - The latest information relative to the perilous position of Archbishop Jiminez, of Guadalajara, and Bishop Mora, of Zacatecas, Mexico, which the State Department has given out reveals the fact that Archbishop Jiminez was never arrested and that representative in Mexico was unable

Sir Oliver, whereabouts, it was stated. A statue of Robert Emmet, the granted space to it in the National Museum. It will be presented to the

> Rome, February 6. - The Acta Apostolicae Sedis officially announces that the following American priests have been appointed Domestic elates to the Pope, with the title of Monsignor: Rev. Daniel J. Riordan, Rev. Francis Bobal, Rev. Stanislaus Nawrocki, Rev. Edward Kelly, Rev. Frances Rempe, of the Archdiocese of Chicago, and Very Rev. William A. Browne, V. F., Very Rev. William P. Fitzgerald, V. F., Rev. Thomas S. Keveny and Rev. Daniel F. Curtin, of the Diocese of Albany, N. Y. Monsieur Montplaisir, of the Diocese of Trois Rivieres, in the Province of Quebec, Canada, has been made a Knight Commander of St. Gregory the Great

Father de Foucauld, a French mis standard work. He devoted latter part of his life to studying the language, manners and customs of the warlike Touaregs in the Sahara. He made an effort, with very little success, to spread some elementary knowledge of bygiene and cleanliness among these sons of the desert to whose ingratitude he has now fallen

The Right Rev. Monsignor James P. McCloskey, rector of the Church of the Nativity B. V. M., Media, has been appointed by His Holiness Pope Benedict XV., to the Bishopric of the Diocese of Zamboango, Phillippine Islands. The announcement received recently by Monsignor Mo Closkey in a telegram from His Excellency the Most Rev John Bonzano, D. D., Apostolic Delegate. The Diocese of Zamboango was erected on april 10, 1910, and its first Bishop was the Right Rev Michael O'Doherty, D. D. He has succeeded the Most Rev. J. J. Harty, D. Archbishop of Manila. The latter was recently installed as Bishop of

That the congress of Italian Catho lics held at Rome recently was the most important gathering of the many years, is the announcement made in the Eternal City. Leading laymen from all parts of the country participated. It was decided to take steps to unite Italian Catholics more closely than at present, so that they may confront, as a great compact body, the social, economic and politi cal problems which are cer ain to arise when the War is over. to an address of homage and devotion presented to him in behalf of the congress, Pope Benedict sent words of approval of its work, gave all that a just and lasting peace may soon come.

THE WATERS OF CONTRADICTION

BY ANNA C. MINOGUE Author of "Cardome," "Borrowed From the Night"

CHAPTER XI

Lucy's hour with Jasper was as le as Arthur could have Vainly she exerted berself to find interest in the words which flowed uninterruptedly from his lips, for Jasper reticent with others, with Lucy knew no feeling of reserve. To her he could unfold his soul, and had the girl not been so wrapped up in the thought of Arthur, whose chagrin she had felt rather than observed, she might have found by her side a worthier object of her re-But eventually her inatten tion which she strove to conceal, made itself apparent to the young man, and he looked at her with

"Lucy," he said, out of a silence during which he had regarded her closely, "is there anything the matter? You don't seem like yourself.

She laughed and bringing her blue eyes back to him, said, irrelevantly: I am thinking of something you said long ago to me, Jasper, and contrasting it with your present conversation. I suppose you have forgotten it, but you see I did not have chance to do so, being so soon afterward thrown in with a person who oved it and lived in its atmosphere in thought, if not always in It was what you said about reality. art and your desire to be an artist, the day Arthur and Milly walked off and left us together by the spring."

'But I do remember," he hastened "I told you I envied you because in all probability you would find an artist in the school to which you were going."
"And I did." she said, slowly.

"The most beautiful woman I think I have ever seen. Such eyes—O tinued steadily:
Jasper, her eyes! Brown and full of "I feel that or the convent door, where nobody understands her and where her lifeswine!-And she is happy! Can

"Yes," he said, and his eyes regret." dropped slowly from her tense, pale "I think I understand it, Lucy." cried, leaning forward, seeking for his freeze under his eyes, so terrible white hands clasped nervously on her of self. I grew older and probably

she could do it and be happy. "And what did she say?" he ques-

tioned. "I cannot recall it, no matter how much I try," she rejoined. "I only remember the words left me more or divine. perplexed than before, and the sense of hurt that came afterward. I was honest in my questioning, and it might have helped me all my life if I had gotten an honest answer. The higher call comes to all of us, Jasper, and often; and it were well to know the way others found to answer it."

"She did not mean to perplex you, Lucy," he said. "She simply spoke her language and you could not simply. understand it-that is all. No one ever really made another comprehend his meaning and purpose unless that other stood in the same circle with himself."

Where do you get such notions, Jasper?" suddenly demanded Lucy, now meeting his luminous eyes.

them," he answered, retreating before on his countenance. the personality of the question. learn that secret

language?" she hastened to say, feeling this withdrawal. There is nothing than can long

remain a secret to the one who determines to know," he answered. 'Then tell me," she suddenly de-"how you, who have

part in this life here, stay in it and are happy?

What else could I do?" he questioned, looking her fully in the face. 'All the other children died. Four generations of sons have inherited and lived in that place, and it would break my father's heart if I were to abandon the pursuit of agriculture. Long ago I realized that—I think it own to my soul that day, young though I was, when we sat and talked of such deep things by the old spring. I'll admit there were times it bit like salt and vinegar. But since some one had to suffer, why should it be he instead of me? Why should it not be I, voluntarily accepting the suffering instead of

thrusting it upon him?' 'No! No!" she cried. "I could never agree with you in that in a thousand years. You have your life to live, and it is your duty to live it to its fullest. If parents have children more highly endowed with the of the gods than themselves, they should find in it matter for congratulation that they have been made the instruments of bringing those gifts into the world, and lend themselves freely to aid in their development, instead of putting

obstacles in the way." Where did you get such notions, Lucy?" he exclaimed, the deep smile hesitation. on his face and then instantly con-'It is all, I suppose, a tinued: matter of temperament. With some it might be easy to follow such a course as you outline; with me it would be impossible: I will not say there is no selfishness in it. Perhaps degree is why I can do it."

She met his eyes and shook her head disbelievingly, because she did not understand. He hesitated for a oment; then continued without offering any elucidation:

"And having made my decision, l shut the door forever on the life that might have been mine. I might succeeded there, why shall I You cannot deny it is an not here? interesting life and almost as free as the one foresworn. If I cannot paint pictures on canvas, I shall assist nature in making a fair picture of this portion of the earth allotted to me. There now! Laugh at me if discover why I spent three days this spring planting wild roses along the old fence that separates our land from "I shall not expect anything of my Mr. Dalton's, why I select my corn and wheat fields with reference to the remainder of the landscape as well as in consideration of the fitness of me—indeed, I believe she will only

Lucy did not laugh, but her eyes met his with a new gleam of comprehension in their blue depths. Presently she again shook her head.

"It was a beautiful sentiment, she said then, "but it will Jasper," not carry you through. It is only a fictitious interest you take in this work to which you have set yourself. It may last to the limit of your youth, but when you find your face turned to the west—what then?"

So long did he remain silent, a feeling of fear of she knew not what, began to grow upon her. When at length he turned his face toward her from the white road creeping dreamily on under the interlacing branches of the great trees, it was so grave and old it smote her as untamiliar.

"I have told you so much, Lucy, he began, "I may as well complete the picture of my life for you. I shall then live in my son.

The color deepened on her cheeks at the words, and though the answering warmth was on his brow, he con-

"I feel that one shall come after golden light and set in a face like a me to inherit whatever of talent I cameo. Only twenty-four and with possess, even as I was sent to inherit the wonderful world of art opening my father's land. Him no parental before her and ample means to live chains shall bind to a life he knows in it, and yet she turned from it for is not his own. Though it broke my heart to part from him, I shall my self open for him the door of the life work is the teaching of silly school-girls—verily casting her pearls before he desires. In his work, in his happiness in it I shall find strength to carry me to the end of the journey without one backward glance of

A chill for all the sunniness of the afternoon crept along her veins as Then tell me, won't you?" she she listened, and her face seemed to eyes, but he held them fixed on her was this complete annihilation white hands clasped nervously on her of self. By the side of it, the sacrifice of the artist nun looked poor because I knew you, I seemed to get | indeed, for in turning from the world closer to Sister Claire than to any of of art, she had been seeking a happithe others, and once I asked her how ness she deemed higher and more complete than it could give. Relinguishment with her had been with the hope of finding something better while he gave up with rever a thought of compensation, human

> Then a thought flashed into her mind, melting the iciness his words had caused to enfold her. mother of that son would give him love and companionship, which would prove a staff to lean upon. 'And there is something else," she

said. for those who need them," he said, simply. "What is this special thing you have in mind ?'

'Love," she said softly. "You mean." he began, and then "Your wife, of course!" she said, quickly, marvelling at his stupidity. "But I promise you it will not be repeated, and I may call again through two huge rents in the roof paused, puzzled by her answer. An ashen hue overspread his face and noting it, she asked There is nothing remarkable in when had she before seen this gray

"The woman I love I shall not marry," he said in a voice that mated with the color of his face, and marry," then she remembered it was thus he looked on the afternoon of the picnic, when some one alluded to the time Milly had thrown her arms around his neck, in gratitude for his saving a bird's life. One reason her mind instantly assigned for his conession and it sent the scornful light

into her eves. And do you expect me to sympathize with you in this?" she asked in ringing voice. "Then you shall be disappointed, and if you feel the sharpest pain of your life be this fate, take it as my belief that inquired. you richly deserve it and worse, there be worse! I do not know that there is even anything good in the sacrifice you are making for your father. It may be, sifted to the bottom, that you are afraid to put your talent to the test. You prefer the certain consolation the knowledge of sacrifice gives, to the possible realization of having made a great mistake in following your inclina-

"Why, Lucy!" he exclaimed, surprised out of his habitual calm by her assertions. "What causes have I ever given you to form such an estimation of my character?"

"The one," she answered slowly, who proves a traitor to the supreme love of his life because of the altogether false notion regarding difference in positions, is liable to be guilty of any other base and unmanly

"You have made a great mistake,

love for another. In all her brief life little Lucy Frazier had never heard a voice so of a soul, and the answering tears crowded into her tender eyes. She because I am seltish to a most refined slipped her hand into his, and said, brokenly:

"Forgive me, Jasper !" "That's all right, little girl !" he said, and then for a long while they

drove on in absolute silence. Burning words rose to Lucy's lips, and then words of encouragement against the despair, prompted by sympathy for her friend and a dread of what might befall herself, for she could not but remember that the one whom Milly loved was Arthur Stanton, and that he had said she stood between

They him and loneliness. unspoken, however, for something, she could not define what, in the you will, but in this confession you man by her side, prevented their utterance. Then, out of that long

wife I cannot give. She shall come to me in the full knowledge of my come because of the fact that love is not asked of her. We shall both know it to be the companionship of two lonely hearts, two thwarted

As she heard him, the bright, sunflecked road upon which they traveled, became to the eyes of the girl, suddenly long, black and lonely, and she beheld herself as the wife of whom this man by her side spoke. She seemed to feel the gasping of her dying heart as it went forward chained to the dead one in his breast; then, a great wave of oblivion swept over them and the dark road sudden-

Slowly, as one awakening, she came back to the conscious world to find nothing changed. The turnpike ran dreamily on, here showing large patches of sunshine, there covered with alluring shadows, and over it the horse went with the light easy step of a thoroughbred. She stole glance at Jasper and saw that his face wore once more its exalted expression, made the more pronounced by the paleness it still showed. Her mental swoon, or the projection of her soul into futurity, he had not noticed, so deeply was he absorbed in his own thoughts.

She studied his face as she had never studied another, not even the one which was stamped on her soul. More beautiful than that other, there | brick and rubble, with here and there was on it, in addition, all that a woman who loved him would want to find there. Gradually her eyes were drawn up to his, searching the

road creeping on before them.
"What do you see?" she cried to herself, and again the picture that had stunned her rose weirdly before her-the dark, lonely way, and they two bending on silently to the end was oblivion. Something which like a shriek rose from the innermost recess of her being. Reaching her lips it voiced itself in an exclamation, which drew him swiftly from his deep reflection.

Did you speak, Lucy?" he asked, the smile again on his face.
"It is getting late," she said,

rearily. "Let us go home."
"I fear I have proven poor com pany this afternoon," he said apologetically, as the horse's head turned meward, they went back in a brisk trot. "I believe we are both in a bad mood, or rather I made you share mine. It is very rarely I permit myself the luxury of talking about myself. Indeed, I do not recall that I have ever spoken to anyone as was always that about you, Lucywe would tell you all about ourselves; and singularly enough, havnever afterward regretted it. Nor

And Lucy, with one thought of

because she feared her mother. brought a letter for her daughter, contents. Knowing this, and, wholly unaware of the hopes slowly forming in her mother's mind, Lucy remarked the note was from Jasper Long, asking to call on her the folexpressed her willingness and started in surprise when Lucy said

started in soc, she would not go.

"I do not care to go," she had from candor torbade any attempt at conto bring me a book."

to the treatment that had been and looking eastward I was directly accorded her by the society of the faced by the High Altar. It was the neighborhood, Mrs. Frazier had never quite absolved Mrs. Stanton and her daughter in law for their studied neglect of her. She had always felt that what was a matter of personal duty with them, her closest neighbors; and she was not disposed to
| I lay down here and closed my eyes
| yield her plans for her daughter to | but it was long before I was able to deference which Arthur had seemed her a good impression; in addition, unencumbered farm, while the other Lucy," he said, after a moment's had his fortune to make. She could hesitation. "It is not difference in readily believe that in his desire to manship, for the church was more position that separates us, but her achieve more quickly and easily, than this. In it were materialised Arthur was willing to bury his dislike for the family he had never ceased to regard as strangers and built not so much of stones as of the clearly express the hopeless sorrow interlopers; while Jasper, in seeking sighs and tears, and laughter of

woman who had steadily ignored their vindictive savagery had given her;! therefore, she insisted that orders for its destruction, had d Jasper's invitation should be ac-

"But mother," pleaded the girl, "I reach, but they had destroyed the omised Arthur first. I must keep purest effluence of that soul. promised Arthur first. I must keep my word.'

The argument was not without effect on the straightlaced woman, French infantryman was kneeling who said: Well, make your engagement with

the society of one above the other.' Being a wise woman she had said no more, and Lucy, warned intuitiveagainst the act and yet not daring to disobey her mother, wrote an answer of acceptance to Jasper's

TO BE CONTINUED

GOLGOTHA

A TALE OF CHRISTMAS EVE The snow whirled about me in great gusts and eddies, and I could scarce move along the street save by

clinging close to tue walls the battered houses, and groping with each foot as I extended Even so I stumbled into deep holes in the causeway, or floundered in hopeless bewilderment in places where there was no wall left to cling The town was oppressively silent and the light of the full moon that filtered occasionally through the scudding cloud-drifts lent it an awful air of desolation. Stark and peaks of masonry butted into the sky, and made the place seem like some awful vision of Dore. Still, I had won my way so far. need not arrive at Headquarters before dawn, and I was worn out and bruised with my stumbling and battling with the snow. There was time for me to get an hour or two's sleep, if I could but find a sheltered

Then, in a sudden uplifting of the pall of snow, I found that the confines of the street were receding. was in the Grande Place. I could just distinguish the bounds of the square to my right and left—heaps of a solitary bulk of undemolished masonry, crowded perhaps by a mocking chimney-pot, left deliberate ly, it would seem, by some leering devil, who crowed over the ru.n of all that quiet joy and hearth-happiness.

Then the snow cleared yet more, and the Cathedral loomed into view, filling the whole side of the Square opposite to me. A truncated stood up against a great rag of cloud and as a star shell went up behind I saw the whole framework of rafters and broken tracery spring into sight and then slowly darken again. I knew of a corner under the tower where there was shelter and straw. and I made for it across the open, picking my way gingerly, for there were yawning holes and dislodged

cobbles at every step. Gaunt and enormous the western facade of the church towered above me in the moonlight. The door by which I had previously entered stood at the northern end of it. Access to the interior had been easy then, but now was barred by a great pile of to you this afternoon, But there dislodged by a recent collapse. But my state of cold and brooked no denial, and, aided by my electric torch, I succeeded in scalin ing given you our confidence, we the barrier. I landed upon level flags and looked about me.

the moonbeams slanted down and showed me the place in all the horror Arthur, gave the desired permission, of its desolation. Gargoyles from the broken arches grinned down upon The morning that Lucy had half drifts of snow that had gathered made a promise to meet Arthur, her mother, returning from the town, had chairs, balks of prone carving, and the accumulated rubbish of months. and her watchful eyes, while the girl A great gilt crucifix, that must have perused it, silently demanded its come crashing down from the rood screen, lay out on the floor below the chancel steps, the racked Figure looking up to the open heavens. And far off upon the desecrated and disrobed High Altar the pale rays lowing Sunday afternoon and take caught a fragment of bright twisted her for a drive. The mother metal work, and the gleam that came down to me from it across the gloom was the one touch of faded glory in all that once glorious scene.

The basement of the tower had been a bell-ringer's chamber, fenced the nave by folding doors, answered, adding immediately, for which had long since gone, doubtless cealment, "and Arthur is coming up trenches before the town. This little chamber lay in the centre of the For all her apparent indifference west wall, so that standing within it one place in the ruin where there was a refuge from the unceasing draughts. I had had occasion to sleep there once before, when I had made a bed for myself with straw pleasure with the others, had been that I had found in a neighbouring yard.

favor the whims of their son, Jasper, sleep. Mymind brooded upon the deby his courteous deference to her on the one occasion they had met, a liness for no cause, and my sense of anger was greater, grudgingly to bestow, had left with her a good impression; in addition, War. The men who had laid their he was the only heir to a large and guns upon that church had not merely spoiled for ever a thing the emotions and aspirations of Lucy, was actuated by purer motives.

And Lucy, she determined, should not spoil her future at the bidding of of all the Louvre. The men who of all the Louvre, or who in the case of the bidden of the bidden of the bidden of the case of the bidden of the case of the bidden of the bi haughty descendant of the hid destroyed that place, or who in

stroyed not indeed the soul of France

Suddenly I became aware that I was not alone in the church. nave, his face bowed in the palm of Jasper for a later hour. They are both your friends, and it is not I wondered by what way he could have entered, and how he naidenly to show a preference for could have entered at all without my perceiving him. I made up my mind when he had done praying I would offer him a share of my straw.

Then I fell asleep,
When I awoke there was a strong vibration in the air, and in my ears a deep hum, as though a great bell had just tolled above me. I looked at my watch; the little luminous hands pointed to midnight. There were yet two hours before I need go on my way. I was conscious of brief perplexity as to what I could have been dreaming of, thus to have awakened with the sound of a bell in my ears; then I settled myself to sleep again.

But no sooner had I closed my eyes, than I put sleep away from me, for I had a sense as of strange things happening. The dying hum of the bell rose and swelled into impalpable murmur like the thrill of a reverential and expectant multitude. I rose and looked about the church.

The French infantryman still knelt in prayer with his face buried in his hands; he seemed quite unperturbed by the great throb of sound that pervaded the desolation of the vast nave. Then, looking beyond him, I saw that there were lights burning upon the High Altar, six points or centres of illumination, each with a golden halo about it, glimmering steadily through the moonlit haze. And kneeling below the altar steps were three figures in robes of cloth of gold.

I stood rooted to the spot in amazement. The civil population had long ago left the town. Was it possible that in this city of the dead they should be singing their Mass at midnight, with none to hear it save two weary private soldiers?

"Gloria in Excelsis Deo!"

The words rang unmistakably distinct, sung by one of the three priestly figures, as he stood up facing the altar. And the cry was taken up by unseen choristers, until it rolled through all the building in a great surge of melody. "Et in terra pax ominibus benae voluntatis!"

So the Mass went on its way, and ver and anon that hidden choir joined in with an echoing "Amen,' or a long-drawn "Alleluia" whose notes rose and fell like the sound of the sea

borne on a gusty wind. Stirred by an impulse of comradehip, I went forward up the nave, and knelt near the French soldier. Looking at him more closely, I could see that his uniform was torn and muddy, and that he had a bandage about his brow. He wore a heavy pack upon his back and his whole attitude bespoke utter weariness.

Sanctus! Sanctus! ang the choir in six tremendous chords, that soared in a great burst of sound, and then died away into a silence so deep, that it seemed to be not a mere absence of sound, but a positive thing.

The Frenchman had risen to his feet, and as the priest at the altar In the gloom his features were hard to discern, but I could perceive that he was of early middle age. The mouth was sad, but the eyes shone raised his hand in that brief gesture, I saw a strange scar upon the palm.

I cannot say clearly how the Mass All that I can say is that I was suddenly aware that the priest had gone and the sanctuary was darkened, and I was alone, with the place dim and silent and deserted about me, as I had found it. I looked around for the French soldier, but he must have slipped out, and gone on his way unobserved.

For some time I did not move, for was full of the wonder of what I had seen. Then I went round the whole church with my torch; all was as I had always known it. The altar was bare and dust-begrimed; there as not a candle anywhere, nor any sign that anyone but myself had been in the building for many days. I found no possible entrance save that which I myself had use . All around it the dust lay thick upon the floor. I searched this with my torch. I saw the marks I had made on entervirgin surface.

again upon the Square, I stumbled respected; and that captives taken against something that lay out on the bare snow. Struck by an unaccount able curiosity, I turned my torch upon it, and saw that it was a great tone figure of Joan of Arc, that had fallen from the facade. The sword had been broken by the fall, but the hand still grasped the hilt, and there vas faith and resolve in the eyes and the set of the chin and mouth.

As I hurried along a narrow street eading from the Square, a British 'Merry Christmas, mate!" he cried,

as he went by.

I was too taken aback to return his greeting. Was this Christmas Day? Then I realized that in the few days I had lost count of dates, and that it was indeed Christmas

Day

POPE AS WORLD'S PEACE POWER

HON, BOURKE COCKRAN IN ELOQUENT SPEECH POINTS TO UNIVERSAL MORAL AUTHORITY OF HOLY FATHER AS SOLUTION

There is but one moral authority in the world that has any pretens to be universal, and that is the moral authority of the Holy Father at Rome and the Church Eternal This authority must be recognized if this world is to be saved. I do not say that we shall recognize it by the conversion of all men; that they shall recognize the Pope's spiritual authority; but I do say that it is the only authority that can do anything in the way of establishing peace among the nations.

In every quarter of the globe, he is the common father of them all. He is alone capable of establishing peace on the only conditions under which it can rest, and that is perfect reconciliation among all the nations. They cannot be reconciled among themselves. They are even now threatening to continue measures of commercial destruction after the stilities in the field are ended treaty. If they go on ignoring God's authority there will be no nations organized after this War, and there will be few of the population surviv ing. But I think the world is going to survive and end the waste that is now going on by the restoration of profound peace; and that repair the ravages of this War in a few days.

Men are at the pit, where destruc tion is continuous, ruin irretrievable; but under the stimulus of religion and the aid of revelation they can rise up to a prosperity greater than ever yet has been attained. On one side is death, desolation and destruc tion. On the other is life, liberty progress and justice. At that path way stands Our Lord Jesus Christ. holding aloft the light by which all the progress man has ever made was accomplished. He holds it alight by reason of His Vice-regent on earth the Supreme Pontiff who rules the Church. His authority must be recognized, I do not know how, or the world must perish. believe it will live on through the only agency capable of maintaining peace and leading to universal disarmament.

In saying that, I only say that it can do what it has done before. Once only was peace established on earth, and that was long ago, when the continuous conflict hundred years that followed the fall of the Roman Empire, supplemented by famine, had so decimated the human family that it had begun to despair, that the Church established the Peace of God, forbidding them to fight and quarrel; and tremendors abundance followed. But the churchmen who urged the Peace of God did it as a measure of human policy; and within three or four years the very abundance it pro-duced caused fresh wars, and human nature was again plunged in despair, when the Church exercised her spiritual authority and she pro claimed the Truce of God.

That was a measure of religious duty imposed upon the people. She forbade it. At this time the Pope was the head of chivalry, and chiv alry embraced all the fighting forces of the world. His word being obeyed uplifted the Host, he raised his right hand. I looked at him curiously. from Saturday until Monday, the period of Our Lord's Crucifixion and His Ascension; and it was generally observed. Then it was extended until the period of the Truth of God embraced the ember days

> During the whole of the eleventh century the Peace of God was practically recognized everywhere, and when at the end of it, Urban II. preached the First Crusade, he was but enforcing it anew by forbidding them to war against each other, and commanding them that they unite for the purpose of rescuing th Land from the pollution of the tread of a heathen conqueror. The Crusades failed in their object

but they furnished transportation to armies and helped to establish the trade and commerce of modern simes. Out of them grew the great cities which became the cradles of progress and liberty. During those Crusades the Popes themselves pro posed that international law about which we hear so much today. imposed it upon the knighthood of Christians, imposing upon the contending forces the principles that they must respect the weak; that ing, but otherwise the dust showed a non combatants must not be injured wantonly; that the tools of trade I turned to go. As I came out and the progress in industry must be in war should not be treated as an asset to be sold into captivity, but as a sacred charge to be guarded by the Christian as he would answer for them at the throne of God.

Before that time, even in the high est civilization, the rule of war was woe to the conquered. A conquered city was put to sack and pillage, and men and women and children were placed in captivity and sold into slavery. They graced the wheels of the Roman chariots when the Roman conqueror had his chance. The city delivered up to destruction But ever since the authority of the Popes was established over those rules of international law occupation of my mission of the last about which our President has been making such a vigorous and effective campaign, became back of the relations existing between human

that enlightened self-interest could

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adopted, it was attempted to continue the reign of international law formulas — formulas taken from Papal Bulls; and the first step was to exclude from the judicial tribunal, thus established to maintain international law, that Pope who was the source of it. The consequences of purely human wisdom became the joke of Christendom. To day it cannot ever be reached by the nations plunged in desperate struggle.

There is but one remedy remaining. That has been effective in the ast and will be effective in the future. The only moral authority that is existent to-day, that is the Papacy, is ready again to lead the nations of the earth back to peace and prosperity. They must come to it. There is no other source they can reach. The necessity for selfpreservation will send them to invoke his aid, even though they continue deny his spiritual mission.

It is merely a question of time when that authority will be recognized. How it is to be enforced I do not know. But I do know that in all the relations of man there are certain rules which are higher than the The ambulance in our streets has the right of way over every other vehicle. No law gives us that. It needs no policeman to enforce it. If any driver had the temerity to disregard it, there would be spectators ready to tear him from to work to examine them in their his cart, and probably tear him to Catechism, which, thanks to a good pieces, or at least damage him seri-

exists today, with the strongest force which it is to be effected lies still within the knowledge of Almighty God. But the necessity for it is already apparent; and whatever man discovers is necessary to his exist-ence, he soon find means of provid-

You and I know that this must because God Almighty has been defied, and His purposes are made plain by the events that are coming and made conspicuous. God be defied, but He cannot be resisted. I can defy the law of gravity or attempt to do so, by walk ing out of a ten-story window; but the inert mass that remains will be at once the monument of the power of that law and of my folly in attempting to defy it. So the power of Almighty God may be defied, with infinite injury to those who defy it; but it remains there immovable; and he who holds that authority here to day held it from the beginning and

will hold it to the end. This Pope may die before the Church is recognized, but the Papacy will last, and that authority must continue. We can pray that the day be speeded, and we can count upon the fact that this world will have a new birth of freedom and peace, and a new era of prosperity, the greatest it has ever known, because Our Who has gone before us tells us that if we ask anything in His Name it shall be granted unto

You are invited to ask for this peace and prosperity. We are given the very words in which our peti tions are to be phrased. The Lord's which can deal with the terrible problem of preserving institutions. There we recognize the authority and the paternity of Our Father Who and the paternity of Our Father Who is in Heaven, and ask reverence for His Name that His Kingdom come, that His Kingdom come, the kneeling throng of officers and the kneeling throng of officers and the chalice. This bowl though the chalice. This bowl the chalice the ch His will be don 3, on earth, as it is in soldiers. Heaven.

When the laws are recognizednot the laws which find their way into the statute books, which merely attempt to compel obedience to the morality of the majority, but the spontaneous action of all the people, such as establishes the right of way for the abundance in a crowded street, when this is embodied in our laws, then indered may we turn to them with confidence that our daily bread will be given to us in abundance. Then will the peace of the world be secure, when we learn to forgive.-The Monitor.

A BIT OF BLUE

The following moving incident has been given in the Semaine Religieuse du Puy, from the account of a priest-

It is the time of relief for the wearied men of the ----th Infantry Regiment, who, bent under the heavy load of their kit, are marching to the rear. They are brave fellows for whom the machine-gun and trench misery have no further terrors, yet the thought of repose cheers them and brightens their countenances. Young blues and old poilus feel their hearts beating in unison; they are proud of having recaptured the redoubt, and are now experiencing to the full the joy of relief after the battle. As they leave the fighting line, they dream on the march of their countrysides, of coming leave, for greater safety to New York. An wings perched upon a basket of bread, and of the old mothers whom they will see and whose anxious hearts

take the place of morality was German shells have wrought their keep in mind the sacredness of the work of destruction. Late as is the hour, the priest-soldier makes his and end war by establishing a way up to it, and finds that the viltribunal, which would adopt certain lage has not been completely evacuated, for there are still a few women, children and old people left in it. He hurries along its single street, enters the church, and kneels down in prayer. A few moments later, when about to leave, he noticed a poor old woman telling her beads, and asked her where the curé lived.
"M. le curé is mobilized," she
answered; "the parish has been
without a priest for two years."

"I am a priest," he told her; "we are encamped only two miles from here, and I will come back during the week and say Mass, so let the people know." The village was told, and the church was full when, on the following Sunday, the priest began the Holy Sacrifice in presence of these poor people, who had been deprived of Mass since the beginning of the War.

missa est" was pronounced, but the congregation did not move. They were waiting for the priest, and when he came out of the sacristy told him of the sick to be visited, and brought the children to him. His questions to the little ones revealed that they had been unable to make their first Com munion, and that for two years they had been longing with all their

hearts for the great day.
Straightway the priest-soldier set to work to examine them in their soul who had got them together from time to time and supplied the place How that was established we do of a pastor as far as possible, they not know. But we do know that it know sufficiently well. And so he arranged to come again as often as he of law in the world And so, in could, so that the children might be international affairs, how is the Pope to interfere? The machinery with on the approaching Feast of the Assumption.

> The great day dawned. It was 3 o'clock in the morning, and the regiment was waiting ready for their return to the trenches. The priest-soldier's first thought was for the Communion of his little ones, and his eyes moistened with tears as he breathed a heartfelt prayer that God would not disappoint these little souls of such goodwill by delay. Officers and men were equipped ready to go. The priest gazed sadly at the hillside, brightening to gold in the morning sun. The time fixed for the ceremony was now passed. He had not been able to keep his tryst, and all his heart was with the little ones. What could be done?

Suddenly what seemed like a dark line of shadow was seen on the hill-side, broken here and there with white specks, which shone out bright of high artistic value, graceful in in the morning light. The soldiers form, rich in sculptural art and yet watched the line grow longer as it drew near. It was the people of the single glance is sufficient to convince village approaching. Away yonder the observer that it differs entirely artist at his best is excellent in his they had understood what was afoot, from those of the Catacombs It is craft. The figures themselves are and that the priest was unable to go to them. They were therefore comwork of an artist familiar with ing to him. Young and old had set out to act as escort to the communi-

cants and the little girls in white.

The priest soldier also understood. A word to the commander and to the men who could sing, and the thing Dr. Eisen's conclusion that the was done. An altar was quickly improvised, round which the people, children and soldiers gathered. Quickly the priest vested and began the Mass, while the choir commenced the Mass, while the choir commenced a hymn to the Sacred Heart. After sculptured ornaments serve as a words as ad quately descriptive of the Gospel, he said a few words to the children and a little later, in the midst of a hush broken only by the distant growl of the cannon, distrib distant growl of the cannon, distrib

plues and old poilus were deeply artistic workmanship therefore moved, and saw again the little the pierced silver sculpture work into which the bowl was inserted at they themselves had received God for the first time.

knapsack, and a little later, their hearts full of the scene they had witnessed, the soldiers formed up and marched off to the trenches.

THE GREAT CHALICE OF ANTIOCH

For centuries Christians have longed to look upon a lifelike portrait of Christ and His Apostles. mere curiosity was therefore aroused in the present writer when he read represents twelve grapevines growthe preliminary report on the Great ing from an encircling band at the Chalice of Antioch, which was said to base of the cup. The leafy branches, contain "the earliest portraits of Christ and the Apostles," and to date consummate skill so as to leave back to the days when at least one of twelve loops, in each of which is a the Twelve, who had seen with his throne with a seated figure. Doves eyes with his hands had touched the Word of life, was still a dweller upon

earth. the Syrian firm of Kouchakji Férres, tral figure of the Christ at the front appointment was immediately made with the local representative of the perfect bunch of grapes.

The chalice was discovered in 1910 together with other ecclesiastical, articles, in a subterranean chamber upon which some Arab workmen had chanced to strike while sinking a well along the Orontes, in Syria. location, according to tradition, marked the site of an ancient church of which no vestige now remains above ground, but which is thought to have been identical with the great cathedral built by Constantine in Antioch. The sacred vessel, which may then have been regarded as a precious relic of Apostolic days, might readily have been presented to the church by the first Christian Emperor, and might finally have been hidden away in the buried chamber during the persecution of Julien the Apostate. Such in brief is the theory advanced by Dr. Gustavus A. Eisen, whose learned report was originally printed in the American Journal of Archeology, and who is at present preparing an elaborate work upon

In his company and that of the Syrian owner of the treasure the writer made a careful study of the chalice in the vault where it is kept at present. It had previously been similarly secured in a safe at Paris, until the approach of the German army at the outbreak of the War brought about its rapid transfer to America. "It is too sacred," remarked Dr. Eisen, "to be exhibited anywhere except in a cathedral."

When originally found, the chalice had been covered with a thick coating of oxide, which has been skilfully removed by the famous restorer, M. André of Paris, but the silver matrix, we are told, had crystallized in the course of centuries and is now so brittle that the slightest tap with a pencil would cause the relic to break into fragments. The noted archeologists, M. Froehner of Paris, M. Migeon of the Louvre, and Sir Charles Read of the British Museum, had examined the chalice before the removal of the oxidation and declared it to be genuine and antique. This testimony was confirmed in America by Dr. Edward Robinson, director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York. Together with the great silver chalice were found another chalice of less value, a large ceremonial cross and three book covers, all of silver, and now in the possession of the Kouchakji Frères of Paris. There were likewise a smaller, had familiarly known the various sack. So much for the history of the trea-ure.

The first view of the chalice is altogether delightful. It is a work work of an artist familiar with the best traditions of the Augustan period whose characteristics it clearly bears and from which it cannot, it would seem, be far removed.

We are not therefore surprised at applied exterior ornaments of the chalice could not have been produced later than between the middle and the end of the first century. The istic, however, which Our Divine first century, is curiously left with At this solemn moment young out finishing touches. The highly a later date evidently indicates that it was held in veneration because of it when, according to the Master's

Its general outline and size can be

and a hare is feeding at the foot of The relic is in the possession of another. Directly beneath the cen-

with the local representative of the firm, a Syrian by birth, and a son of Among them is a young priest-soldier from the Nivernais. His thoughts are of the altar, for it is long since he has been able to offer the Holy Sacrifice. His eyes range the Holy Sacrifice. His eyes range from the excavators, and then had bought in turn all the other shares. It was finally determined in a family council that the chalice was never to be sold. "Neither," said the younger the regiment is going to encamp is a little village, clustering round a shattered church, upon which the

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the fingers of the priest closed upon them in holding the cup when partaking of the Precious Blood or administering it to the people.

There can be no reasonable doubt in the mind of any one that the seated figure at the right of the Christ, on the front of the chalice, represents St. Peter. The other figures may possibly be determined in the course of time by comparison with the earliest representations of the Apostles hitherto discovered. All the Twelve are not pictured on the cup, and it is the writer's own opinion that the seated figure opposite St. Peter is none other than St. Paul. That all the figures represent Apostles, including the great Apostle of the Gentiles, would appear to be indicated by the fact that they are set upon thrones with the Christ.

We cannot here enter into details, or discuss the arguments for the antiquity of the chalice, whose prob able date Dr. Eisen places, for convincing reasons, between the years fifty-seven and eighty-seven of our era, assigning, of course, an earlier date for the interior cup. tions, though perfectly licit. lead us far afield. Attention is therefore called in conclusion to what may be considered the most remark able characteristic of the sculptured work; the striking individuality of each of the faces represented.

It is no exaggeration to speak of them as portraits. The difference in type and expression could not be more marked, and would seem to indicate that they were either taken directly from life, or from the descriptions given the artist by those who persons. Some of the faces are seen at the first glance to be perfectly wrought in spite of their minuteness. Others at first appear as a mere blur due in part, if not entirely, to oxida-tion, but stand out with lifelike realism of expression when carefully examined under intense light and magnification. The workmanship is not always equally perfect, but the entirely classical in their drapery,

repose of posture and skillful finish. The face of Our Lord, as He appears on the front of the chalice, is beardless, as He is likewise pictured in other early representations. The upper portion of His features seems to have been wrought in some conventional manner, producing the desired effects of light and shade at a

WORDS WORTHY OF A GREAT MAN

Catholics of every age will find much that is edifying in the words with which Mr. Timothy Healy, M. P., Then, the children's thanksgiving over, the priest soldier slung his over, the priest soldier slung his Apostles themselves may have held second reading of the Education Act: it when, according to the Master's "I would rather that my children command, they repeated over it the understood their religion in preparsame words which the priest repeats ation for the world to come, than that today over the sacred chalice at the they should be rich, prosperous and educated people in this world. I care very little for your so-called educabriefly described. It consists of an tion. I cannot spell myself. I can-egg-shap-d cup of silver, whose not parse an English sentence. I capacity in two and a half liters, set cannot do the rule of three. I am in a gilded outer cup of pierced silver supposed to know a little law, but I which is separated from the foot of think that is a mistake. But there the chalice by a very narrow node. of the Divine Saviour was still fresh in the minds of men. More than mere curiosity was therefore aroused.

The open silver sculpt. The answer to their desire must be the work of a master hand, wrought evidently have been held in both Christ to come, and a belief that our ing to the teachings of their faith, they put into practice the lessons they receive in the Catholic schools.

-Catholic Transcript.

THIS WASHER MUST PAY FOR ITSELF

MAN tried to sell me a horse once. He said it was a fine horse and had nothing the matter with it. It wanted a fine horse, but, I didn't know had I didn't know the man very well either.

So I told him I wanted to try the horse for a month. He said "All right, but pay me first, and I'll give you back your money if the horse isn't airight."

Well, I didn't like that. I was afraid the horse wasn't "alright" and that I might have to whistle for my money of I once parted with it.

thought about the horse, and about the man who stork. Do not overlook the owned it.

But I'd never know, because they wouldn't waite and tell me. You see, I sell my Washing Machines by mail. I have sold over half a million that way. So, thought I, it is only fair enough till on the way. So, thought I, it is only fair enough the people try my Washing Machines for a month, before they pay for them, just as I wanted to try the before they pay for them, just as I wanted to try the before they pay for them, just as I wanted to try the before they pay for them, just as I wanted to try the before they pay for them, just as I wanted to try the level will do. I know that our '1900 Cravity' Washer will do. I know it will wash as the clothes, without wearing for tearing them, in less than half the time they can be washed by hand or by any other machine erer invented can do that without wearing the clothes. Our '1900 Gravity' Washer does the work so easy main it don't wear the clothes, fray the edges not break buttons, the way all other machines do.

It just drives soapy water clear through the fibres of the clothes like a force pump might.

So, said I to myself, I will do with my '1900 Cravity' Washer what I wanted the man to do with the horse. Only I won't wait for people to ask, me. I'll offer first, and I'll make good the offer every time. Let me send you a '1900 Cravity' Washer on a month's free trial. I'll pay the freight out of my owr pocket, and if you don't want the machine after you've wed it a month, I'll take it back and pay the sight, too. Surely that is fair enough, isn't! I tooen't it prove that the "1900 Gravity" Washer on a month's free trial. I'll pay the freight out of my owr pocket, and if you don't want the machine after you've well it a month, I'll take it back and pay the sight, too. Surely that is fair enough, isn't! I take it back and pay the sight, too. Carely that is fair enough, isn't! I take it back and pay the sight, too. Carely that is fair enough, isn't! I take that cheerfully, and I'll wait

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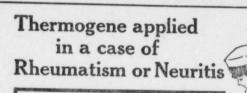
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LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1917

LENTEN REGULATIONS FOR 1917

FOLLOWING ARE THE LENTEN REGULATIONS FOR DIOCESE OF LONDON

1st-All days in Lent, Sundays ex cepted, are days of fast and absti-

2nd-By special permission of the Holy See meat is allowed at the principal meal on Mondays. Tuesdays. Thursdays and Saturdays, except the Saturday of Ember Week and Holy

3rd-The use of fish and flesh at the same meal is not permitted during Lent. Sundays included.

Persons under twenty-one years of age or over sixty years are not bound by a law of fasting, and all persons in ill health or engaged in hard labor or who have any other legitimate excuse may be dispensed both from the law of fast and of abstinence. The precept of abstinence obliges

all who have attained their seventh year, even those who have passed the age of sixty.

in training are exempted from both A person dispensed from abstinence

is not thereby dispensed from fasting, and vice versa, if he is allowed several meals a day, this does not mean that he need not keep the absti-nence. In this, as in other cases, a

In order, however, to safeguard conscience, the faithful should have the judgment of their pastor or con fessor in all cases where they seek dispensation or feel exempted from aw of fast or abstinence.

Whatever may be the obligation in the matter of fast or abstinence, Lent is for everybody a season of mortification and of penance.

From this law no one can escape, and in it no one has the right of dis-

Pastors are earnestly requested to preach during the holy season of ent the necessity of penance and terms of the Empire. the obligation of Christian mortification. They will also provide special

mission for Benediction of the the debt with reasonable speed. The regulation of foreign relations in so sions is hereby accorded.

to have the sacred practice of family prayer in common, and especially the recitation of the Rosary, a duty of honor and religion during this penitential time.

MICHAEL FRANCIS FALLON. Bishop of London.

weeks ago :

London, Jan. 29 .- One of the proposals of the newly-formed Empire too easy. Men could make a good have just the sort of politics and the presidency of Sir Starr Jameson, proposes to develop the resources of the British dominions to assist in paying off the war debt, is to arrange over an unduly large share of the the impossible limits of self-governfor taking over 200,000,000 acres of war debt, it may be ruinous not only ment laid down by Lord Durham, land in the Canadian West.

A memorandum of the committee suggests an imperial development Dominion of Canada to purchase same time an exclusive policy towards Pritish Saskatchewan, Manitoba and British Columbia for, say, 40,000,000 sterling to be paid by Eng. land at the rate of 10,000,000 yearly undeveloped resources of the Empire ments "must control their tariffs on the condition that the Dominion which might be pooled for the from first to last." Government spends the whole capital in the immediate development of purpose of repaying the war debt." It is believed the value of those

lands in such an empire farm would speedily reach a twenty pounds per acre or altogether the Empire will receive in cash four thousand millions sterling, which is the value of the Canadian Government in annual its debt for war or pre-war.

prominent Englishmen who compose 000,000 of the war debt. Well we tied lating to immigration even from Committee was the "conservation "the arrangements with the Govand development of the resources of the Empire for the common good of say are pending." the Empire."

Ottawa; a good many people Growers' Association in downright expected that some light would be Western fashion expresses himself thrown on the matter; but the in terms that cover all such schemes: parties were too busily engaged threshing old straw to bother about the Empire Resources Committee's

"Any attempt to govern the Empire from a central point would be fraught with the greatest danger, revolutionary proposal.

As we write another despatch is before us:

"London, Feb. 16 .-- The Colonial Secretary has appointed a committee to consider the settlement of exsoldiers within the Empire. committee includes the Australian High Commissioner and General Bruce Walker, of Winnipeg. The Times hopes the committee not be allowed to prejudice the War Conference Committee, and will also have a guard against the accusation only too readily launched that schemes of aiding the emigration of soldiers are likely to denude Britain of the best of her population. What is wanted is a central body to supervise all land settlement.'

Of course " the best of her population" must be retained at home.

"What is wanted is a central body to supervise all land settlement."

The assumption that Canada is ready to abdicate essential powers of self-government is taking a good deal for granted

However there is abundant evidence that some people have been 'thinking imperially" about these things. In the October number of the Nineteenth Century is an article by J. Ellis Baker in which he says:

" Hitherto the development of the Empire has been restricted by a small-minded, parochial policy of the component parts, by lack of imperial organization and cooperation. The Soldiers either on active service or great Imperial domain can be adequately protected and exploited only by the Empire as a whole, by a truly Imperial Government, by Empire wide cooperation. Immigration and emigration, transportation by land and water, the planful opendispensation obtained under false ing and settlement of the vast empty spaces of the Empire, and the question of inter-Imperial trade must be

settled imperially, not parochially." In each and every one of the matters here mentioned Canada has attained "autonomy-absolute, unfettered, complete." A more virile generation of Canadians were proud of each successive gain in the other British colonies, and foreign struggle for self-government. A new nations, -and the disposal of public school of statesmanship would make us blush for the "parochialism" of trol. our fathers and teach us to think in

Mr. Baker continues

cost about £7.5 That is a week day services will be held in collossal burden and the British unquestioned and exclusive control Aspecial effort ought also to be made benefit of the United Kingdom but merce have in recent years been for the British Empire as a whole, assumed as the exclusive right of It seems therefore only fair that the the Canadian government. British Dominions should assume Securing absolute control of the their full share of the cost of the vacant land was necessarily one of their part of the burden should prove opment of Canadian self-government highly beneficial to them. A large If the suggestion of surrendering increase in taxation throughout the such control at this late day could AN ASTOUNDING PROPOSITION Dominions would most powerfully receive a moment's serious consider-The following despatch appeared stimulate production. . . . The ation from any responsible Canadian in the Canadian papers a couple of Dominions have developed so slowly, then the jeremiads against the decadvery largely because money was too ence of Canadian politics and politicheap, taxes were too low, and life cians are amply justified. And we Resources Committee, which, under living by little work. If Great politicians that we deserve. Britain should, by the unwillingness of the Dominions, be forced to take wealth," Mr. Curtis, in pointing out to the Mother Country but to the Empire as a whole, especially if the board be formed to arrange with the Dominions should practice at the towards British manufactures. thrown in part on the latent and phatically that the Dominion govern-

We are told that an "Imperial" committee is negotiating with our Government to take over 200,000,000 acres of Canadian land at one dollar national legislature to make what And all this at a time when the an acre, which dollar will be paid to instalments of twenty-five cents pro-This is Windermere's matter of vided said Government "spends the thinker questions that it is estabfact account of the cool proposal whole capital in the immediate that in a very important respect development of the lands." When Canada should revert to the status the value of these lands reaches Curtis' study leads him to no less busy world. Look about you for the of a crown colony. Another a hundred dollars an acre the certain and definite conclusion. The agreeable things which happen to us

Government on the matter and that for the Ross rifle we should probably the argument: the object of the Empire Resources have had a question asked about

We are glad to see that the Presi-Parliament was in session at dent of the Saskatchewan Grain

> and might possibly be the initial step to its disintegration. The Globe, too, is an uncompro-

mising opponent of centralization;

but it is to be regretted that it

enemy has never occupied. This is a sample of the Globe's misdirected heavy artillery and its way menaced. consequent waste of good ammuni-

"Centralization of Imperial affairs, such as has been suggested by the Round Table leaders, must inevitably tend towards the centralizati of power and influence in the hands of those at the centre of govern-

The Round Table movement consists of groups of men devoted to the study of such questions as are involved in the theories, plans, schemes and views outlined in the foregoing extracts. And it is precisely because of this systematic study that we find that Round Table students lend no countenance to half-baked imperial schemes that involve the surrender of a jot or tittle of that self-government which Canada now enjoys. The dangerand there is danger-comes not from them but from the vacuous and uninformed imperialistic sentiment which finds a thousand forms of expression, and not less from the absence of that sturdy Canadianism which is based on a knowledge of Canadian history and a study of Canada's immediate problems.

Lord Durham's Report marks the first great step in the historic development of Canadian self-government. As the best means of maintaining the connection between the Colonies and Great Britain he recommended the concession of self-government but with important reservations :

"The matters, which so concern us, are very few. The constitution of the form of government — the regulation of foreign relations, and of trade with the mother country, the lands, are the only points on which the mother country requires a con-

And he assumes "a perfect subordination of the Colony on these points.'

means whereby their people may the beginning of this article may of our foreign affairs every one of "The War, as has been shown at With the exception of the control War was waged not merely for the far as they relate to trade and com-

War, especially as the assumption of the first inevitable steps in the devel-

In the "Problem of the Commonfinds "strangest of all" the notion that "settling the vacant land "could be excluded from Colonial control.

With regard to Tariffs the same (The cost of the War) might be have not read his book-states em-

Dominions as well as the British lished once for all."

despatch gave the names of the "Empire farm" will pay off \$20,000, final power to decide all matters re-

the committee but does not give the up millions of acres before now for other parts of the British Empire interesting fact that Dr. Jameson of the benefit of railways. Neverthe- must rest exclusively with the movement to dispense with the himself, because he is not possessed carrying the Gospel to the heathen the Transvaal raid fame is presi- less if Parliament had not been Government of the Dominion con- written test in the Entrance and of definite information. dent. Both despatches stated that absorbed in solving the pressing cerned. This sentence adequately other examinations, or at least to negotiations were pending with our problem of apportioning the blame sums up both the conclusion and

"The power to control the development of their own social structure ernment of the Dominion which they say are pending."

meant nothing, unless they were free to control the selection of its material.

It will be seen, therefore, that in the troubled and we believe somewhat perilous times through which we are passing the danger comes not from Canadians who are seriously studying serious political problems; it comes rather from the formless, objectless Imperialism, all too prevalent, unenlightened by serious study and unrestrained by a healthy sentiment of Canadian patriotism. Opposed to this is an equalfy blindly persists in training its unenlightened and therefore misdir-The batteries on positions that the ected and ineffective assertion of the rights of Canadian self-government ever, is not to discuss this matter which, it is vaguely felt, are in some

CONSOLING PLATITUDES

the war." This is one of the consoling platitudes with which people cover over voids of thought. utter it with an air of round-eyed profundity. But to ask in reply, "Then how will things be different? is in many cases to rouse great resentment. It is almost as rude as saying "Was that thought of yours really a thought ?"-H G. Wells in the London Daily News.

If all our public speakers and some of our public writers would make that little paragraph a subject of frequent meditation we might be spared if ever there was a time when he is great deal from those-well let us needed it is in this age of loose say-prophets who don the lion's skin thinking and half-digested informaand feel it incumbent on them to tion. live up to the assumed role, every time a long-suffering public gives portant of all the subjects in the them the opportunity.

What reason have we to look forward to a transfigured world and a that flesh is heir to, and the ten thousand artificial evils of a Christian civilization divorced from Christianity disappear with the War?

Preachers never tire telling us that after the War" the great, unique Church;" which tide in the affairs of not the written test, which has proved men if taken at the flood leads on to its worth as regards other subjects. the millennium. Why? Socialists think that the War will

practical adoption of their theories. Indeniably the diseased social conditions which gave rise to Socialism will still exist and cry out more insistently than ever for a remedy. Will Socialism be tried? The industrial system which enables "a small the chapters that they have studied, ages, and which have not stood the the teeming masses of the laboring from the questions in the text book, romance with genuine historical poor a yoke little better than perhaps the star performer would foundation there is enough and to in opposition to the idea thus exslavery itself" will remain in all its have some of the conceit taken out spare in the life of the great Saint of pressed, but they had not their suffinaked paganism. But there will be of her, and the less ready-tongued Canterbury. No name in the Eng- cient weight to move the Presbyter try have been called on to die if an interest would be aroused in the part of the Church's enemies, as he, assembly voted against "preaching mission for Benediction of the model of the it likely that those who come back often characterizes the Catechism ordeal clothed in greater lustre. St sect has travelled far since that day, from the hell of modern battlefields hour, would be dispelled. will hesitate to assert their right to In the teaching of other branches noblest figures in English history, diture upon the cause then discounlive in the country for which they more advantage might be taken to in whose person was vindicated for tenanced. But while Presbyterians were compelled to fight and increase the pupil's knowledge of the all time the liberties of the Church of to-day have thus rebuked their ready to die? Is it conceiv. events and personages of the New and her right to carry on her divine brethren of a hundred years ago on able that the workman's demand for Testament and incidentally make ly appointed mission as the teacher the one count, they seem to have fearless soldier who is facing shot seems very absurd that a class of 'fame and his hold upon humanity. ened in religious truths." The axiom and shell revert to the timid servant intelligent pupils, who can describe baton? This is not prophecy. It is Warwick and recount the principal mania which breaks out in a new niable facts, that the whole prob. are unable to give little definite inlem of Labor and Capital will formation about St. Peter, the first latest phase, has been directed assume a magnitude and men. head of the Church. Once, in ques- against the heroic and long-suffering ace never reached before. Stag. tioning a class on the life of St. Peter, Catholic people of Belgium, we are gering under the inconceivable load we gleaned this information: "he was reminded of an incident which took of war debt the solution will be more the Apostle whom Jesus loved", "he difficult than ever. But governments baptized Our Lord in the Jordan", author—in spite of the critics who that could find thousands of millions "he was crucified with two other (Presbyterian) something like a for war will be forced to face the thieves." These answers are an century ago. It will be remembered chaplain has been killed at the front financial and industrial problems of evidence of vague knowledge—very that a few years ago the "Centenary peace.

"They cannot divide that control glorified existence is the post War that many of our adult population denominations of Great Britain and with any Imperial Parliament, even if such parliament represented the prospect. Rather is it that all the possess in regard to religious America, during which no mention matters. power of each sified, acute and irresistibly insistent. tariffs it pleases, and to negotiate its difficulties of solution are multiplied the practice of the Church, the refuthe heathen during the same periodown commercial agreements with a hundred fold by the woful legacy tation of the calumnies and mis-

In the matter of Immigration Mr. | Don't pay any account to slights which are unavoidable in this

THE WRITTEN TEST

reduce it to a matter of secondary importance. The reasons put forward, by those who favor this change, are that it involves an unnecessary physical strain upon the pupils, and that it is not a true criterion of a child's fitness for promotion. There are two cases in which we will admit the existence of an abnormal physical or mental strain. The first is that of children of a very nervous or excitable disposition. The second is the case of those who do not know the answers to the questions. We fail to see that it is not a true criterion of the pupil's knowledge, provided that the examination paper what the child ought to know.

The purpose of this paper, howbut to emphasize the importance of the written examinatian in Catechism not only as the final test of a child's proficiency, but as the most efficient means of assisting the child to "Nothing will be the same after acquire proficiency. A pupil knows only what he remembers; or to be more exact, he knows only what he can put down in black and white. The same applies to adults who profess to be educated. Vague, hazy. indefinite knowledge of a fact, or of a principle, or of a truth is of very little value in any department of life. Teachers realize this; for written examinations are held in the classes many times throughout the year. Writing maketh an exact man: and

Why is it then that the most im. Separate school curriculum is often excluded from this test? Is it because the child is not obliged to pass a glorified existence "after the War?" written examination in Catechism to Why should the thousand natural ills enter the High school? It may be that the teacher does not take as much interest in this subject as in the others. The very raison d'etre of our Catholics schools is to create a religious atmosphere, and to supply the child with an intelligent knowlopportunity will come to "the edge of his faith. Why then should have brought measurably nearer the a glib-tongued little miss is at the Saint or to his parentage. head of this class; while others, who take a good standing in grammar and arithmetic, are not even ambitious both "pretty" and romantic, it must

wages sufficient to maintain him- them more familiar with the Word of of the nations. When King Henry acted throughout in harmony with self, his wife, and his children in God-something surely very desir. VIII. in his blind fury had the them on the other, namely that reasonable comfort" will not become able. When a subject is given for Saint's sacred remains torn from "philosophy and learning must in more urgent than ever? In all Composition, for example, why not their resting place in Canterbury the nature of things take precedence this he will be asking only what select, instead of Napoleon or the Cathedral, burnt, and the ashes of religion," and that "men must be Leo XIII. in his famous encyclical Battle of Waterloo, St. John the scattered to the four winds of polished and refined in their manners concedes as his right. Will the Evangelist or the Last Supper? It heaven, he but spread the wider his before they can be properly enlightwho cowers before the policeman's to you the character of the Earl of reasonable deduction from unde. incidents in the Wars of the Roses, place among our Protestant friends Not a transfigured world, not a sample of the kind of information with great éclat by the Protestant

pleading. The reason why he does a modern development. The fact

THE GLEANER.

NOTES AND COMMENTS A PUBLISHING Company advertising an Irish almanac gives as among its contents, "Retrospective glances looking forward to better days for Ireland." This surely deserves to be bracketed with the celebrated apostrophe of a speaker who unknown hand."

In connection with the com is a fair one and commensurate with memoration of the eighth centenary of the birth of St. Thomas of Canterbury the romantic story concerning the marriage of his parents has once more been revived. This story, which so long found currency in popular histories, has it that Gilbert a Becket, the father, had been a prisoner in Palestine, whence he had gone as a pilgrim or a crusader, and memorable, as may be seen by this that he had been assisted to escape extract: by the daughter of his captor, who loved him, and who, following him to England, had cried his name (the only English word she knew) in the streets of London until she found nature. him.

characterizes as a "pretty legend," cannot indeed be said to have any basis in fact at all. According to Mrs. Hope, who has written one of the fullest and best-known Lives of the Saints, the incident is not mentioned by the personal friends of St. Thomas, several of whom wrote his life. On the contrary they all affirm and visionary." that both his parents were natives of Normandy, who had settled in London, and that his mother was we owe the latest book on the subject, and who bases his narrative largely upon the "Materials for the be applied, and applied frequently to mention of anything remarkable in to the consideration of self alone

WHILE THE Saracen story then is of a high position in Catechism. If be classed we fear with that body of they were given a written examina- fanciful legends which are apt to tion on a set of questions, embracing have grown about celebrated personnumber of very rich men to lay upon but expressed in different words test of minute examination. Of changed conditions to reckon with. pupils who use their brains, might lish calendar has been the target for ian co The "teeming masses" in every coun. come into their own! Furthermore so much abuse and detraction on the for in spite of such protests the Thomas stands out as one of the and in our time is lavish in its expen-

IN REGARD to the Bible-circulating

now and again, and which in its place in one of the General Assemvague indeed. Yet this is a fair of Christian Missions" was celebrated was made at all of the work which If more of our Catholic men had the Catholic Church has done in exact knowledge of the doctrine and spreading the Gospel of Christ among statements, which appear so often in mission work among the heathen was our daily press, would not be left solely peculiarly and solely the achievement ton and Father Thornton of Dublin to the clergy. It is the duty of the of Protestantism. At the same time have received the D. S. O. for con layman to refute these false state- it was a manifest admission that up spicuous bravery. It is noteworthy ments, and he can do so much to a century ago Protestantism had Jesuits has supplied some fifty of the more effectually than the priest, for no idea of any sense of stewardship Catholic chaplains now serving with he is less apt to be accused of self- to the heathen, but that it was purely the British army.

for two thousand years, had brought many and whole nations into the fold, and had it not been for the sixteenth century rents in Christ's seamless garment might ere this have brought the whole world to Christ, was outside their purview. It was convenient to ignore it, that was all.

THE INCIDENT in the General Assembly of the Established Church assured his hearers that "Looking of Scotland just referred to brings back over the untrodden paths of the into marked relief the essentially future we see the foot-prints of an modern character of Protestant missionary enthusiasm and its preponderating characteristic, the circulation of the Bible beyond seas. An overture was presented at this Assembly calling for a favorable consideration of a scheme for foreign missions. This was strongly opposed by some of the most prominent members, among them the President of St. Andrew's University, and a Mr. Hamilton who later was elected Moderator. The latter's speech was

"To spread abroad the Gospel barbarians and heathen nations, seems to me highly preposterous, in as far as it anticipates, nay, as it even reverses the order Men must be polished and refined in their manners, before they can be properly enlightened in relig This story, which one historian ing must in the nature of things take the precedence. Indeed, it should seem hardly less absurd to make revelation precede civilization in the order of time, than to pretend to unfold to a child the Principia of New ton, ere he is made at all acquainted with the letters of the These ideas seem to me alike founded in error, and therefore I must consider them both as equally romantic

THE ACCEPTED Presbyterian idea at from her earliest years a devout that time regarding missions, as Christian. Mgr. Benson, to whom indicated unmistakably by these words, is exceedingly instructive. The utterance shows how the grim Calvinism under which Scotland had History of Thomas Becket;" in the lain for three hundred years—a sys. Rolls Series (and this is drawn tem which confined salvation to the entirely from manuscripts in the elect few and consigned the rest of National Archives) says simply that mankind to predestinated eternal Thomas was the son of Gilbert and perdition-had cribbed and coffined Matilda Becket. Lingard makes no men's minds and narrowed their souls Catechism? It often happens that regard either to the birth of the It was therefore but a legitimate deduction from the sentiment thus expressed that the speaker should have concluded with the bald affirmation that " not only are there many millions of men who have no opportunities of embracing the Gospel, but there are many millions who ought to have none."

> may not be admitted in theory but who can deny that it is largely realized in practice? This in spite of the senseless and indiscriminate circulation of the Bible upon which all Protestant missionary enterprise hinges.

STILL LARGER WAR TOLL OF CHAPLAINS

London, Jan. 18, 1917.-Another the person of Father Henri Mathieu, who came from the Francis can convent at Taunton, and still another, Father Peter Groebel, has died after a brief illness, at the base hospital at Boulogne. Father Groebel had been for several years with the navy and the army, and was instrumental in bringing several pilgrimages of Catholic bluejackets No less than thirteen chap lains are mentioned with honor in Sir Douglas Haig's latest dispatch and two, Father Devas, S. J., of Pres-

T. P. O'CONNOR'S LETTER

RESPONSIBLE OPPOSITION IMPROVES TONE OF COMMERCE

OUTSIDE THE WAR COUNCIL CABINET MINISTERS AT CROSS PURPOSES

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

London, Feb. 17.—Good tactics as well as good manners compel the English press to adopt an attitude of reserve that amounts almost to complete reticence in regard to the trying situation that now exists between Germany and America in consequence of the extended submarine warfare; but it is unavoidable that everywhere should be apparent to an observer the fact that the tide of optimism has risen higher because of the probability that America, reluctant as she may be, will be forced to intervene in the War. It is partly this reinvigorated optimism which has caused the semi-panic caused by the announcement that neutral ships would be sunk without warning in certain zones, to steadily diminish, though of course the anger at the wholesale and cruel murder on the seas which Germany This anger adds daily to the grim to continue the War to a successful regardless of hardship and suffering.

The tone of the House of Commons has been entirely changed by the creation of a regular opposition. The irresponsible "sniper" has dishowever, among a small section of extreme radicals, that trouble will be made if opportunity is given; but Mr. Asquith's dignified and patriotic attitude, his watchful, helpful but not factitious opposition to the ministry are subduing these scattering tendencies. Thus, though the criticism of those who have the conduct of affairs is more than usually frequent, it is also of a much more responsible character. It looks far more formidable in the published reports than it really is.

There are two weak points in

Lloyd George's position. One of is his constant absences from the House of Commons, which even carries to an extreme. The other. far more formidable, is the situation in Ireland. The Roscommon election forced on all sides the immediate consideration of the whole Irish matters are rapidly drifting towards There are only two possible alternagranting of Home Rule, the second dent was supplied by Mr. John Hodge, an inevitable strengthening of the the Minister for Labour. John rebellious sentiment in Ireland Hodge is a burly Scotchman who bethen we may have a militarist gov-

the determination to carry the War on to a successful issue : the feeling that there is a new vigor in the conduct of the War; above all the extraordinary hold which the imagination of the masses—all these things produce this momentary calm. One of the funny things said by a Tory Minister—once a very resolute opponent of Mr. Lloyd George hen he was forming his Cabinet, was that in the opinion of this Tory be might have done without them all — Tories and Liberals of the former Cabinet—he was so strong in the nation. I am sure that this strength was as much of a surprise to Lloyd George himself as to others. I know him well, and I am convinced that he has a great deal less self esteem than people give him credit for; he is far less hard and ruthless than people think; just as he is much shyer and more sensitive military warfare, there will

have found his task so easy; and honestly I feel confident that he did not want to oust Mr. Asquith if any chance were given to him of not It is curious that up to a few days before the final break-up, everybody in the Cabinet had the same idea that Asquith ought to be kept at all-costs; there was the universal feeling that he was indishe alone could maintain the national It was the men outside the Cabinet, and mainly the group led by Sir Edward Carson, that had made up their minds that Asquith must go; and it was they who forced the very unwilling hand of Mr. Bonar Law, who also was a strong Asquithian. The other factor which produced the ousting of Mr. Asquith the price of their food; and as the How anything could live in this through its Councils.

Georgites. Without these two the Dominions, a rise in the price of groups Asquith and Lloyd George food would seem to be one of might have worked together till the

end of the War. For the moment, as I have said, the surface is quite calm; and it may remain so for some time. It is even And there is always Ireland.

calmer now than it was a few weeks Immediately after the break up feeling was very bitter; first, because the expectation which was held very firmly that Mr. Asquith was bound to come back because all other Premiers were impossible, was disappointed; and secondly, because the dethronement of Mr. Asquith was attributed to a personal intrigue conducted by Mr. Lloyd George. That latter feeling may exist still; I don't think it is justified, for the move ment against Asquith, as I have indicated, did not come from Lloyd George but from Bonar Law, under pressure from his own side. It is a curious contradiction in Lloyd George's character, that while no man can stand big anxieties and big charges with greater equanimity; he is ex traordinarily sensitive on small points; and especially on those which affect his good faith and loyalty to ing. Both these conditions must be I know that he is very charge of personal intrigue; and he seems to have information that an of the British navy; but the country to spread that idea. I don't know build, night and day. whether there is any such campaign; if so it is very silly at such a moment of tremendous crisis.

However, though these personal questions may supply the background for the vigilance which may be exercised by the new Opposition to the new Government it is not on these lines that criticism may turn. There will be some criticism of the new arrangement under which the old Cabinet system has been brought thousand tons of new tonnage. He into abeyance. For the new system has diverted, where it could be done, has revealed defects and fissures as all proposed passenger ships to cargo well as the old. It is probably true purposes. He is concentrating all that the new system secures greater promptitude, greater energy, greater unity of purpose in the actual conduct of the War. Lloyd George works day speedy completion. The new stand and night; and he gets things done. But the heads of other Cabinet offices and ready type, but what becomes of who are outside the little inner ring are more or less running loose. of opinion between, for instance, the ard and build at the minimum rate of head of the Agricultural Department and the Food Controller, and million tons a quarter. The nation between both and the War Office. While the Minister for Agriculture falling below this output, and in was encouraging the farmer to lay down more wheat and potatoes, the ought to determine to increase it. Food Director was insisting that the prices should be kept at a low level in the interest of the consumer; and while both were joining in a demand from the army. It will be difficult, but it can be done, and we must at the War Office took away 30,000 out once set about it." It might even be

the land.

longs to the Steel-workers' Union. for its individual life by a constitu- He was for awhile the Leader of the tional movement. If this second Labour Party in the House of Comalternative is allowed to prevail, mons; he is a shrewd, cautious man, ernment in Ireland and perhaps and he made an extraordinary in-some disturbances that will cause cursion into political economy and the loss of the forty years of work | fiscal policy for which he was little there, from Gladstone and Parnell suited. He declared that there must and down to Redmond, bringing be a protective tariff against German about another cycle of dreary, steel; that three millions of it had devastating perhaps useless, strug- been imported into England in one It is possible now to have year before the war; and that he Home Rule by skillful management of Lloyd George working in connection with the Irish leaders, but only on condition that Ireland give the imported into England until every by two successful surprise attacks on movement fair play by considering furnace in England was completely proposals in the light of good, practi- employed. I need scarcely dilate cal sense, and not allowing them to on the storm of protest and indigna- lery counter-attacked with great be distorted by the refracting rays of tion which this outburst produced in vigor in Les Maison de Champagne just resentment because of execu- the Liberal and Free Trade papers. tions, or by factitious and insane It was pointed out that a good deal of the steel imported from Germany Everything for the moment is was half manufactured raw material quiet and smooth on the surface of which was very useful to the British British politics. Lloyd George is so | manufacturer because it was produced much more cheaply than he could do it himself; that he used up this stuff to make it into a finished article; and that he actually was able to export this article back into Gerdaring little Welshman has over the many at a considerable profit to him elf. Further, the figures of Mr. Hodge were shown to be wrong, for not three million pounds of steel but 80 .000 had been imported into Eng-Hodge or Mr. Lloyd George were the ficance to this outburst of Mr. Hodge ment a very active campaign in favour Reform, in other words, Protection It is a movement that has powerful backing in money, in journalism, and above all, in the present ardent War passions. Anything which will strike Germany anyhow, anywhere, is welcome; and if we don't win in the strong inpulse to continue the War Therefore he did not expect to in the sphere of business. For make no mistake about it, the hatred of Germany has not cooled or diminished as the War has gone on; on the contrary it has grown fiercer with every hour, and Germany is always doing something to bring it

to whiter heat than ever. It is possible that under these circumstances, we may have a strong and perhaps even irresistible move ment towards some form of protect tion against Germany after the War. This may make the dividing line between the two parties; for the average Liberal still remains a strong Free Trader; and the working classe though they may like the idea of getting better and more frequent work through Protection, will not look at anything which threatens to raise was the group of fervid Asquithian's most popular form of Protection at avalanche of death passes compreand equally fervent anti-L'oyd present is a preferential tariff for hension. - Globe, Feb. 17.

first consequences of a Protective

Tariff. It will be seen that though the War may unite, and probably will unite all parties and men for the moment, there are dangers ahead.

ON THE BATTLE LINE

THE SUBMARINE MENACE

J. L. Garvin, in the Observer, declares that to smash the German submarine campaign will require an intense, a tremendous national effort brought at once to the maximum of its working power, and unre mittingly sustained for the next six

months At least three new submarines are being turned out by the Germans every week. "The Germans are launching submarines considerably faster than we are sinking them. Secondly, the Germans are sinking far more tonnage than we are build changed. The positive suppression distressed and very angry over this of the new submarine menace, like the last, must be the determined aim active campaign has been going on cannot wait for that. We must build

Garvin pays a strong tribute to the work done by the present Shipping Controller, Sir Joseph Maclay. "He is throwing a saving vigor and re deck-loads he has added, by a stroke of the pen, half a million tons to our carrying power. He has done much to secure better utilization of ships by quicker turning about. He has already laid down several hundred has diverted, where it could be done, new construction upon standardized patterns so as to secure quick launch ing. Everything is subordinated to ardized vessels must be of a rough them after the War matters little.'

But all this is not enough. open conflict must reach at least our peace-stand-2,000,000 tons a year—that is, half a cannot think for a single moment of

To do this, Garvin suggests that: Some tens of thousands of skilled shipyard workers must be got of the 60,000 who had been left on possible to spare men from building f commercial ships who have here tofore been building war vessels Another and more exciting inci-"The crucial difficulty, of course, is to find enough labor for the four indispensable purposes—shipbuilding, the army, munitions, and agriculture. The age limit under compulsion ought to be raised for men to fortyfive or over.

GERMAN SUCCESS

In the Champagne region the Germile on a front of a mile and a half The official report from Berlin says that four French lines were stormed yesterday, and that heavy fighting took place on Hill 185, west of German trenches. In the course of dilate Thursday afternoon the enemy artil sector. The German advance was directed mainly against the French positions at Les Maison de Cham pagne Farm and Hill 185, about six hundred yards south of the farm. French counter-attacks were made on Thursday night and Friday morning, but, according to the Berlin account, repulsed. The Kaiser tele were graphed congratulations to the Crown The French midnight fficial reports admit the salient facts, but makes no mention of the capture of the French defenders, which included twenty-one officers.

U. S. SUFFERS

The German blockade of the United States has caused a big congestion at the railway depots ocean ports of goods intended for Only 10% of American commerce is carried by American ships. As sailings of other vessels been postponed or cancelled, one immediate result of Germany's sub marine policy has been to dislocate the industrial life of the United States. The Council of National Defence meets daily at Washington to further the coordination of Amer ican resources in case of war.

MACHINE GUNS

The advantage in Machine Guns is no longer held by the Germans. One of the big surprises of the war was the abnormal number of these veapons in use by the enemy. Before the war commenced Germany fifty thousand of these guns, and to these a vast number has been added. The murderous effects of this concentration on mechanical means of killing were seen at Neuve fifteen machine guns along a front of 250 yards. These fifteen Maxims, of which had been made in England, poured into the British attackers 7,500 bullets a minute, in addition to rifle fire and shrapnel.

AN ANGLICAN EDITOR JOINS TRUE CHURCH

GIVES REASONS FOR ACTION

San Francisco Monitor, Feb. 10 Rev. Harry Wilson, editor of the American Catholic, an Episcopalian paper published in Los Angeles, was received, with his wife, into the on Tuesday of last week by Right Rev. Msgr. Harnett. Mr. Wilson has sent the following explanatory letter to the readers of his

these lines of farewell to the readers of the American Catholic, many of whom I have learned to regard as personal friends and to whom I owe so entirely fail of being answered. much for their kindness, generosity Having arrived at the above confact that I have to make an announceshortly to make my submission to the successor of St. Peter.

step-the reasons which have convinced me of the justice of the claims | tion " will not be raised. of Rome, would probably sound as futile in their ears as in the past the deepest pain, namely the fact and have become firmly convinced of the truths which they sup-

Undoubtedly the first step was due cause pain to others. to the action of the last General Convention in refusing to amend the Divorce Canon" which permits re-marriage after divorce. Before his bappened I had no more idea of going to Rome" than you have, ear reader, at the present moment. had not contemplated the possibilty of the convention refusing to Dear CATHOLIC RECORD Friends: revise the Canon, and their action came to me as a tremendous shock and led me seriously to consider truly a part of the Holy Catholic I was at that time prepar ing for the November issue of the American Catholic, a summary of a pamphlet by Dr Ducius Waterman. in which the following paragraph

appeared I feel that the Roman system does preserve the Evangelical Relig-ion, and nourish men in it, and will always do so. I consider that the Protestant system is bound to lose its hold on Evangelical religion. I see this process going on before my

In the face of this I had to ask nicely myself whether the Roman Catholic and artificial flowers within and Church is not doing now, here in this without, the altar was tastefully and opposition all around her?

I happened also at the time of the General convention to be studying a book entitled "The Truth About Christmastide. I reckoned on having my curate to help me but he was "The Father Searle."

"The Father Searle."

"Profound scholarship put simply, convincingly and in exquisite form."

—Hon. A. Turgeon, Attorney-General, Papacy. With regard to the latter he nations, baptisms, and confessi

that even the Pope, though divinely boys, many of whom were raw commissioned as successor to the Apostles, has the power which they tending of the altar decorations and had, to receive or promulgate new crib and a hundred and one revelation. The sphere of his infalli- other things. The church was bility is simply to determine . . . packed to the doors and remember what they had received from Christ this is the church to which I added or from the Holy Ghost.

DOCTRINE OF INFALLIBILITY

It struck me very forcibly that if this were the Infallibility of the Pope it contrasted favorably with the It seemed to me that in the matter of morals, and of course also of faith, what we need above all things is an what the Holy Scriptures really mean. Also that nothing could be worse than an authority in this sphere like a General Convention which is able to change its mind every three years.

More than two months passed away, and it need scarcely be said that this subject occupied one's thoughts during the whole time. Early in the proceedings I had seen my Bishop and informed him that I was reconsidering my position; also I discontinued sending out " renewal notices" to our subscribers as soon as it became probable that I should sever my connection with the Episco pal Church. Finally I came to the following conclusion, namely that:

The Primitive Church was undoubt edly infallible, because our Lord promised the guidance of the Holy Ghost, the Spirit of Truth, to His Church; also the decrees of Ecumen ical Councils are certainly the voice of the Holy Ghost, for St. James said at the Council of Jerusalem emed good to the Holy Ghost and to us" (Acts xv. 28).

Our Lord also promised that the Holy Spirit should abide with His Church for ever (St. John xiv. 16) Consequently the true Church must just as infallible now as it was in the early ages, and must speak infall ibly through its Councils now, as it did then.

To believe that the Church has been split into three parts, teaching Chapelle, where the Germans had different doctrines as the truth, as for instance on the subject of the Papacy, is to believe that the Holy Spirit has ceased to guide the Church into all truth: that the Church has ceased to be infallible and that the Ghost has ceased to speak

Since the separation of the Greeks in the eleventh century the Roman

Church has continuously claimed to DR. GEORGE BENSON that her Councils, twelve in number. held since the separation, are Ecu-

menical.

Consequently, the conviction is forced upon me that the Church has not been divided; that the Greek and Anglican Communions are not parts of the true Church; that the Roman Church is the true Church through of the talented men from the ranks whose Councils the Holy Ghost of the married Protestant clergy, speaks.

UNITY OF THE CHURCH

It is with great sadness that I write on our Lord's prayer for the unity of the Church in the seventeenth chapter of St. John. It had always been a puzzle to me how His prayer should

and unwavering support. The pain clusion the only possible action of parting is greatly enhanced by the whatever pain or loss it might in ment which will undoubtedly cause, the Roman Communion. When this not only surprise, but grief and pain reconciliation will take place I am to most of them; namely, that I hope unable at the present moment to shortly to make my submission to inform my readers, but it will probably not be long delayed. They may I do not intend to attempt to ex- however, be interested to know that dain all my reasons for taking this as I am sixty four years of age, and married, the question of "reordina-

they have in mine—it is sufficient to say that I have looked into them many whom I have loved, and whom I have been privileged to help in spiritual matters. That one should suffer pain one's self is nothing, but it does grieve one to the heart to

NEW YEAR'S LETTER

FROM FATHER FRASER

Catholic Mission, Taichowfu, Jan. 1, 1917

On this the first day of the New Year my thoughts turn to you. You with the Benson talent for writing generously supported my mission has been a contributor to the leading during the past year in response to my earnest appeal published weekly in the CATHOLIC RECORD and now all the following: "The Church and a I can offer you in return is a fervent Visible Head," "As Seen by a Conprayer that God may bless you during this New Year-may it be a year of England." of prosperity and abundance for you and your families, and may it bring | Became a Catholic." the greatest of all blessingsuniversal peace of which the world so much in need. Tomorrow I say Mass for you and all the benefactors of this mission.

Christmas Day was a great festival here in Taichowfu. The church was nicely festooned with evergreens country, exactly what she has been decorated and the crib was natural doing all through the ages. Ever and inspiring. I baptized forty-one since the beginning, has she not been adults—an acceptable gift, was it holding the essentials, both in faith not, for the Infant Saviour. And and morals, in the midst of schism and opposition all around her?

I happened also at the time of the the life of the missionary in China!

a learned Catholic theologian. In the sixth chapter of this book the author compares the claim of Mrs. stretch of which he had to make Eddy to have received a direct revelation from God, to the claims of the catholics are far from imagining the teaching of music for the High Mass, the drilling of the sanctuary an extension recently. The faithful prayed and chanted their Christmas chorals all night. I have installed a pretty little pulpit in the church which makes preaching much easier than formerly. I preached at 8 o'clock at night on Christmas Eve ; again at 11 o'clock, then sang mid-night High Mass; said another Mass at 6 o'clock on Christmas morning at 9 o'clock I preached for the third time and sang my third Mass. After a half hour, in which I breakfasted, gave Benediction-a good day's vork, was it not? Whilst we are striving to build the

new Jerusalem the Protestants seen to be trying to pull it down. A federation of Protestant sects recently ld a council in Nanking in which they decided that a man who had wives before his conversion could retain them both afterwards North China Daily News: o do with Polygamous Converts. Broad . Minded Ruling," (heading, was a very warm discussion was the subject of polygamy. Shall a polygamist, after his conversion, be com selled to put away all but one wife The Council, after a warm debate. decided to express as their the view that a man who had more that one wife and afterwards became truly converted, might, if circumstances seemed to require, retain secondary wife, though he should not be allowed to vote or hold office in the church.

Now what do you think of that? I feel sure that clean-minded Protestants in America would not give another cent to their missions if they knew that such subversive doctrines were being taught.

The church of the Sacred Heart in Sarglinding is now finished and the Christians under the leadership of their zealous catechist assembled there for the first time on Christmas Day. I am beginning church in Da Wang to be dedicated to St. Theresa.

Thy kingdom come!" Yours gratefully in Jesus and Mary,

J. M. FRASER.

HEWETSON AS A LECTURER

From The Lamp

One of the problems which The Lamp is profoundly interested in helping to solve is how to make use who, in steadily increasing numbers are entering the Catuolic Church. This conclusion puts a new light These men have to live and provide support for their families. If their talents are to be employed in the service of the Catholic Church, sufficient financial compensation must be rendered them for their services to enable them to provide at least the necessities of life for those who are dependent upon them.

A Catholic priest writing to Mr. formerly Anglican Archdeacon of Salina, Kansas, urged him to tell from the lecture platform the story of why he became a Catho lic, assuring him that the Catholic public would be his eager listeners. Not only is Mr. Keeler perfectly willing to tell his message, provided an opportunity is given him, but there are other distinguished ex-Anglican elergymen who are not only willing but very desirous of doing the same provided sufficient compensation is endered them to make it possible for them to answer at the same time the very vital question: "How can I support my family ?'

With this little preface we wish to introduce, especially to the clergy. Dr. George Benson Hewetson, for twenty-three years an Anglican minister, and just prior to his submission to the Church, Episcopalian rector of Iowa City, Iowa. With his wife, son and daughter, he was received into the Catholic Church by the Bishop of Regina, Saskatchewan in 1914. He is related to the late Monsignor Robert Hugh Benson, and, has been a contributor to the leading periodicals of America and England Among his published writings are vert," "The Holy See and the Church

His favorite lecture is "Why I

We give below a catena of opinions as to the merit of this lecture : "Your lecture was a delight to all and a privilege."--Knights of Colum-

bus and Catholic Club, Winnipeg. "His tribute to the Blessed Sacranent and to the Blessed Mother was Northwest Review.

"One of the best lectures delivered I guide, I uphold thee-the near in my time at Dubuque College

"A magnificent lecture."—Rev Father Sherman, Pro Cathedral,

Saskatchewan "The most learned body of Catholic theologians in Canada could learn something from this scholarly, eld quent, interesting and beautiful lecture."—Rev. Father Lewis Drummond, S. J., Edmonton, Alta (former

ly editor of America.) "In my opinion no better service could be rendered to Catholics and non-Catholics alike than to have this lecture delivered in every parish."—F. J. Hart, Grand Knight, Lethbridge,

Other lectures delivered by Dr. Hewetson are "Bread: The Need of the World," "Robert Hugh Benson The Man," "Robert Hugh Benson His Books," "Is Christ a Myth? 'Columbus and Chivalry,' Its Place in Education and in Life Dr. Hewetson may be addressed at his home, 3830 Pleasant Avenue.

THE STORY OF THE CROSS

Minneapolis, Minn.

Cross and of making it reverently is in my prayers and Masses. strikingly illustrated by the following experience which a priest in England was fond of relating. The lessons of it would be lost on those whom it would be necessary to point them out; however, let us recall that the Sign of the Cross was made with such piety and sclemnity the celebrated Father de Ravignar the beginning of sermons at Notre Dame that his audience never forgot it. "One has to pay attention to a preacher who is so deeply pressed with the importance of his A poor widow, an Irish Catholic

having fallen ill, was taken to a hospital, where soon afterward she died. Her only child, a boy of eight or nine years, had in the meantime been secretly placed in a Protestant orphan asylum. Fearing for the child's faith, his pastor desired to J. L. C., Ottawa........... withdraw him, but on making his application, discovered that the Carmel, P. E. I....... uthorities had already removed the A Friend, Dartmouth, N.S. boy to a different asylum, and had Annie, Quebec ... reover entered him under a name other than his own. For a long time the priest was un-

successful in his search, but finally he thought he had found the institution where the stray lamb of his flock should be living. He went to the asylum, examined the registers and St. Anthony's Bread, Port interrogated the superintendent, but vas no evidence that a Catholic child, not even one bearing an In memory Irish name, had been received there.

As the pastor was about to retire, an idea suddenly presented itself and he acted on it forthwith. He asked to see all the orphans together. The superintendent told him that the children were about to enter the dining-room, and that in consequence there would be no inconvenience

involved in his seeing them. As soon as all had entered, the priest stood on a bench and said : Children, look at me! In the name the Father, and of the Son-He had scarcely placed his hand on his forehead to make the Sign of the Cross when he saw one of raise his hand and instinctively bless himself; while all the others-there were more than three hundredremained motionless, regarding the priest with open-mouthed wonder.

Turning to the superintendent, the priest exclaimed: "There is the little Catholic-that is the child I've been looking for so long!"

The boy was placed in a Catholic orphan asylum, and soon thoroughly nderstood that it was to the commemorative of our redemption that he owed his preservation to the Faith.-Ave Maria.

SURRENDER

A heart-weary pilgrim at noon of the

Flung down his worn staff on the hot desert trail The sands were ablaze and his cry

was a wail, "Lord, give me to drink of the brook by the way !" Then One all Compassionate came to

his side And touching him gently, said, softly enow, "Art thou thirsty enough at the brookside to bow?

Then gazed at him searchingly, ere he replied: "Yea, Master! My pride is burnt out of me here

I have borne heavy burdens of gold and of fame. And now I stand penniless, hungry and lame.

Oh, give me to drink! Of Thy love, Master dear !" "Lo, yonder the valley of lowly

access ! Go, drink of the rill! Thou can't kneel, undismayed.' Divine, that sweet answer - "Thy

debt I have paid! The clear, darkling waters shall sparkle and bless.

"I love thee, I lead thee. No slender display superb." — Reginia Correspondent, Of limited mercy, this bounty of mine!

waters shine. Rev. Dr. Gorman, Rector, Dubuque O wayfarer! well hast thou chosen to-day."

The struggle is over. The valleys unroll Their greenery, shading the brook

by the way; And the traveler, kneeling to quaff it and pray,
Finds the tremulous water the wine

of the soul.

-Caroline D. Swan

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 highest cclesiastical authorities of Canada let me quote from a letter from His Excellency, The Most Rev. Peregrine Stagni, O. S. M., D. D., Apostolic belegate, Ottawa: "I have been Delegate, Ottawa: 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 Catholic people take in the work of the misionary in foreign lands. 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 continue the support of my struggling The importance of the Sign of the mission, assuring you a remembrance

Yours faithfully in Jesus and Mary.

Previously acknowledged.. \$9,461 40 Thanksgiving offering to St. Anthony .. Miss McGrath, Morell Stn 1 00 Mrs. M. Dervin, Fallowfield 1 00 M. F. Shea, St. John's.. 2 00 For "St. Anthony's Bread 2 00 B. M., Sydney Mines John Lamb, Walton ... 5 00 Mrs. J. A. McLellan, Sydney 1 00 Mines..... A Friend, Chepstow. In memory of Harold 1 00 (Mother, London) The proceeds of concert 140 00

(per Mrs. M. MacDonald) Reader of RECORD, King's Cove..... Mrs. T. Heeg, Guelph

John Heffernan, Stettir Subscriber, St. John's, Nfld A Friend, St. Raphael's Rev. J. Minehan, Dixie ..

M. & E. C., Ottawa. Burns, Rexton ... 2 00

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10 00

2 00

BY REV. N. M. REDMOND FIRST SUNDAY OF LENT

TWO REASONS WHY WE SHOULD FAST "And when He had fasted forty days and forty

ghts, afterwards He was hungry." (Matt. iv. 2.) The chief motive which our Blessed Lord had in undergoing His fast of forty days and forty nights, was to teach us by His divine example to correspond with our obligation to fast, which is inculcated by the divine law both in the Old and the New Dispensation. Our obligation to fast is divine in its origin. The Church simply designates the time and the manner in which, according was paid by Ira Landrith, the proto circumstances, it must be fulfilled. Religion's entire history is replete with details of the strict observance of this duty by the servants of God both in the Old and New Law. No one, who is at all conversant with the Sacred Scriptures, needs proof of this. I cannot, however, refrain from reminding you that the gospel commends Anna, the prophetess, for her constant service of God "in prayer and fasting." Neither should we forget that St. Paul spent his life after his conversion "in hunger and thirst, and often fasting." No less was this the holy practice of the other Apostles who "ministered to the Lord, and fasted;" and "when they had ordained priests in every church they prayed with fasting." These few instances suffice to show that the Apostles considered fasting a duty, which God exacts of His servants. Nothing different, of course, can be found in the example and teachings of the Fathers, and of the Saints of the Church as regards the obligation to fast; they have always been and must always be the No change, save those of a disciplinary nature, respecting the imstances of time and manner. can be introduced. So long as there are men on earth, the object of the law, and therefore the law, will his organization man ascends in likeness to God, and descends in his likeness to the animal of the field. He has in his twofold nature a resemblance to the two extremes of being. Till the fall the relation between these extremes was perfect-that is, the supremacy of his better nature was never disputed by the inferior part. Since then, as sad experience will not allow him to doubt, it has been quite otherwise. Hence, God, knowing the constant warfare, "man's life is a warfare on earth," between the two natures in man, and willing the better nature's supremacy, for, thus only could man serve the purpose for which He created him and reach his final destiny, has commanded him to use cer tain aids to the end. Amongst the many is the one to fast. This then is one view of the twofold object of the divine law to fast. It has been one of the primary motives that have kept the servants of God, both in the Old and the New law, in fidelity to their obligation to fast. They have, like St. Paul, thus "chastised their bodies and brought them into subjection lest they should be-

The other side of the object of the law, of which the true Christian never loses sight, is the penitential process which is effected in the fulfilment of his obligation. He knows full well that, the atonement of our Blessed Lord was superabundantly root of self-sacrince. A mother's That is certainly a matter which it is valuable to remember. When the ant of the fact that, the fruits of that atonement must be applied to each in the manner ordained by our Lord. One of the means of this application, as our Lord and His apostles have taught, is penance. This is absolute-ly necessary for all who have forfeited innocence by the commission of sin. We must have either innocence or penance to show after life's journey, else we will not be adjudged of God. Nay, both the inno cent and the guilty need to practice this virtue; the former, as we have seen, as an antidote; the latter, as a ask precisely that which men treasure Middle Ages under the encouragechastisement and satisfaction. Hence the words of our Lord: "Except you do penance, you shall perish."
St. Paul no less clearly announces the necessity of the practice of the virtue of penance for all, be their spiritual condition what it may, when he says: "God now declareth to man, that all should everywhere do penance. Equally in line of course were the Fathers of the course were the Fathers of the such retrenchment of earthly pleas-Church when they taught that, we ures we will clear our eyes and must either "do penance or hurn." sharpen our minds to a fuller appre
The great and necessary penance for ciation of the very fundamental sacramental sin is, of course, a good sacramental confession. This is, as it should be, foremost in the minds of all, as the supreme manner. of all, as the supreme means of of God.

reconciliation between God and the With sinner. We suppose it in the case of him who had sinned mortally, ere we speak of merit accruing to him from fasting or other pentential works. Supposing then that all here have thus been reconciled with God, that their sins have been con-doned, and the eternal punishment poral, have we not in this, a powerful motive to fast and perform other temporal debt stands against us by

come castaways." Has it not the

FIVE MINUTE SERMON you perceive, it is necessary as preservative; it is necessary as a penance. Engage and continue in it, in peace with God, and with the ardent desire to make your inferior nature subservient to the superior and to satisfy for the temporal punishment due to your sins.

TEMPERANCE

THE DRUNKARD

It is rather unusual to find a prohibition candidate praising the good qualities of the drunkard. But we hibition candidate for vice president in an address to young women at Ward Belmont College in Nashville

"Don't judge the drunkard too hardly," Landrith is reported to have said. "For one thing, he never is a tightwad. He who worships the eagle on the dollar seldom worships the bottle on the shelf. The mean miserly, narrow skinflint does not get drunk. The man who becomes a drunkard likes men; the miser has ger no social instinct. Prohibition of No the liquor traffic will save to us a generation of men who would give a blessing to their time."

The man who yields to the tempta tion to over indulgence is not with-out his good qualities. He usually begins as a hail fellow well met. He likes companionship and is gen- rous, usually to a fault. But with all this there is the fatal defect of weakness in his character. And when he has become a drunkard can there be a more wretched, unlovable being? All his good qualities are then in eclipse. Lost to self-respect he loses the respect even of his friends. He may be rescued and in some measure restored to his former self. But such instances are few enough. he goes down to a drunkard's grave, pitied, tut despised by those realize how he has abused his

spl- ndid gifts. Yes, the potential drunkard is worth saving. But the actual drunk ard is hard to save from himself. His family suffers the hardships of want and the disgrace of his fall, while he himself is indifferent to the misery he brings upon others. He was once a bright, generous youth; he has become a slave to his passion for drink. Could anything be more pitiable than the making of a king among men into a sodden, drunken wretch?-Sacred Heart Review.

ALCOHOL A DEADLY POISON "Habitually alcoholized blood starves and taints the brain cells and allied nervous system. Psychic brain cells bathed in toxined blood do not give safety and logical surety to the movements of the mind. Alcoholics should be classed with other poisons and their use as bever ages discarded. Medical men have had testimony from laboratory, hospital, and fatal family pathologic lineage and sequence testimony against alcohol as an unsafe drink, forceful for harm beyond former estimate. Even in their mildest forms of dilution, as in wines, Beers, endorsement of reason? Do we not temper the food of animals, which and ales, alcoholics are not fit for the family table, the social club, or the we use for domestic purposes, with a view to keep them within control? public bar."-Dr. Charles F. Hughes.

LENT

the human race, but he is not ignor- eyes of the world just because it takes details in its regard are given, the out to die by their inhuman parents, no account of those things-time, ease, health, amusement and life understood. most beautiful and engaging in war. written in tears. No wonder, thereto religion when it asks for blood.

For if religion is the noblest, holiest latter. thing in this world it must perforce most—the liberty to enjoy them-selves whenever and however selves whenever and however they please. It must demand the sacrifice not only of the illegitimate thinks of his however they please. It must demand the sacrifice not only of the illegitimate thinks of his however those here mentioned! And science of the most "modern kind" was not unknown within the monastery walls things of life, but also, on occasion, of those Catholic centuries! of those pleasures which in them is the fact, as Father Erich Wass selves are lawful and permissible.
And it calls for these denials not in a spirit of hard heartedness and stoic inhumanity, but in the hope that by

and sorrow, it would be sacrilegious, on our part, to dare to offer God a life which we have poilt and soiled by our sins and worldliness—for are but he occupies a position on a level we not worse to day than when we with Aristotle rather than subording came from the baptismal bath? Right here, then, comes in the reasondue to them has been remitted or as some express it, commuted to tem- away the dust of the world from our and expanded them. He displayed souls; by it we soften our hard hearts for the operation of God's grace; by penitential works? Whether this it we bend our wills to a ready and steady bearing of the divine yoke. commutation or otherwise it must be satisfied for either here or in the worldliness, it sharpens eyes befogged



spiritual tissues. By weakening the sources on which our passions grow fat it diminishes the number of our sins. It is a spiritual dieting which

the saints of God found beneficial. Hence we should enter upon the Lenten season of fasting not only obediently, as sons who cherish the injunctions of a wise and loving Mother, but self-sacrificingly, as invalids who know that in the acme of pain lies sure release from spiritual lethargy and effeminacy.—The Rosary Magazine.

SCIENCE

BIOLOGY IS NOT SCIENCE CHILD OF NINETEENTH CENTURY

The recent appearance of a timely pamphlet of the English Catholic Truth Society entitled "Don'ts for Students in Science and History," compiled by G. S. Boulger, F. L. S. F. G. S., draws attention to a matter which it is well for Catholics to keep in mind. It has become so much the custom of the present age to link the name of religion with ignorance and hatred of science and to quite cock-suredly of the opposition between scientific learning and the Church that Catholics are indeed likely to fall victims to this common error. The idea is in the air and all are in danger of becoming inoculated with its injur-

Dr. Walsh gives a good number of "don'ts" which will serve as anti-dotes for this trouble. "Don't be-A youngling thing in flis arms a sleep. lieve," he says, for example, "that there was no study of science until modern times. Many branches of science, especially those of practical application, attained a very high level in medieval times; the medieval universities took a lively interest in scientific research and many questions were studied according to thoroughly scientific methods. itself-by which men set most store. adds a little later on, "that it was to them. Fancy, if you can, the num most beautiful and engaging in war.
Art grows because it is watered with
Dominican Blessed Albert the Great All genuine literature is in tears. No wonder, therefore, that we are prepared to listen and he quotes the words of the non Catholic Green in tribute to the

Science then flourished in the ment of such great master minds as mann, the great Jesuit biologist, has quotes the testimony of the noted German professors, Dr. R. Hertwig of the University of Munich, and Dr. H. Stadtler, to show that biology, the boasted science child of the nine surrender of ourselves into the hands of God.

Without the purification that comes from tears and fasting, pain teenth century, was anown and studied in a scrupulously thorough manner by the great Dominican, Albertus Magnus In a lecture on "Albertus the Great as an Independcentury, was known and ent Student," delivered in Munich in 1905, the latter professor said: ate to him, and did not simply reproduce Aristotle's statements, but, as away the dust of the world from our and expanded them. He displayed great shrewdness and keen intelligence in carrying on his favorite observations on the animals and plants of Germany whence he derived the evidence for his scientific state ments that he based upon Aristotle fire of Purgatory. All will admit that it is far better to purify our selves of it on earth, than "to be purified of it, so as by fire "hereafter. Hence, you see, dear people, our obligation to fast is from God. As "worthings, it sharpens eyes be logged by the mists of self-love, it invigors the worthings therefore contain all the information on natural history possessed by the people of Germany of his day; he describes the life of animals as observed by intelligent huntsmen and farmers, fishermen

and bird catchers; everywhere the biological element and his own personality are prominent, and for this reason his writings form a sharp contrast to the dry book-learning of the periods preceding and following his life time

From Hertwig we learn, through Wassmann, that Albert "even began to collect his own zoological observa tions. In many passages of his work on animals he refers to his own in-vestigations, and when he describes anything, he frequently adds the remarks to the effect that he has himself seen the thing in question, and even possesses it in his collection. He devotes several chapters to the habits of the falcon, which he seems to have studied with particular interest. In one instance he tells us that he took a short sea voyage for zoological purposes, and on the shore of an island he collected eleven kinds of 'bloodless sea-beasts.'" And many other like details are told of him. (Wassman, "Modern Biology and the Theory of Evolution," London and St. Louis, 1914, pp. 13 16.)

Biology therefore is not so new as we have been led to imagine. Aris totle devoted much time to it, and Aristotle lived quite a time ago. And in the famed Dark Ages, a white robed Dominican, suffering to-day under the label of "ignorant, is placed upon the monks of his time, worked sedulously to learn of some of those things which many have regarded as comparatively recent discoveries. Catholics should certainly know something of these things and not allow themselves to fall into the misconception which so many people harbor at the present day. and Religion go hand in hand—a fact which the records of History strongly attest .- New World.

THE SLEEP

God thought of sleep, so that He might Cradle His Man in the cool night

With more than mother's love, and Warm to His breast the child of old.

Poor Man, that is so proud and high, Yet he must fail asleep and he Open to all the winds and harms, Unless God rocks him in His arms.

Poor Man, though all besmirched, shall keep Yet the last innocence of sleep, And like a child must lie alor Defenceless, harmless, overthrown.

God's gentleness with sinners see! In sleep they will not disagree Nor hurt as only lovers cau; They are at one, God and His Man.

Tenderly night shall find him, held To a kind breast, who late rebelled, New-reconciled with kisses he Shall slumber on a miguty knee.

Man's but a toddling child, stripped bare

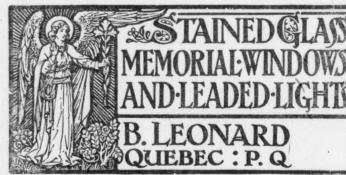
Of all the countless years that were ; -By KATHARINE TYNAN in The Qu. en

CLIENTS OF THE CHRIST-CHILD

The Queen's Work reminds us that: Christmas time is indeed a season should be newly kindled by the sight almost every department of of the manger of Bethlehem. So long Every good quality, every noble science, students are now finding it worth while to refer to the long as yet only a bare third of the human force of its truth can be the better are waiting for the waters of bap i m, understood. "Don't forget," he which there are none to pour upon Friendship is based on a glad relin- the Orders of St. Francis and St. bers of even the infants in pagan quishment of our whims and wishes in many matters. Patriotism appears of search of sea by day and by night, that sad pro-cession would be nearly three years in passing. If they were gathered together in one place, they would people with their tiny forms (wenty cities like New York or London, Even 20 cents is enough, sometimes to save a dying baby.







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DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA OCTOBER 7th, 1916.

God hath yoked to Guilt her pale

tormentor, Misery.—Bryant.



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I WAS SAVED

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CHATS WITH YOUNG MEN

COMPETITION IS BENEFICIAL Competition is a good thing for most men. It spurs them on to their best effort. But for a few—the very knowledge that someone else is trying for the same thing seems to make cowards of them. The man who expects the fruit from the tree of achievement is going to fall into his hands by a few gentle shakes, is

the man who never gets any, and the sooner he gives room for the fellow vho tries and keeps trying, the better. The man who is made of the right kind of stuff will keep on climbingevery day a little more gained. A good salesman does not get discouraged by the knocks and pushing

the slightest signs of fail. Not every man can be at the head of his class, but on the other hand he can keep from being at the tail.

Competition is a good thing. It makes a man energetic, careful and more attentive to details. It is a great mistake to suppose there only so much business to be had. No one man can get all the business. Personality attracts some — repels others, and there is always plenty of business for the right man.—Catholie Columbian.

HOW TO WIN

A young man from the country on going to a great city asked a noted editor how he could win fame and fortune and received the following excellent reply:

First, get rid of all "excelsior" nonsense, stay below and let the glaciers and mountain peaks take

Make yourself master of it by putting your head and heart into it. If it is bookkeeping, then keep books. If you are a mechanic, artisan, or farmer, be proud of your-self, and the rest of the world willsoon be proud of you. Nothing is needed so much in this generation as a man with skilled fingers. You may have a long pull, but the clock will strike an unexpected hour and the opportunity-which comes to everybody in time, but which most people miss-will present itself.

Third, save money. The world may laugh at you because you can't have a four-in-hand neck-tie. All right, let it laugh. You are your own world and the people who sneer are simply outside barbarians. When they see that \$5 bill growing bigger they will all want to shake hands with you and send you to congress. Keep within your income and you will save yourself from skulking around the corner like a kicked dog when the dun is on your track. The handiest thing on the planet is the penny laid up for a

rainy day. Now, young sir, get rid of the nonsense that you are a genius, settle down to the conclusion that you are just an average boy and then start in. Keep yourself alert, look after your digestive apparatus, don't smoke cigarettes, get to bed early, be square-toed in all your dealings. and we will wager a cookie that at sixty you will have to look backfor those who began the race you did .- Sacred Heart Review.

AMBITION

Ambition is the spark plug that THE STORY OF GERTRUDE'S ignites the oi ever succeeded without ambition and some have failed because of it.

Be ambitious, but don't be too lazy in that ambition. Focus ambition and it will turn defeat into vic tory. The man who vaguely imagines that he wants to succeed to own a business, to be rich, to get on—will never find the fabled Castle of Achievement. Men who travel, if they wish to

reach a destination, know in advance where they are going. We live in a practical world; we aim to eliminate waste and lost motion; we want results-quick! Therefore, know where we are going.

Brutus was ambitious, but his ambition was not tempered by a desire to serve and benefit. Brutus was the original Wallingford. wanted to get rich quick, to become Cæsar overnight. Brutus' ambition led downward.

If a man would grow big in life, let him never lose his ambition. When one goal is reached, let him marshal all his armies and resources to win again on the morrow. Be up and doing! Never let the sun go down at night with your ambition

dead and your ardor cooled. Men who are ambitious grow old, for they have found Ponce de Leon's magic fountains. Ambition leads men on and on, through every adversity. When success has crowned our efforts, we find that ambition has taken wings again and on the morrow we break camp to

Ambition has built cities, tilled the fields, populated the waste places, drained swamps and dug

Ambition is the child of Eternity. Eternity is the distance between Sunrise and Sunset. We are in the Now; we are fighting for our ambition—and we are winning! There is no other way to win.

Ambition is power. — St. Paul

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

A BOY FOREVER

Now that the little boy we loved is The happy and the holy life he led-With thoughts of this our hearts are

comforted.

Now that his soul has passed beyond our ken, Now that we know that in this world

of men Never-we'll see his fair young face again.

The thought of how he lived in heaven's smile, Frank, loyal, generous and free from

'Tis this sustains our stricken hearts the while.

Hard though the blow, and bitter

When from our side He took him to

may range? knows what follies may the heart estrange? But now he'll never grieve us, never

And ever as we come to where he Faith, like an angel pointing to the

change.

skies. Will still reveal him to our loving eyes. Forever young, and happy with a joy

That nothing can diminish or destroy Forever as we saw him last—a boy!

-DENNIS A. MCCARTHY. SAINT SCHOLASTICA

Saint Scholastica was the sister of he great Saint Benedict. When "Catholics of this community will the great Saint Benedict. When Second, do your work well, no matter what it is. Study your business. Make yourself meeter of it.

After Saint Benedict established his monastery at Mount Cassino, Scholastica established ber retreat at Plombariola, not far distant from Mount Cassino.

During all the years the brother and sister lived only five miles apart. Sister Scholastica never entered the monastery established by her brother. Once a year they met. Then they spent their time in conferring about spiritual matters. Saint Scholastica finding that her brother had no intention of remaining, began to ask God to make him remain. Soon such a storm arose that Saint Benedict and his companions were obliged to remain.

dict. She answered: "I asked of you a favor, and you refused me; I asked it and repentance."

Almighty God, and He has granted When Colonel Cody was a boy, it is it to me.

Saint Benedict was obliged to remain and all night they conversed on things relating to God and the sanctification of souls. The morning was clear and every bush and tree seemed to have had a thorough cleansing. The birds warbled their sweet notes and the rising sun seemed like a messenger from

Heaven. Three days after Saint Scholastica died. Historians are agreed that she left the earth about the year 543. What wonderful trust she had in God is shown by the favor she asked Him the last time she saw her brother

on earth.-Sunday Companion.

BIRD they became weary and hungry, and stopped at the door of a woman who

at the time was baking bread. "Will you give us some of the bread you are baking?" they asked of Gertrude, the mistress of the

"Of course I will," she replied. "I'll bake you a bannock."
So Gertrude rolled out a very

small piece of dough and put it on the griddle. A wonderful thing happened then. The tiny piece of dough swelled to such a size that it covered

the entire griddle.
"Oh!" said Gertrude, "I cannot give away a fine large cake like that. I will make a smaller one!

Again she took some dough from her pan, but oh! such a very, very little piece that it looked ridiculous on the great iron griddle.

Again did the dough swell until it covered the griddle and became a fine large well-browned bannock.

"This one is also too large," said stingy Gertrude: "I cannot afford to give it away !" A third time she took a piece of

dough from her pan, but it was so small it could scarcely be seen when placed on the griddle. For the third time did the dough swell and swell until it equalized in

size the other two bannocks she had baked. cannot give away this one either," said Gertrude. "You had better go on further. I have nothing

for you today !' Then Our Lord was wroth with the inhospitable grudging Gertrude said

"As you will not give Me a morsel of food from your bounteous store, this shall be your punishment for evermore: You shall become a bird, and only when it rains shall you get aught to drink, and only 'neath the bark of the tree shall you find your

black woodpecker, the red hood she had been wearing on her head becom ing a red crest, and away she fl w up the chimney, and ever since has the black red-cre-ted woodpecker been called in Norway "Gertrud-'s Bird." -Jane Campbell in Rosary Magazine.

THE NOBLEST WOMEN ON THIS EARTH"

LATE COLONEL CODY'S TRIBUTE TO CATHOLIC

NUNS Buffalo Bill (Colonel William Frederick Cody,) the great scout and showman, had some thought of becoming a Catholic long before he was on his deathbed, according to facts that have come to light since the story of his baptism was printed, says the Denver of compeditors, all striving for the same thing he is after, and only too ready to help him fall, if he shows thing was best though the test, Surely God's wisdom thing was best though the test, Surely God's wisdom thing was best though the test, Surely God's wisdom thing was best to Denver, Stanley McGinnis, who has a national reputation as a color photography expert and lecturer, For who can tell how youthful feet pictures of Buffalo Bill. Five or six men were waiting to see the scout, when a couple of Catholic Sisters who had some business with Colonel Cody made their appearance. With his characteristic gallantry, Buffalo Bill immediately waived aside all the men and had the Sisters admitted immediately to his presence. When they were going. Colonel Cody made

this remark about them:
"Those dear Sisters belong to the noblest women on this earth. They're always doing good. They don't ask you, 'What's your religion?' either. You know there's some Catholic blood in my family, and I'm not so far apart from them as you might think."

"The Catholic Messenger," of Davenport, Iowa, Colonel Cody's

have reason to rejoice that Buffalo Bill, generally beloved, even at the hour of death came back unto his own, for Catholics of Scott county will recall that he was born of Cath-olic parentage and that his mother is buried in the little Cemetery of St. Ann at Long Grove, the God's acre under the shadow of St. Ann's Church, where are gathered many of the old Irish and French pioneers who made history here in the early day.

Colonel Cody never visited Davenport that he did not make a pilgrimage to the grave of his mother. matter how intense the heat during the professional season nor how many the social and business engagements to be met, Colonel Cody never failed to visit St. Ann's, and he has been known to withdraw from pleasant convivial gatherings where he was the centre of attraction that he Catholic Transcript. "God forgive you, sister. What might pay his tribute to the mother who bore him. Undoubtedly the prayers of that good mother gave him the grace of a deathbed baptism

doubtful if there was a priest within miles of his home. So it is not surprising that he was not reared in the Catholic faith. The Catholic Church lost thousands of members in the early days of the West in this way and is losing them vet.

WHERE ATMOSPHERE IS TRULY CATHOLIC

REV. W. D. O'BRIEN SEES SCANT EVIDENCE OF IT IN PUBLIC LIFE IN UNITED STATES

In certain parts of Europe the traveler is impressed by the "Catholic atmosphere." As he speeds along a country road, instinctively he In the days of old it chanced that doffs his hat at the wayside shrine of once when Our Lord and St. Peter were journeying through the land, door of the house, or an image of the Blessed Virgin, or of a saint, at its

Motoring through the villages that cluster about the Bay of Naples, the writer was stopped by a little procession coming along the roadside, writes Rev. W. D. O'Brien, in Extension Magazine. It was the village nadre, carrying the Blessed Sacra ment to some departing souls. Four of the old villagers proudly carried the canopy under which the priest walked, followed by the women and children chanting the "Pange lingua. One even observes a touch of this 'Catholic atmosphere' in some of our larger American cities in certain Italian quarters, when on feasts of the Blessed Virgin men and women proudly parade in her honor.

NOT "GOOD FORM" IN AMERICA Perhapsyou have met the priest who claims that he can tell a Catholic at sight, but in these days of ancient Animals.) luxuries and modern vanities we hold that this is an impossibility. The custom of Catholic men raising their hats to the Blessed Sacrament as they pass a Catholic Church, is about the only evidence of "Catholic atmosphere" that we find in our public life in the United States. The laws and prejudices of a portion of the people of the United States of America have so regulated the manners and customs of Catholics that it is not considered good form for the latter to project their religious ideas on the former by any public display. As a result all customs and practices which create a distinctly Ca holic atmosphere are confined mostly to the home.

THE CATHOLIC HOME

A generation ago the visitor could

FIGS AND PRUNES

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indeed they are permitted even there. American paganism has penetrated into Catholic homes to such an extent that the crucifix has been superseded by the gold trophy, and the image of the Blessed Virgin by a

THE OLD FASHIONED HOMESTEAD Catholic atmosphere is being dissipated by the fetid odor of modern mater alism, save for the distin-guished Catholic who, by tagging a medal of St. Christopher, the patron of travels, on his automobile, thinks thereby to save himself the expense

of a smash up. Catholic atmosphere is perhaps more frequently found in country places and in small towns than in our larger cities. The busiling life of the city gives little thought to the decorating of a five room flat. It is only in the old homestead that Cath-

olic atmosphere may be found One must boast of ancestors" in order to recall the beautiful May evenings when the family gathered before the crucifix, or the picture of the Blessed Virgin, in order to recite the rosary. It is a pious practice that is kept up in some Catholic homes even now, and which gives a Catholic atmosphere that is unmistakable.

Just as those who continue this practice in their home were im-pressed in their youth, so their children's minds will be influenced and years of indifference that might follow can not destroy the effects.

GRATITUDE

The great surgeon left the hospital one bitterly cold day and drove away. A most difficult operation performed that morning had saved a life—a very valuable life—but not a word of gratitude has he received from

anyone. That's all in the game, I suppose, he reflected as he turned his car into a busy street. "I must be content with success alone. People take for granted that all a doctor likes to get

is his pay. No matter, I'm always willing to help."

A frightened horse, dragging two wheels of a broken cart, ran past. A few moments later the surgeon's car sped in pursuit. On the seat beside the neatly-clad doctor now sat, peer ing anxiously ahead, a coarse, grimy teamster in leather coat and dingy cap. Since the auto could not increase its speed on the busy street, the race was run for thirty with the heavy draft-horse still in the lead, but finally a motorcycle

policeman headed him off. Probably no one saw the handgrasp of two men as they parted—the kind, skilful surgeon who had willingly driven thirty blocks in pursuit of the horse, and the smiling grate ful teamster. And both were great To be sure, for the humble cartdriver, with no thought of his own comfort, stripped off the heavy leather coat and flung it over the steaming, panting animal, then tenderly patted

'It is, indeed satisfying to receive gratitude," thought the doctor, remembering the harty, sincere handshake. Still smiling thankfully after the departing auto, the coatess man shivered in the bitter cold, but seemed not to care, since he, in turn understood the meaning of the caress of a rough nose upon his shoulder.-Dawley Palmer in (Dumb

LIFT YOUR HATS

Don't be afraid or ashamed to lift your hat when passing a Catholic church. The Lord of Hosts will be the more mindful of you and the sincere onlooker will be edited. bottom humanity has a good deal of use for the man who is consistent and who lives up to his convictions -religious or otherwise. of converts have been made by actions which in themselves seem of no consequence. The Sign of the Cross at meals—the raising of the hat in passing the church—the reverent saluting of God's minister when going his daily round among the sick and sad—these simple acts have set many an honest man and woman ask-ing themselves soul-searching questell a Catholic home immediately upon entrance. A crucifix, a statue of the Blessed Virgin, or a picture of first steps on the road to the Church were taken as the result of witness

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HO WOULD EVER have expected to see you here;? I thought you left Canada

expected to see you here;? I thought you left Canada some years ago. My, Bill! You look just as natural as ever. Let me see now, it must be thirty years since I saw you before. That was the time that your father and my father were attending a meeting in Toronto and were staying at the Walker House. Gee! Those were the happy days. I will never forget. My! How you laughed at me when I fell sliding on the clean floor of the Office of the Hotel. My D-d thought Is that so? I was there myself last week. My Gosh! they have got the House fixed up beautifully, and the Meals wre just as good as ever. In fact, I thik they are a little better. It does an old timer of that Hotel a lot of good to see the way in which they look atter women and children when they go in there. Mr. Wright, the Proprietor, is on the job all the time, moving around to see that everybody is attended to. Nothing escapes his eye. No doubt there will be lots of other Hotels in Toronto, and many of them pretty go d ones, Billy, but there is only one WALKER H USE for mine. Well, Good-Bye 'Old Chap! All right, that's a Go! Walker House next Tuesday. Mind your Step, you are getting old now, Bill. Good-Bye!

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SHE DARKENED HER

GRAY HAIR A Kansas City Lady Darkened Her Gray Hair and Stimulated Its Growth by a Simple

Home Process

She Tells How She Did It A well-known resident of Kansas City, Mo., who darkened her gray hair by a simple home process, made the following statement: "Any lady or gentleman can darken their gray or faded hair, stimulate its growth and make it soft and glossy with this simple recipe, which they can mix at home. To half pint of water add 1 oz. of bay rum, 1 small box of Orlex Compound and ½ oz. of glycerine. These ingredients can be purchased at any drug store at very little cost. Apply to the hair every other day until the gray hair is darkened sufficiently. This mixture relieves itching and is excellent for dandruff. It does not stain the scalp, is not sticky or greasy, and does not rub off. it will make a gray haired person look 10 to 20 years younger."

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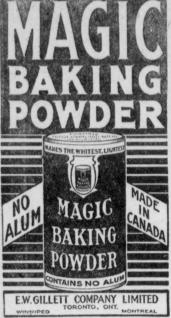
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Bulletin. a favorite saint, adorned the walls; but now these articles of devotion ing these public evidences of Cathodecreed. Gertrude became a great are relegated to the bed-chambers, if lic faith.—Pittsburgh Observer. And it was even as the Lord A noble deed is a step toward God.



FOREIGN MISSIONS

A GIFT BETTER THAN GOLD The generous and Catholic spirit of the American Hierarchy was finely exemplified recently at Maryknoll by the Right Rev. Austin Dowling of Des Moines. Bishop Dowling, after ordaining one of his men for the

foreign missions, said: "This young priest represents the first-fruits of our little diocese. We have many things to do in our part of the country. We have great needs and much anxiety as to the future. We are but 34 000 Catholics in the midst of 525,000 Protestants, and our position calls for sacrifice, courage, patience, and, above all, the grace of God. We need especially young priests, and as yet there are looked a not many vocations that have origin-fulfilled. ated in our diocese. It is a sacrifice, then, for us to give up this worthy young man, that he may go abroad to fulfil his vocation to the foreign missions. Yet I have most cheerfully and most willingly given him up and today I complete the sacrifice by assisting at his ordination.

"I send him to be a propitiation for the struggles of his own diocese, that God may bless his sacrifice and bless us. And I tell him this morning that wherever he goes, he shall not be out of our sight. We will follow him and we will help him. It will be part of our pride and obligation to see that he shall not suffer, as so many missionaries do, for the means necessary to his work. At least, he shall have the promise of many prayers, and our eyes and hearts

shall be focused on him.
"The beginning of the foreign mission movement should be a sacrifice from the whole American Church. The work is not diocesan; it is not provincial. Great and glorious, it concerns all the dioceses of the coun try, and it is a witness and a challenge to the spirit of sacrifice in our young men. This new priest shall be prayer for us. May God bless his life and the lives of his companions."

\$3,600 MORE IN SPITE OF THE WAR

The report of the Sodality of St. Peter Claver for the year 1916 shows an increase in receipts of about \$3,600 over the previous year, the combined collections amounting to \$86,000 in round numbers. This means that in spite of the second year of the War, the young and novel missionary society reached a higher figure than ever before. Let it be remembered, too, that the Sodality's propaganda up to the present time has been practically restricted to the nations now fighting. If the people of those nations with a thousand new demands made upon them by reason of the War haven't found it in their hearts to draw a tight purse string against the Missions of Africa, what should not the people of America do for those deserving missions now that the work has been introduced into this country? After ten years of propaganda the United States now is at the end of a twenty years' propaganda.

A LITTLE HERO OF THE BLESSED SACRAMENT

There is many a silver lining to the war clouds, even when at their front. darkest. In a certain Italian village, a correspondent from Rome tells us through the Bombay Examiner, the suddenly interned during the night by the military authorities, without any previous warning. The inhabitants too were commanded to leave their homes. But how could they depart, permitting the Blessed Sacrament in their little village church to be exposed to the danger of insult outrage in their absence Their simple faith suggested a beautiful answer:

"They picked out a boy six years of age who, they knew, had learned his catechism well. They dressed the child in a white robe and led the child in the c village had already gathered there men led the little boy to the rail and bade him mount the steps—they What the white reside bade him mount the steps—they would not enter the sauctuary in their humility. He opened the ing the lid off the ciborium, he Crooked Lakes from a massacre. Star

where those who believed themselves in the grace of God were kneeling. And there in that out ofthe way little church the boy of six administered Holy Communion to the people until the last sacred particle was consumed. Then he purified the ciborium as he had often seen the priest do. The sanctuary lamp was put out, and the villagers with tears and sobs left the church."

When: tidings of the touching event reached the Holy Father he not only expressed his paternal pleasure, but likewise sent a present to the little hero of the Blessed Sacrament.— America.

IF YOU CANNOT FIGHT, PAY, PAY, PAY!

Fight or Pay! These are the alternatives that are before the people of Canada today. From taking one or the other of them there is no escape for the man of military fitness.
All of us must make sacrifices if

the War is to be won. That is so self-evident a proposition that it should not be necessary to make it. Yet there are people who even yet do not accept it as applying to themselves. In the matter of financial sacrifices, many a man is beginning to say to himself that he has given as much as he should be expected to give. But where is he to draw the line if he is in earnest about "Doing his bit" to win the War?

Plainly, there is one place at which he cannot draw it, and that is where the claims of the Canadian Patriotic his little flock. Fund present themselves.

If there is one Fund more than another that must be maintained, at cost of sacrifices, if need be, it is this prominent resident of Milan, Italy, one. The work it has undertaken cannot be allowed to drop. The ceived into the Catholic Church. dependents of our soldiers must be protected against want, privation or unnecessary suffering. All Canada has pledged itself to the men at the front that their families will be looked after, and that pledge must be



PTE. ROY WALKER REPORTED MISSING, BELIEVED KILLED

TWO PALS

A friend of the CATHOLIC RECORD had the pleasure recently of spend-Clifford Ironsides, of the 57th Btn. who has spent a year and ten months in the War zone. "Tim," as he is familiarly known in his home town, is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Ironsides of Orillia, was wounded in the Battle of Ypres on June 15th, '16. He spent over a year in the hospital in land, and, as he says himself, it was the good care of the nurses and physicians and the prayers of a most devoted mother to whom he owes his recovery.

Pte. Ironsides mentioned the fact alone ought to be giving as much to that the Council of Africa as all Europe welcome visitor to the boys in the trenches; he used to receive it quite regularly.

Pte. Roy Walker, son of Mr. and Mrs. Angus Walker of the same town, and Ironsides were constantly to-gether, and the latter recalls many brave act of his Pal Roy at the

Roy Walker was reported missing some time ago and is now believed to have been killed. We are indebted parish priest and his assistant were to the Orillia Packet for the picture which appears above.

FATHER HUGONARD DEAD

HEROIC MISSIONARY, SINGLE-HANDED, RESTRAINED INDIANS FROM MASSACRE

Canadian Press Despatch

Regina, Sask., Feb. 12.—Father Hugonard died yesterday at the

him to the church. The entire Marseilles, France, in 1848 and came to Saskatchewan as a priest in 1872. for the ceremony, simple and He established the Indian school at sublime, that was to be held. Two Lebret in 1882, and has been con-

tabernacle and took out the Lord of 1885, few appreciate. Single-handed Hosts, the God of Battles, and tak he kept the Indians of File Hills and descended the altar steps to the rail, Blanket, one of the big chiefs from

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to win

File Hills, had come down and entrenched his braves in the ravines to the north of Lebret. Father Hugo-nard met the old chief and virtually

forced him into submission.

Although frequently offered promotion in his church, Father Hugo-nard always begged to be left with

Rome, Jan. 25.-William Busch, of

CAPITAL TRUST CORPORATION

The Annual Meeting of the Capital looked after, and that piedge intest to looked after, and that piedge increase of business durble to look about \$4,000,000 will have to be raised from individuals. It is clear, therefore, that no good citizen can look and the piedge increased by \$84,043,44 and now amount to look and that his subscription will not be say that Trust Corporation, took place at the Head Office of the Company, 10 Met. Royal Bank Building, 2nd Floor

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pany as Administrators, Trustees and Agents, increased by \$224,486.80, and now amount to \$707,046.85. In the Savings Department there is an increase of 70% over the figures of last year. The Officers and Directlast year. The Officers and Directors of the Company are as follows: President, M. J. O'Brien, Renfrew: Vice-Presidents: Hon. S. N. Parent, Denis Murphy, A. E. Corrigan, Otfawa; R. P. Gough, Toronto. Directors: A. E. Provost, Col. D. R. Street, J. J. Lyons, Gordan Grant, C. E. J. B. Duford, Ottawa; F. E. C. E., J. B. Duford, Ottawa; F. E. McKenna, W. J. Poupore, Hugh Doheny, E. Fabre Surveyer, K. C., M. Connolly, Hon. C. P. Beaubien, M. Connolly, Hon. C. P. Beaudien, K. C., Montreal; Hon. R. G. Beazley, Halifax; Arthur Farland, Hailey-bury; E. W. Tobin, M. P., Brompton-ville; Edward Cass, Winnipeg; T. P. Phelan, Toronto. Managing Dir-ector: B. G. Connolly, M. D., Assistant Manager, E. T. B. Panager Assistant Manager, E. T. B. Penne-

DIED

FINEGAN.-In London, on Feby 13, 1917. Elizabeth, wife of Jno. Finegan, aged thirty-eight years. May her soul rest in peace.

JORDAN.—At 95 Riverdale Ave. Toronto, Ont., on January 28, 1917, Mrs James Jordan. May her soul rest in peace.

MEEHAN.—At Huntley, Ont., Mrs. John Meehan, relict of the late John Meehan, aged eighty-two years. May her soul rest in peace.

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