

there was no real enthusiasm. The simple Turk could not understand the difference between English and German *giaours*; numerous were the cases of conscience discussed in the papers, where any molestation of the friends of Turkey was declared to be a mortal sin, deserving of hell, a reservation being made on behalf of Italians, who for the present were not to be disquieted.

But evidently the time had come to take the final measures against the religious houses. On the 18th November, between 9 and 10 in the morning, the School of St. Louis was invaded by the police, the few remaining day boys sent home, the boarders and professors locked up in the dormitory. At the same time the houses of the Fathers and the Assumptionist Sisters were occupied and sealed up, the strong-boxes forming an especial object of attention. The same thing happened at St. Benedict's, St. Pulcheria's; at Cadi-Keui the Brothers were locked up in the refectory.

The Behaviour of the Police

towards the Sisters was in keeping with the chivalrous character of Prussians and Turks. The Franciscan Sisters at St. Elizabeth were locked up in their parlor, only a few being allowed to do the necessary packing; they were then guarded all night in the dormitory, for fear they might run away, and next marched off to the police station like evildoers. It was only the vigorous action of the American Ambassador which saved them from further persecution. Mr. Morgenthau, himself present at Notre Dame de Sion, insisted on the Prefect of Police showing himself to protect the Sisters from molestation and violence. It was by his intervention that the final arrangements were made for the departure of those who had been interned; a few only remained behind to guard their houses. The press, needless to say, acclaimed with delight the closing of the French colleges, hotbeds of fanaticism, immorality, and treason; but the papers by no means represented the mind of the population, which was not ill-disposed toward religious houses. Left to themselves, the Turks would never have proceeded to acts of hostility against them. A large number of the establishments have been occupied; they have been plundered and their owners expelled. But time, no doubt, will bring its retribution and reward.

THE MYSTERY OF EXCHANGE

There is something baffling about this rate of exchange, of which we hear so much (says the *Toronto World*). A man in Canada owes a Birmingham manufacturer £1000 sterling for goods sold and delivered. Ordinarily that would mean that he owed him 4865 dollars. In ordinary times he would have to go to the bank and pay 4865 to get a draft for £1000 sterling, payable at par in England. To-day he can go to the bank in Toronto and get such a draft for 4500 dollars.

Now the Toronto man is clearing over 300 dollars by the break in sterling exchange, but the English manufacturer gets all he contracted for for £1000 sterling. The Canadian merchant makes money, but who loses it? One of our big millers the other day had an English acceptance fall due for £20,000. He could not take the time to go to England to get the gold and bring it back with him at the risk of being blown up at one end of the voyage or the other. So he took the money the Toronto bank gave him for it. Six months ago that acceptance would have been worth par. As it was, he pocketed a loss of 6700 dollars.

We can perhaps think more clearly if we think in silver instead of gold. The Canadian silver coins, except in the border cities, are discounted 20 per cent.

in the United States. A Canadian visiting Central Ohio, for example, might bring home with him four Canadian quarters, for which he only paid 80 cents. For a time we used to retaliate in Canada by having American silver. An amusing story is told about a man who lived near the international line between Quebec and New Hampshire. This man would go into a hotel on the Canadian side, get refreshments to the value of 20 cents and tender a dollar bill in payment. He would ask for and the waiter would cheerfully give him four American quarters in change. They were only worth 80 cents in Canada. The man would then cross over to New Hampshire and exchange the four American silver quarters for an American dollar bill. Entering a place of refreshment on the New Hampshire side he would consume 20 cents' worth of food and tender the American dollar in payment. He would here ask for and have no trouble in getting four Canadian silver quarters in change, the four Canadian quarters being worth in New Hampshire only 80 cents. Then he would return to Canada and resume his endless chain.

He certainly made money, but who loses it?

Oamaru

(From our own correspondent.)

November 1.

To-day being the Feast of All Saints, Masses were celebrated at St. Patrick's at eight and nine o'clock.

One of the most successful missions preached in this parish that conducted by the Rev. Fathers Mangau, C.S.S.R., and O'Sullivan, C.S.S.R., was brought to a close last evening at the Basilica, after over two weeks' strenuous labors by the devoted missionaries. The Masses and evening devotions each day were attended by large numbers of the faithful. At the evening devotions in particular the Basilica was much too small for the congregations that assembled, and it was a source of deep gratification and happiness to the devoted Fathers and to the local clergy to have it thus. Yesterday, at the half-past eight o'clock Mass, there was a very large muster of the Hibernian Society, when the members approached the Holy Table in a body. In the evening the Basilica was crowded, and the mission was brought to a close. The mission will open at Duntroon to-night and also at Windsor, and at Enfield on Wednesday, and Kurow on Thursday.

CATHOLIC FEDERATION

DOMINION EXECUTIVE.

(From our Wellington correspondent.)

The Dominion Executive of the Catholic Federation met last Wednesday evening at St. Patrick's Hall, when the subject of providing an adequate censorship of cinematograph films was further considered. In accordance with a resolution passed at the annual meeting of the Dominion Council earlier in the year, letters have been forwarded to each city and borough council, education board, educational institute, and a number of other bodies engaged in social work, inviting them to send a letter to the Minister for Internal Affairs requesting the establishment of an adequate censorship, and also inviting them to send delegates to a conference under the auspices of the Federation to discuss the matter in detail. The response to the circular has been so satisfactory that the executive decided to convene the conference for Wednesday, December 1, at Well-

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