

**MISSING PAGE**

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## Friends at Court

### GLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR

- November 7, Sunday.—Twenty-fourth Sunday after Pentecost.  
 „ 8, Monday.—Octave of All Saints.  
 „ 9, Tuesday.—Dedication of the Lateran Basilica.  
 „ 10, Wednesday.—St. Andrew Avellino, Confessor.  
 „ 11, Thursday.—St. Martin, Bishop and Confessor.  
 „ 12, Friday.—St. Martin I., Pope and Martyr.  
 „ 13, Saturday.—St. Didacus, Confessor.

#### Dedication of the Lateran Basilica.

This church is commonly known as the Basilica of St. John Lateran. It is the Cathedral of Rome, and was the first of the great basilicas consecrated to Divine worship after the accession of Constantine had given peace to the Church.

#### St. Martin, Bishop and Confessor.

St. Martin of Tours, as he is called from his Episcopal See, was born of pagan parents about the year 317. By some he is held to have been the grand-uncle of St. Patrick. At the age of eighteen he was baptised, and from that time his life, which had always been marked by moral goodness, became resplendent with all the virtues, but particularly with the premier Christian virtue—charity. Compelled to serve for a time in the army, he kept himself perfectly free from the vices to which soldiers are, more than others, exposed. Appointed Bishop of Tours, in France, he showed himself a wise and capable administrator, and was singularly successful in causing the last traces of paganism to disappear from his diocese. He died, in all probability, about the year 397.

### GRAINS OF GOLD.

#### HEART OF JESUS, ALL LOVE!

Dear Lord, when I am weary,  
 How good it is to know  
 That deep within Thy Sacred Heart  
 A love for me doth glow!

I draw Thy love about me,  
 I hide me in its folds  
 From all the pain and weariness  
 That life without it holds.

Ah! Lord, dear Lord, 'tis heaven  
 Already, here below,  
 To know that Thou art ever near,  
 Dear Lord, I love Thee so!

—Boston Pilot.

God, while blessing the earth with its beautiful and precious things, wants for Himself only the spirits of angels and the hearts of men.—Faber.

O sweet confidence! O perfect security! The Mother of God is my Mother! What an assured hope we ought to have of our salvation since it is in the hands of Jesus, our Brother, and Mary, our tender Mother.—St. Anselm.

Recall for a moment the benefits of God. The benefits of creation—the soul with its powers, the body with its senses, life with all the good things which accompany it. The benefits of redemption—all the supernatural graces, the sufferings and death of Jesus Christ, the Sacraments, and especially the Mass and the Eucharist. The particular benefits—and these include the graces of every minute and hour and day and month and year of our lives from the providence of a merciful Father.

## The Storyteller

### THE HOUSE WITH THE GREEN DOOR

#### I

Shuttle Alley was the short way from the High street of the country town to the market gardens. It widened at the lower end, and there were whitewashed cottages that had belonged to weavers long ago in the days of the hand-loom. To the poor people in those cottages the house with the walled garden seemed like a palace. Its green door with one step was at the right-hand side, Shuttle Alley being a flagged passage between two walls. That was a mysterious door. It never opened.

Jacob Rickards' second marriage had caused talk and envy. If he wanted a housekeeper, could he not have found one nearer home? His laborers and carters knew that he had married 'a mere chit of a girl' in her teens, quite as poor as any one in the cottages. She had been working in Covent Garden market, where he had his stall. He had taken a fortnight's holiday for the first time in his life, and brought home the new Mrs. Jacob Rickards with a wedding ring and two trunks full of finery. He was an elderly man with a substantial balance at the bank, a shop for fruit and flowers in the London market, and, here at Barford, orchards and kitchen gardens, half an acre of glass houses, barns and sheds, and even a traction engine for sending his produce up to town in two waggon loads at a time. It was no wonder the girl he married thought herself like one of the heroines in the penny novelettes.

At first it took her all her time to admire her possessions. There was the large white hat and feathers that had figured at the wedding. That had to be tried on two or three times a day before the panel of looking-glass in the amazing mahogany wardrobe. It had also to be shown to all the members of the Rickards family, as an antidote to their superiority, when they came to visit. Then there was all the other finery to be lodged in drawers and cupboards in the polished furniture; and the silver teapot alone was occupation enough for a wet afternoon. One could make it shine, and wonder how much silver money might be coined out of its bulk. It had belonged to the mother of the first Mrs. Rickards—and she was married in the same year as Queen Victoria; this fact alone added to the lustre of the teapot.

The house itself was a pride and a joy. At one side of the hall there was a drawing-room with green furniture, and a centre table where lay illustrated catalogues of seeds. There were big seashells on the old-fashioned hobs of the grate; and on the mantelshelf, ornaments with pieces of glass hanging round them like ringlets. The little dining parlor at the other side of the hall was remarkable only for cases of stuffed birds and a smell of tobacco. At the back there was a kitchen and storeroom, where the new bride became suddenly overwhelmed by the shade of the late Mrs. Rickards; for she knew how to put by jam and to pickle walnuts. Behind the house were the market gardens, where for the first time fruit appeared on trees instead of in baskets, which had always seemed to be its right and natural place.

Such was the house with the green door; and the new Mrs. Jacob Rickards soon found that it was not quite a palace, neither was life going to be a novelette. Jacob was not an ideal lover, but a heavy, red-faced man, bent upon making and saving money. She stood in dread of her lord and master, and he laid down strict laws. On no account was she to go out into the town; the people there talked and were jealous. She would find in the Rickards family plenty of company. So the green door never opened.

There was a country girl called Hester, who came to work every day, entering by the cart gate at the end of the orchard. The first Sunday she brought back strange news to her cottage,—such very painful

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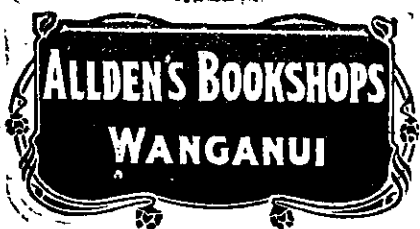
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news that it became at once interesting to all the neighbors. 'The lady' had been ready to go out after 10 o'clock breakfast. She had her white hat and feathers on, and looked lovely. Then the master made a scene and 'swore awful.' The poor little 'missis' was 'that upset she cried till her eyes were up in her head. So would I cry, too,' Hester added, 'if I had white feathers that long, and had to take 'em off again and stop in the house.'

Shuttle Alley stood east and west, and the setting sun shone full upon it. Before the next week ended, a poor field worker began to come every evening to the step of the green door. She had a red kerchief tied over her grey hair; her huge apron was of coarse sacking, her tired feet were in broken boots caked with clay. She seemed to have the idea that the doorstep belonged to her at that hour, and she stopped there to say her beads. Once a boy was on tiptoe on the step, looking through the letter slit at the red-tiled path up to the house, and the square of market flowers, growing closely like washes of color—scarlet, lavender, white, yellow, purple. There was a window with wooden shutters at each side of the hall door, and three windows above, all white-curtained and shining; and at the farther end of the hall a bright opening into gardens beyond.

The boy was jerked down from his peep-show by a sudden pull of his jacket.

'Go along now!' said Norah, abruptly; and she sat on the step, with her beads in her hand. But she could not say her prayers just yet; for there was a piano-organ rattling away somewhere out of sight,—perhaps down near the cottages. Norah's brown and wrinkled face was smiling; the red kerchief began nodding to the music. 'That,' she said, 'is like "The wind that shakes the barley."'

'Tisn't!' said the boy. 'What you go shuvvin' me for? There ain't no wind. Wish there was! It isn't *af* 'ot!'

But, all the same, the tune was 'The wind that shakes the barley.' And when the boy was gone, the old woman sat gently moving her head, and stirring a foot in its broken boot. The alley and the town beyond had faded away. There was no age, no trudging, no toil, no trouble. The sound of a fiddle came to her from an infinite distance, and she was a girl 'at home,' dancing in the long barn. The Tarbert lighthouse was out there on the rocks, and the river was rushing away to the waves and the winds of the ocean. When the tune changed, the bright barn faded and the dancing stopped. She was back again from the infinite distance—stiff and tired, old and poor, in Shuttle Alley.

'Ah, glory be to God!' she said—'sure, the best is to come.' And she began to say her beads in Irish.

In the house with the green door, when another summer came, Jacob Rickards was gentler with his young wife. She spent happy hours in the garden now, carrying in her girlish arms a new treasure wrapped in white embroidery and lace. Grandmamma Rickards was established in state to rule over Hester and keep the key-basket. She spent afternoons with the young mother on the orchard seat, where one could see under the crooked fruit trees the level sunny market gardens beyond, and flashing and dazzling glimpses of the glass-houses.

Jacob Rickards had made his wife very rich,—at least it seemed so to her. And yet, even with the child in her arms, she was not at peace. The coming of the little son had intensified her self-reproach; for there was a new question now, and Jacob had said 'No' to it. She had pleaded in vain with his mother, who ruled the house. That strong-minded old lady, with her ear trumpet and her keys, said emphatically that she did not believe in 'forms and going on.' At her chapel, she said, there was no baptising of infants. 'Babies don't know what they are doing; that's what

our chapel says, and our chapel knows. When they are grown up, they get done if they choose. My Jacob got done when he was a lad, to please me. But he never had any use for church or chapel, my Jacob hadn't. So don't you worry him with religion, my dear! He never did get religion.'

'He promised me before we were married,' said the girlish mother; 'and we were married in my church.'

Her blue eyes were swimming with tears; the drops fell on the precious white bundle. She looked down, with a mute, weak sense of injustice, at the sleeping face and the small, pink, helpless hands.

'He promised, did he?' said the old lady, tartly. 'Well, he didn't ought to have. Men do say many things to girls to please 'em. But now you are married, and you must study your husband. And hasn't he said "No"? Don't vex my Jacob, for you know what a temper he has. And as to changing his mind—you might as well try to pull up that pear tree with your two hands.'

The elder Mrs. Rickards was so busy laying down the law that she forgot how far her tones carried. The woman with the red kerchief on her head, over near the bushes, did not turn round, but she spread her hands and raised her eyes. 'The Lord save us!' she said, and went on picking currants.

Presently she brought her basket to the ladies on the seat. The elder Mrs. Rickards tasted a berry critically, and screwed her lips.

'They want sugar.'

'They do, ma'am,' said Norah. 'They are like us all,—we'd all be the better for bein' sweeter.'

'What does she say?'

Norah was admiring the baby before her wit could be interpreted.

'Lord love him for the beauty o' the world. What name did you christen him, ma'am?'

'We are going to call him Rex.'

'Is it "wrecks"?''

'Yes, Rex,' the young mother repeated.

'And is *that* a name?' Norah was thinking of the stormy nights long ago, and the prayers for the poor fishermen out at sea, last thing after the Rosary, before the turf fire was covered up to 'keep in' till morning. 'Tis a quare name,' she said simply; 'but maybe 'tis in the family.'

'No,' said the young mother; 'it is in *Lady Laura's Legacy*.'

Norah was completely mystified. After all, it did not 'signify,' she thought, by what outlandish name they called the child, so long as they did not leave him shut out of heaven.

'The first day I saw you, ma'am,' she said, with a view to being friendly, 'you could have knocked me down with a feather. I thought it was Kitty Dempsey rose up from the ground. She was Kitty Maloney, and she married Corney Dempsey, that had the long barn at Tarbert; and I danced at the wedding.'

'You!'—with a laugh of impolite astonishment.

'I did, indeed, ma'am. I was young once like you. Sure we all grow old before we know where we are.' She suddenly lowered her voice. 'Everything passes away, my lady, and we with it. And, begging your pardon, I'd go down on my two knees here on the path to ax you if I could—you'll have that child christened, my lady, won't you, no matter who says "No"? And begin and go to Mass, for I know you are wan of us.'

'My husband would kill me,' whispered the young wife, with a frightened little frown, signalling to her to go.

'And afther he's done killing you, my dear, what could he do then?'

The field worker knew well enough that Mrs. Jacob had been as poor as herself but a year ago. And, on the other side, there was something in Norah's warm earnestness that went straight to the young heart that was really lonely. Friends were scarce.

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The elder Mrs. Richards was exasperated. "What did that look on Norah's face mean? What was the woman saying? She tapped her ear trumpet against Norah's brown arm.

'Go away now! That's enough. It's easy work admiring the baby. You are paid for picking cur-rants.'

And that night again, when the field workers were going home, Norah sat on the step by the green door,—this time with her elbows on her knees, and the beads hanging from her hands into her coarse apron. The Gaelic words she murmured now and then were the very voice of prayer, and her soul was in a Land of Vision.

## II.

'You don't think us quite bad, do you, Norah?'

It was the lady of the house who asked the question, standing on the path among the furrows, in afternoon sunshine, with her child in her arms. She was fond of wearing her prettiest things, and looked childishly young herself, in a white frock and a muslin hat drawn in with blue ribbon. The men loading the carts had touched a forelock to 'the lady.' The women had gathered about her to admire the master's little son: They said he was 'like wax.' His eyes were blue, and bright as jewels; and the young mother lifted his linen hat to show the curls. Norah stayed after the others, as if there was something to be said; and it was then Mrs. Jacob asked playfully, 'You don't think us so bad, Norah, do you?'

The question took up again the thread of some other talk known only to themselves.

'I showed you what a home he has given me. Jacob is much older than I am,—twenty years older. There will be time enough for going to church.'

Norah looked round at the blazing sunshine.

'Tis a quare way to thrate Him.'

'Oh, I am very good to "the master"!''

'Sure, I'm not talking of him at all,' said Norah.

'But isn't it a hard thing now (and with that beautiful boy in your arms) to be turning your back on our Lord and His Blessed Mother—and all, as one may say, for meehogany furniture and a silver teapot?' She wiped her hot face with the sacking apron, and stopped sadly as if there was nothing more to be said.

Mrs. Jacob tried to laugh, and looked ready to cry.

'I can't do any different while my husband is here,' she said.

'My dear,' began Norah, 'I had a dhrame. I dhramt the coffin was bein' carried out of the green door in Shuttle Alley; for the hearse couldn't come along there, the place bein' too narrow intirely.'

'Oh, Norah, stop!'

'Why, 'tis only a dhrame I'm tellin' you! There was the coffin with all the flowers o' the world about it,—a whole market full; and the people in crowds just standin' on top of each other. And somebody says: "Did you ever see such flowers?" And I says: "What's the good of 'em all? 'Twas a quare way to thrate Him." And, my dear, it was you that was in the coffin and the masher walkin' after it down Shuttle Alley. And maybe 'twill be so! for you might go before him yet.'

'Don't, Norah,—don't!' The meditation on death was too vivid: she refused to think of it. 'Why, you have a wedding ring!' (There was, indeed, a worn old ring on the bony hand.) 'You ought to understand, Norah,—one can't do everything one likes when one is married.' Then gaily: 'Where is *your* good man?'

'He is with Himself,' said Norah, with a little upward movement of her head. There was a touch of reverence in her tone, and a deep contentment.

Mrs. Jacob, failing to understand, noticed the child's blue eyes closing, and came back at once to the centre of the universe.

'The darling!—I must put him in his cot. I made those curtains myself,—the muslin ones with the little pink rosebuds all over. He looks so sweet under them. I hope his hair will curl when he grows up. Do you know, Norah, whether one ought to brush it backward and twist it on one's finger every night?'

In those days the priest of Barford often stood at the door and knocked, but never did the green door open. Perhaps Hester looked out through that slit meant for letters. If he went round by hedged lanes to the orchard entrance, a state of siege was already prepared. The cart gates were shut; there was no bell.

Still the poor woman came every evening to the doorstep, and rested there to say her beads in an unknown tongue. She had done a long day's work. I wonder if she ever dreamed a little; if the noise of the distant streets was ever merged into the rushing of the Shaanon; if it grew dark, and Tarbert lighthouse shone out from the rocks; if she ever found herself saying the Rosary in Irish by the red glow of a turf fire of fifty or sixty years ago; and if she heard other voices answering with hers,—those voices of the little circle that were long since in 'refreshment, light, and peace?'

So the green door remained closed, till autumn followed summer. And then came a Visitant that no one could shut out. In his little cot, under the dainty rosebud curtains, the child was lying 'like wax' indeed; and, though it was full day, all the blinds were drawn down.

Jacob Rickards looked as if he had grown old since yesterday. He was tottering along the garden path, with raised shoulders and bent head, drawing at the empty pipe between his lips.

His wife, frantic, disfigured with grief, ran out to meet Norah.

'I am going mad, Norah! He is gone—my poor darling!—and I never had him baptized!'

'Whisht now,—whisht! I have good news for you this day. Don't cry yourself sick, mavourneen, but listen to me!'

When Jacob looked in at the back door, they were both on the settle in the corner near the kitchen fire. The strong arms were round the sobbing girlish mother; and between the sobs Mrs. Jacob, his own wife, was kissing the poor woman's cheek, and even caressing the worn old hand. Glad, indeed, she was to have that faithful heart to rest upon; and soon the sobs became gentle like waves sinking after a storm.

'And so He has done that for me, after all,' she said,—'after all! And my pet is in heaven? Oh Norah, Norah, I must not miss getting there, too! Was it you did it or the priest?'

'Sure any one could have done it handy, but I slipped my ould plaid shawl about him,' said Norah. 'It was that time you left me settin' there, and you and the old lady was worn out. I wanted the holy hand of the priest to do it; and he said I was to tell you your child is in heaven, knowing you better, and loving you more; for the son does not forget the mother there.'

After the last word, Norah drew a long, thin candle from some mysterious pocket, and a shining medal on a thread.

'May I go up now, ma'am?' she said, with sudden deference.

'Yes, yes! Don't make a noise on the stairs. Mrs. Rickards is asleep; she was with me all night. Come, Norah: I am going up, too.'

The shadow moved in from the garden door.

'So am I,' said Jacob.

Norah asked for a candlestick, and lighted the candle to shed a soft radiance on the rosebud curtains and on the little face that she reverently uncovered. She had brought peace to the broken-hearted mother, and it was not in Jacob's own suffering heart to say 'No' to her.

'Tis my own blessed candle,' she said, 'from Candlemas Day; and 'tis to remind us of Him that's the Light of the world.'

Then she lifted the unstirring head, saying soft endearments in a whisper of her own language; and in a moment the thread had slipped over the little one's hair, and he was pillowed again, with the medal shining on his breast. Still the father said not a word.

Then the poor mother suddenly lifted her hands to clasp her husband's neck, and spoke in hushed tones,



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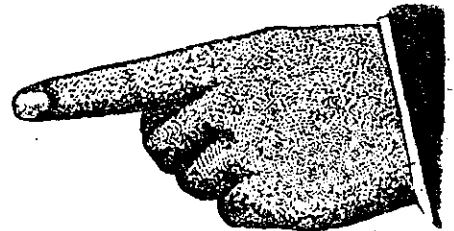


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as people do in the presence of those who can wake no more:—

'In our own ground, Jacob,—by the church?'

'As you like.'

'And, Jacob—I must go always now, even if you say "No." But—promise me you won't make me miserable, if—if I try to do right. Say it now—here!'

'As you like,' said Jacob again. He stooped and kissed her; and, locking her hands behind his neck, she kissed his rough cheek passionately in return. Those two loved each other now far more than when first he put a ring on her hand. 'Poor little woman!' he said, stroking her hair tenderly. And henceforth it would have been agony to the wife even to think of a time when she might be in a lonely world without Jacob.

\* \* \* \* \*

Norah's soul had been faithful so long that it had come very near to being like the soul of a little child. Her religion was her whole knowledge. The greatest Roman of the first century would have commended her; for he said in his Epistles that nothing else was worth knowing. She had the detachment of poverty, the loneliness that makes common life a cloister. If you had ever seen (and heard) her praying, when she thought herself to be alone in the church at Barford, you would have perceived in her faith a quality that made it almost vision. She prayed as if she saw.

Many a time she looks in there, with her red kerchief and her apron of sacking. But she is the last away on a Saturday night, and the first in on Sunday morning, wearing a little beady bonnet of generations ago, and a large black cloak in many folds about her shoulders. She sighs aloud before the statue of the Mother of Sorrows, 'O acushla! O mavourneen!'—with human, living love and sympathy. She murmurs before the altar in Gaelic,—that fortunate language that expresses more in two or three words than we in six or eight: 'O the little white Treasure of my heart!' And it is perfectly clear that, as the years are going on, the Veil is becoming thinner between her and Him.

She goes away as the people in the Gospel did, praising and glorifying God. From the depths of her poverty and labor, with darkening eyes, and ears that will soon be dull, and limbs already stiffening, she seems by a familiar habit to adore day and night, like the hermits of the desert, or like those flaming spirits whom St. John saw casting their crowns forever before the Lamb and before Him that sits upon the throne.

This view of the field worker—which, after all, is the true one—must have been the explanation of what happened at the house with the green door. How many evenings, tired out, she stopped to say her beads on the step! If I passed, my head was always uncovered at her word of greeting. I was not only saluting Norah, but her nation and its destiny. 'O happy race, whom God has chosen to be apostles!'

\* \* \* \* \*

And now what happened at the house with the green door?

The first Sunday after the great sorrow, Jacob Rickards' wife went out almost with the dawn of morning.

'Where are you going?' he asked.

'I am going to Mass.' That was all.

The next Sunday, always looking bent and old now, he was in the garden after breakfast, when she went along the tiled path to the green door.

'Where are you going?'

'I am going to Mass.'

Every Sunday the same question was asked. Sometimes, on a rainy day, he would be in the house: sometimes smoking on a frosty morning in the sunshine at the door. There was always the same answer: and nothing more was said between one Sunday and another. It was surprising that rain made no difference: and more surprising still that she was often out so very early. The sleepy Jacob would fling up the window and look down between the curtains.

'Where are you going?'—in surprise.

'I am going to Mass,' and she would disappear by the green door.

Somehow, his wife was dearer to him now than ever. She had really loved him the more when their first sorrow aged him suddenly. And he began to wonder what was all this, that mattered so very much to her.

After a long time, he met her one day at the churchyard gate; and they went in together to see the little grave, now snowed over with daisies.

The next Sunday he asked her:

'Where are you going?'

'I am going to Mass.'

Said Jacob: 'I am going with you.'

—*Ave Maria.*

## ST. CHARLES BORROMEEO

(For the *N.Z. Tablet* by the REV. J. KELLY, PH.D.)

When the Middle Age ended the new era began with the Renaissance. Nicholas V. wrought wonders during the eight years of his reign (1447-1455). And in the half century that followed the Popes strove to realise the ideal union of Religion and Art which in name alone the Renaissance stands for. The men of the fifteenth century were, however, too much of 'such stuff as dreams are made of' and too lacking in moral earnestness and intellectual virility to bring about the realisation of the dream.

Art did, indeed, advance with wonderful strides. The Sistine Chapel still shows us the work of Botticelli, Ghirlandaio, and Michel Angelo. On its walls we see those immortal triumphs of painting in which the wisdom of the pagan and the prophecy of the Old Testament lead up to the fulfilment of the New Law. The Popes did all that in them lay to make Rome 'the true seat and home of all Latin culture,' and 'the common country of learned men.' The names of Michel Angelo, Ariosto, Da Vinci, and Raphael still shine with undimmed brilliancy. The marble palaces, churches, and fountains of Rome, Florence, and Venice built under the impulse of the Renaissance, have been surpassed in no modern city. Yet the Renaissance was a failure. Greek scholars were made much of, and Greek manuscripts bought up eagerly. Young poets recited musical Greek verses, wealthy princes discussed Plato in the cool shaded walks of the Medici gardens. But it was in the main a pose. And beneath it all there was a laxity of moral and intellectual fibre and a readiness to assimilate Greek vices as well as Greek philosophy. *Aurum, vis, Venus imperitabat.* The seven Deadly Sins had their grip on the heart of man.

At the end of the fifteenth century a man arose who had the courage to denounce the corruption of the age. Fra Girolamo Savonarola saw the sword impending over Italy, and his fiery heart was consumed by wrath and grief for the condition of the Church. He was no respecter of persons. He spared neither Pope nor prince. And if his zeal ended in martyrdom it was not till he had opened the eyes of the Florentines to the corruption of morals beneath the show of learning and polished manners.

Savonarola was the prophet of the great Catholic reformation which came after his day. But before it was yet to come about the movement, so falsely called The Reformation, was to convulse Europe. Martin Luther and Henry VIII. came on the stage in the role of reformers. They did not make a pretence of setting their own houses in order; rather did they attempt to pull down every ordinance and law that did not square with their ideas of order. Henry's lusts and Luther's incontinence had to be hallowed somehow. And the Mother of Christ was torn from His side; His Sacraments were trod in the mire; His saints treated with contumely; the virtue dearest to His Heart and those who loved it made a mark for unspeakable obscenity. And Henry murdered wife after wife; and Luther and his boon-companions revelled and swore, and exhausted the German tongue's capabilities for scurrility, by way of reforming the Church of Christ.

Within the Church meanwhile the real Reformation was taking place. In the year 1534 Paul III.

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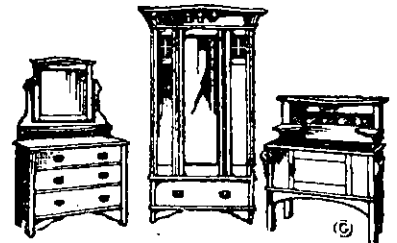
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became Pope, and the new era dawned. In contrast to the Cardinals of past years, men like Cardinals Pole and Contarini were called to the purple now. The Society of Jesus was founded and approved. In Spain, St. Thomas of Villanova, Cardinals Mendoza, and Ximenes succeeded in imbuing the clergy with high ideals and with new life. 'In a single generation,' says Macaulay, 'the whole spirit of the Church of Rome underwent a change.' That change consisted in the real Reformation, a reversion to Catholic ideals and principles; a revival of charity, of self-denial, of discipline, of learning. It was due in the first place to St. Ignatius of Loyola, who organised and marshalled in true soldierly fashion the resources of the Church. It was due, too, to that dear saint, Philip Neri, who kindled the fire of God's love in men's hearts in Rome herself. And greatly, also, was it due to the superhuman labors and the apostolic zeal of Charles Borromeo, whose feast we keep on November 4.

Charles Borromeo was born in the Castle of Arona, on the shore of the beautiful Lago Maggiore, on October 2, 1538. His father was Count Giberto Borromeo, and his mother, Margherita dei Medici, sister to Cardinal Giovanni Angelo dei Medici, afterwards Pope Pius IV. His childhood was passed in Arona and in the family palace at Milan. When he was twelve years old he began to study Latin at Milan, and when he was fourteen he went to the University of Pavia, where he remained until 1558, when his father died. Family affairs for some time interrupted his studies; but in 1559 he successfully completed them, becoming a doctor of civil and canon law.

In the same year his uncle was elected Pope, and took the name of Pius IV. Charles was now summoned to Rome to help in the administration of the Papal States. In 1560 he was made a Cardinal-Deacon. In the same year he was appointed administrator of the vacant See of Milan, and a little later, Legate of Bologna and Protector of the Kingdom of Portugal, of Lower Germany, and of the Catholic Swiss Cantons.

In the past Popes had merited reproach for heaping honors on youthful relatives; and no small scandal to the Church had come about in this way. But the serious young noble on whom such honors were falling remained unspoiled by them. His irreproachable life, his devotion to duty, his ardor for the promotion of studies made him a tower of strength in the court of his uncle. It was largely due to his patience and perseverance that the Council of Trent was resumed in January, 1562. During the sitting of the Council his elder brother, Federigo, died. Charles was still a layman, and now became head of the family. Great pressure was brought to bear on him to turn aside from the ecclesiastical state. But Charles had already resolved, on his brother's death, to devote himself more wholly than ever to spiritual affairs. In September, 1563, he was ordained by Cardinal Cesa in the beautiful church of Santa Maria Maggiore in Rome, and in December of the same year was consecrated bishop in the Sistine Chapel.

In the autumn of that year the Venerable Bartholomew of Braga came to Rome, where the Pope introduced him to Charles. Speaking of the necessity of carrying out the reforms of the Council of Trent, the Pope jestingly said they should begin with Charles. Bartholomew answered that if all the Cardinals were like Cardinal Borromeo he would have held them up as models for the rest of the clergy. Charles was secretly anxious to retire from the world and enter a monastery, but Bartholomew persuaded him that it was God's will that he should not abandon the post to which he had been called.

Besides the care of his diocese, which, in view of his work in Rome, he had mainly to entrust to one of his suffragan bishops, he was now busy in preparing the catechism embodying the teaching of Trent, and in revising the Breviary and the Missal. Through his friend, Philip Neri, he became acquainted with Palestrina, who at his request composed three Masses as models of Church music, one of which was the famous *Mass of Pope Marcellus*.

But the great work of his life was the carrying out of the reform outlined by the Council of Trent. In response to the attacks of the so-called Reformers, the Fathers of Trent formulated in clear language the doctrines of the One, Holy, Catholic, and Apostolic Church, and insisted that it was not by destroying Christ's teaching, but by working it out in their lives that men were to escape corruption. Charles labored incessantly towards this end. He was constantly directing the work of the restoration of strict ecclesiastical discipline. The obligation of preaching, the manner and matter of the discourses, ceremonies, Church music, studies, the observance of rule in convents and monasteries were all gone into thoroughly and in the minutest detail.

On December 10, 1565, Pius IV. died, being attended by Charles Borromeo and Philip Neri. On January 7, 1566, Cardinal Ghislieri was elected, taking the name of Pius V. The new Pope reluctantly allowed Charles to leave Rome for Milan in April. But Charles was glad to get back to his diocese to carry on his beloved task of renewing all things in Christ. He began in his own household, practising the greatest economy and carrying out both in the spirit and the letter the regulations laid down for the life of a bishop.

He founded confraternities of Christian Doctrine for the education of children, realising that without this there could be no real progress made. Nothing was neglected that could be done for the promotion of God's glory. But it was not always plain sailing. The officials of the King of Spain opposed his jurisdiction; the Canons of La Scala barred the doors of their church against him; a member of the Order of the Humiliati attempted to assassinate him. But Charles went steadily forward, bearing down every opposing force, and removing abuses and restoring religion in every part of his vast diocese.

In 1576, the plague broke out at Milan. Charles was at Lodi for the funeral of the bishop, and he returned at once. He accepted the plague as a chastisement sent by God and gave himself more and more to prayer. He prepared for death and made his will. Then he gave himself wholly to the service of the people. He went from house to house visiting the sick. In the hospital of St. Gregory, where the worst cases were, he came to comfort the poor sufferers. In those days of panic, so fearfully depicted in Manzoni's great novel, Charles moved about the city as calmly and fearlessly as an angel. Hard as he worked he had great difficulty in inducing many of the clergy to imitate him, but at last his example won them all over to follow him.

In the beginning of 1578, the plague disappeared, and in the end of that year Charles held his fifth diocesan council. It was after this council that he founded an Order of priests under the patronage of Our Lady and St. Ambrose. He felt the need of a body of men who could act as his assistants and be in complete union with him, and who, specially trained under his own guidance, could be relied on to help him in the cares of the diocese. The rules for the new Order he submitted to his friend St. Philip, who advised Charles to exclude the vow of poverty. Charles wished to retain it. They agreed to consult St. Felix of Cantalice, then a simple Capuchin lay-brother in Rome. Felix read the rules, and, putting his finger on the one dealing with the vow of poverty, said: 'This should be effaced.'

In 1582 he visited Rome for the last time. Nearly all the following year was spent in visitation work; and 1584 found him failing fast in health but still burning with zeal and, in spite of fevers and illnesses of various kinds, working with unflinching courage. In the end of October, the month in which he was born forty-eight years previously, he came to his native Arona, and stayed at the Jesuits' novitiate he had founded himself. There, on All Saints' Day, he said Mass for the last time. Next day his cousin, René Borromeo, accompanied him to Milan. When he came there it was seen how ill he was. The Viaticum was given him, and he was anointed. After that he showed little signs of life. While the prayers for the dying

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were being said they heard him murmur: 'Behold I come.' These were his last words. He died on November 3, 1584.

Zeal, zeal for the Church, was the dominant note in his life. There have been few greater churchmen. In his character of a reformer and in his unswerving perseverance and firmness one is prone to look on him as a stern, strong-willed master. But his intercourse with St. Philip and the sunshine that is revealed in their relations with each other show us that Charles was humanly very lovable. And then let us remember how he laid aside his life's work—as well as his scarlet hat and his robes—to labor and watch with the tenderness and love of another Christ by the bedside of the dying during the plague in Milan.

Beneath the high altar of that beautiful Gothic church, the Duomo of Milan, you may see his body to-day. The features are fairly well preserved still after all the years. And looking on that dead face one feels that he is still with us, with Milan, and with the Church, which had few greater champions in all her history than St. Charles Borromeo.

### Paeroa

(From our own correspondent.)

October 22.

The social which was held in the Central Theatre on Wednesday evening, in aid of the Sisters of St. Joseph, proved a great success, a large number of visitors from Karangahake and Hikutaia being present. Progressive euchre was played during the first part of the evening, the stage being filled with enthusiastic players. As the prizes were exceptionally good, the competition was keen. Mrs. Hill was the lucky winner of the ladies' first prize (a handsome pair of pictures). Miss Goonan carried off the second prize (a silver coffee pot), and Miss Hyde the third (a silver tray). The gentlemen's first prize (a silver tea service) was annexed by Mr. Gurnett, of Hikutaia, Mr. Odgers winning the second (an oak biscuit barrel), and Mr. Eric King the third (a silver tray). Mr. Gurnett presented the silver tea service won by him to the 'Queen of the Valley' fund, Hikutaia. Mr. J. Donnelly's song, 'Mother Macree,' was much appreciated. Ample justice was done to the supper, which reflected great credit on the ladies' committee, who undoubtedly worked hard to make the function the success it was. During the evening the drawing of the art union, over which Messrs Poland, M.P., and A. E. Fielder presided, took place. After the drawing, Mr. Poland announced from the stage that Monsignor Hackett and the ladies of the Art Union committee had decided to hand over to Mr. Evans, treasurer of the 'Queen of the East' fund, the sum of £5 from the proceeds to purchase 400 votes for 'Our Queen.'

Right Rev. Mgr. Hackett has presented to the local committee in charge of the sick and wounded soldiers' fund a valuable horse, which will be put up as first prize in the forthcoming competitions.

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## SIDELIGHTS ON THE WAR

### GENERAL.

Lieut. Boyd Rochfort, V.C., the latest Irish soldier to win the Victoria Cross, was rejected on account of varicose veins when he first sought a commission in the Army. He underwent an operation and was thereafter accepted.

A well-informed London correspondent says that the two departments of war enterprise in which British efficiency has surprised everybody are aviation and the Secret Service. The superiority of British airmen has long been undisputed. The British Secret Service is credited in its latest coup with capturing most important communications between German agents in America and headquarters in Berlin.

The report circulated in the press that Madame Carton de Wiart, wife of the Belgian Minister of Justice, was released from imprisonment by the Germans in deference to the wishes of the King of Spain needs some explanation. The facts are that Madame Carton de Wiart was not released until she had served the full term of the sentence imposed upon her. She was sentenced on May 21 to three months and five days' imprisonment for writing to her husband. The benevolent intervention of the King of Spain was only responsible for Madame Carton de Wiart not being interned in Germany after being automatically released from the women's prison in Berlin, but even then she was not permitted to return to her home in Brussels to see her six young children, but was compelled to go to the Swiss frontier.

### COMMISSIONS FOR O'LEARY AND DWYER.

Sergeant Michael O'Leary, V.C., and Lance-Corporal Dwyer have each been given a commission in the Northumberland Fusiliers. Dwyer, whose home is at Fulham, is only nineteen years of age. He won the V.C., for holding, single-handed, a trench against the enemy during the fighting around Hill 60. O'Leary received the V.C. for killing eight Germans and capturing two of the enemy's barricades at Cunchy practically by himself.

### IRISH VICTORIA CROSS MEN.

Seventeen Victoria Crosses have been awarded to Irishmen or soldiers of Irish descent during the present war. The following is the list:—Major Massy Wheeler (killed), Captain G. R. O'Sullivan, Lieut. Geo. R. Dallas Moor, Lieut. Boyd Rochfort, Lieut. S. R. P. Roupell, Lieut. M. J. Dease (killed), Sergeant (now Lieut.) Michael O'Leary, Sergeant Hogan, Sergeant J. Somers, Sergeant David Nelson, Lance-Corporal (now Lieut.) Dwyer, Lance-Corporal Holmes, Corporal William Cosgrove, Corporal Robert Morrow (killed), Private William Keneally, Private John Lynn, Drummer William Kenny.

### REV. FATHER DORE'S WORK AT GALLIPOLI.

In the course of a letter to his parents (Mr. and Mrs. J. Curran, Shannon), Private J. Curran, writing from Gallipoli on August 18, says:—'I met Rev. Father Dore just as I got back from the trenches, and I need not say how pleased he was to see me. . . . Father Dore is very knocked up, and to see him now, you would not think he was the same man as left you twelve months ago. Everyone speaks well of him for the wonderful work he is doing. He came right out to where we were under fire in order to give the remains of Colonel Malone proper burial, but he was unable to find the body as matters were terrible there, and it took up all our time to hold the position, which we had taken from the enemy.'

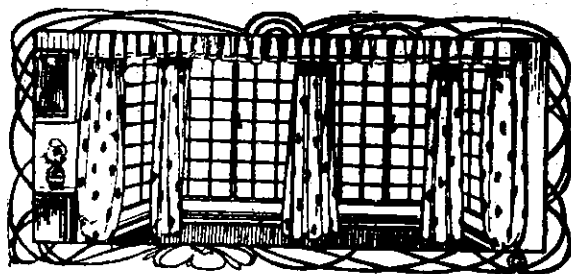
Writing from the Duchess of Connaught's Hospital, Taplow, England, Private Curran says:—'I have just seen by the papers that Father Dore has been

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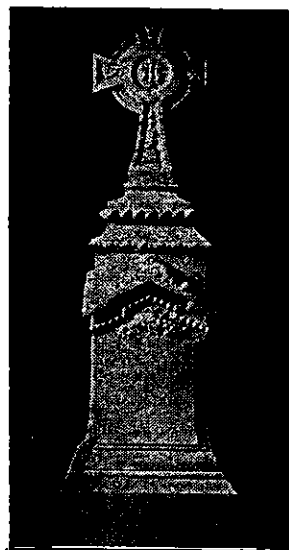
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### NOTES ON HEALTH

The question of health is one nobody can afford to neglect, yet many people will risk their health by buying inferior food when they can get the very best at the same price. More particularly does this apply to bread.

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wounded at the Dardanelles. He has been doing 'great' work; never idle, but going from trench to trench. All—Catholics and non-Catholics—highly appreciate it.'

#### A CATHOLIC V.C. MAN GETS £1000.

There was a remarkable demonstration of enthusiasm in the village of Carluke recently, when Lance-Corporal Angus, the Scottish V.C. hero, returned to his native place. Innumerable gifts were publicly presented to him, and these ranged from a modest gold badge, subscribed for by comrades in the trenches, to vouchers for War Loan stock, representing one thousand pounds.

This large sum was raised by villagers, and many footballers in Scotland, who in the old days admired Angus as a player. Both donor and recipient were deeply moved when Lieutenant Martin presented Angus with a gold watch and memento of his heroism. It was this officer whose life the V.C. hero saved.

Carluke was gay with bunting and triumphal arches. One of the mottoes which greatly pleased the hero, since it struck a homely note, was 'Glad to see you, Willie.'

#### TWO MORE CATHOLIC V.C.'s.

The names of two more Catholic heroes are included in a recent list of soldiers who have gained the coveted Victoria Cross. Captain Robert O'Sullivan, 1st Battalion, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, was awarded the V.C. for conspicuous bravery during operations south-west of Krithia, on the Gallipoli Peninsula, on the night of July 1-2.

Sergeant James Somers, of the same Battalion, earned his V.C. on the same day for conspicuous bravery at the Gallipoli Peninsula.

#### REV. FATHER RICHARDS AT THE DARDANELLES.

Writing to a friend under date September 6, Chaplain-Captain Richards says: 'I am still in the land of the living after my first real adventure. Our ship was torpedoed on the way up (from Alexandria to Anzac), but most happily floated for a long time, and was eventually beached. I got away an hour and a half after we were struck, on a raft, and we were picked up four and a-half hours after we were attacked. The night before, I had heard confessions for four and a-half hours, and had a big congregation, and sixty for Communion at Mass the same morning, including a General and a big number of Catholic officers.'

#### SEVEN SONS WITH THE COLORS.

There are few prouder Catholic women in Edinburgh (says the *Catholic Herald*) than Mrs. Wynne, 16 South Richmond street, who was recently the recipient of a letter from the King congratulating her on having given seven sons to the service of her country. All the sons were pupils of St. Patrick's School, and it is a remarkable fact that notwithstanding that they have gone through some of the stiffest of the fights, not one of them has had so much as a hair of his head injured. The names of the gallant young fellows are:—Thomas Wynne, R.S.F.; Benjamin Wynne, R.F.A.; Joseph Wynne, H.L.I.; James Wynne, A.S.C.; Frank Wynne, Naval Volunteers; Norman Wynne, H.L.I.; and Duncan Wynne, Royal Merchant Service. This is another instance of what Catholic Edinburgh is doing in these troublous times.

#### PRAISE FOR A CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN.

The following letter was recently received by the Right Rev. Dr. Cleary, Bishop of Auckland, from Rev. H. Mason, Vicar of Otahuhu. The Rev. Mr. Mason is well-known throughout the Dominion for his alto-

gether phenomenal success in locating underground water—one of the places benefited by his remarkable gift being the Home of Compassion, Island Bay, Wellington. The following letter is a graceful tribute by the Rev. Vicar, to the kindness of a Catholic chaplain to the writer's son:—

The Vicarage, Otahuhu, N.Z.,

October 22, 1915.

'My Lord Bishop,—I have just received a letter from my eldest son, Bombardier F. W. H. Mason, who writes from the military hospital, Fulham, London, and therein he speaks in enthusiastic terms of a priest of your Church, a military chaplain at Alexandria. My boy was desperately ill there, and this priest (whom unfortunately he omits to name), by his devoted attention to him, rendered such service that, as my boy says, 'he saved my life.'

'It is with a heart full of gratitude that I make this acknowledgment to you as the head of the Church in your diocese, and the debt which my wife and myself owe to this (to me) unknown priest, though unrepayable, will never be forgotten.

'You are quite at liberty to use this letter in any way you think fit, as showing the unselfish and truly Catholic spirit of your chaplain.

'Hoping that you may yourself soon recover,

'I remain,

'Yours very sincerely,

'H. MASON.'

#### TIT-BITS ABOUT THE TYROL.

Austrian Tyrol, where fighting is going on between Italy and Austria, is one of Europe's healthiest provinces. In the northern parts the air drifts pure and cool, from the haunts of the glacier and pungent with fir and pine; and in the south it is soft with Mediterranean sunshine and fragrant with orange and lemon.

Though it is a country where Nature has been overlavish with beauty, and where there are more than 350 registered health resorts, it has not been very popular with English tourists.

Austrian Tyrol forms a considerable part of the forbidding and difficult boundary that runs between Italy and Austria. It is a barrier more effective than the Vosges barrier between Germany and France, or than the Carpathian barrier between Hungary and Galicia.

Austrian Tyrol is 10,305 square miles of Alpine mountains, etched with a wonderful and intricate design of valleys. While there are fewer lakes in Tyrol than in Switzerland, and while the highest Tyrolean summit, 12,790 feet above the sea level, falls far behind the monarchs of the Swiss Alps, yet the Austrian crownland yields nothing in charm by comparison with its neighbor.

Tyrol, though small, has more sorts of climate within its borders than any other part of Europe. There are parts of the crownland where the winters are those of north-east Siberia and the summers are those of Franz-Joseph Land. There are other parts, more southern, where an Andalusian languor is hardly freshened by recurring winter.

Tyrol is primarily a pasture land. There is a little farming within the sheltered valleys, but, for the most part, the population depends for support upon its flocks and herds.

Moreover, there is a goat's milk cheese prepared by the peasants of Tyrol that equals in its mellow, fragrant beauty any product made of milk, whether from Brie, Neufchatel, or Roquefort.

#### CAPTAIN JOHN AIDAN LIDDELL, V.C.

With regret (says the *Universe*) we chronicle the death of Captain John Aidan Liddell, who was awarded the V.C. for the deed which unhappily resulted in his death on August 31 in Belgium at the age of 27. Captain Liddell, V.C., the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. John Liddell, of Sherfield Manor, Basingstoke,

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belonged to the 2nd Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, and was attached to the Royal Flying Corps. On July 31, while carrying out a flying reconnaissance near the Belgian border, his thigh was smashed by a fragment of shell. For a time he lost control of his damaged aeroplane, which fell a distance of 3000 feet. The heroic pilot, however, partially regained consciousness, and while the machine was still being made a target by the enemy's guns, he succeeded in reaching the British lines and saving his machine and his observer. 'It would seem incredible that he could have accomplished his task,' says the official description of the deed which won him the V.C. The remains were sent to England for interment, and conveyed to Farm Street Church, where a Requiem Mass was celebrated in presence of a small congregation, comprising mainly members of the family, personal friends, officers of the Royal Flying Corps, and a few wounded soldiers.

#### THE IMMUNITY OF SACRED IMAGES.

The testimony from soldiers as to the extraordinary immunity of sacred images when their surroundings have been shattered has been overwhelming. A further instance may well be quoted. A Boston man, serving in Belgium, writes:—

'Many stories have reached England concerning sacred relics which have been found undamaged while everything else near by has been blown to atoms by German shells. Recently a party of us were waiting near a school in a village which had long been a target for the German guns. We were fetching stores from a ruined cottage, but, as the Germans were shelling the road, it was deemed advisable to wait a little.

'One room in the school had been badly knocked about; the roof was falling in, and the floor was full of holes. Everything in the room had been smashed by the shells except three things—a statue of Christ, a large figure of the Virgin Mary, and a statue of one of the Apostles. Not one of these three figures was even so much as scratched or discolored. No one could help contrasting the wreckage of the room with these statues, which were as perfect as they were on the day they were placed in the school.'

#### SOLDIERS IN FRANCE ATTEND FIVE DAYS' MISSION.

A 'mission' to the soldiers in France is described by a sergeant in a private letter. He says:—

'The priest, Father Gleeson, held a fine mission for the lads for five evenings, and you can imagine how well they took advantage of it. I played the organ (a wheezy one), and it was altogether a grand mission. The village people came every evening to Benediction, and were highly pleased to hear how well the lads could sing together. The church was prettily decorated, and on the altar was placed the company flag of the battalion. The flags were presented by an Irish lady to the battalion, and the lads always carry them up into action. On the last evening of the mission all the flags were blessed, and presented to the company sergeant-major of each company, and then the mission was finished by an open-air procession and Benediction, and it was a grand sight. The next day the regiment went back to the trenches, and that is the way life goes on. We had to move on the third day of the mission, and I had some distance to come for the last two evenings. Every one of the battalion received Holy Communion during the mission, so you can tell the lads went back with light hearts.'

#### REMARKABLE EXPERIENCE.

The O'Mahony, of Grange Con, County Kildare, has written for the *Weekly Freeman* a description of the visit paid by the deputation from the Irish Recruiting Council to the front, in France and Flanders, at the invitation of the War Office. The O'Mahony writes:—

'On August 30 I obtained permission to visit the front trenches with Colonel Sir Nugent Everard, Mr. Percy, and Mr. Doig. We reached headquarters on the evening of August 30. On the 31st we visited the trenches, and walked through 7½ miles of trenches, including the firing trenches. On the way I saw and examined a ruined church. There was no roof on the church, all the windows were broken, the walls battered and in ruins. The tombstones and monuments outside broken by shell fire; amidst all this ruin there was a large crucifix against the wall of the church with the figure of our Lord absolutely untouched. On September 1 we visited another portion of the trenches, and walked over three miles in them up to the firing trench. We also saw at the rear the arrangements for giving the men baths and clean clothes. The rule is to give each man a hot bath and clean clothes at least once a fortnight.

'I was greatly struck with the cleanliness of the trenches, also with the cheerfulness and excellent spirit of the men. They were having dinner whilst we were in the trenches, and the food was excellent. Everything possible is done for the health and comfort of the men, with the result that the health of our Army is far better than in any previous war. I also visited the hospital and was greatly struck with the great cleanliness and the admirable arrangements for the treatment of the patients, also by the cheerfulness of the wounded.

'On the afternoon of September 1 we were allowed to visit Ypres, which was under shell fire at the time. The once beautiful Ypres is now a mass of ruins, not a single building standing. I visited the Irish convent, and clambered over ruins to get into the chapel, of which only a few battered walls are left. There was nothing to show that it had been a chapel, except the remains of the twisted and battered altar rails. Near the large square, amidst ruins and desolation, in what evidently was the garden of a convent, there stood a cupola about six or seven feet high. Under it on a pedestal was a statue of the Blessed Virgin. Surrounded by broken stones and glass and debris, there it stood absolutely uninjured, a truly remarkable sight. On the way to Ypres I examined a ruined church, and again found a crucifix against the wall of the church with the figure of Christ absolutely untouched.

'On the way back to headquarters we visited the 2nd Leinsters, from whom we received a most hearty welcome. Colonel Everard and I were allowed to address them and to express our appreciation of their noble deeds. Their spirit was splendid, and the chaplain, Father Malony, begged us to come again, which I hope to do. On September 2 I visited another ruined church, and again saw amidst the ruins a large crucifix with the figure of our Lord untouched, although even the wall against which it stood was battered by shells. On our way back to Boulogne we visited the 2nd Battalion of the Irish Guards, lately come out to France. We were again allowed to address the men, who were most enthusiastic and longing to get their chance. After being hospitably entertained by the officers at lunch we proceeded to Boulogne, and arrived in England on the night of September 2.

'I feel that those three days were the most interesting days of my whole life. Nothing could exceed the kindness shown to us by the military authorities, nor the desire which they evinced to allow us to see all we most desired. We were particularly fortunate in meeting with two Irish Generals—General Hickie and General Shea—who accompanied us through their respective trenches.

#### HOW COLONEL MALONE DIED.

Chaplain-Captain Father McMenamin, writing from Gaba Tepe on August 25, gives the following account of the great attack of August and of the death of Colonel Malone:—

'By this time you will have heard of great fighting which has taken place here during the last three

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weeks. After landing, we had heavy fighting for a couple of weeks and then settled down to trench warfare, which is a slow and wearisome business. On August 7, a further advance was decided on, and for four days the fighting was simply terrific. The first fortnight's fighting was only child's play compared with this. I was up in the thick of it during those four awful days, and I hope I never see anything like it again. Our men, and many British and Indian troops, charged a succession of hills and held on grimly despite most desperate counter-attacks. Our boys fought nobly, and I can say without boasting that there are no troops to excel them. No matter how severe the assault, they never broke or wavered for an instant. I cannot tell you of our losses, but the casualty lists will tell their own tale. The greatest loss that our Infantry Brigade suffered was in the death of Colonel Malone. His work over here has been magnificent, and he has proved himself to be every inch a soldier. In this last great fight he rose to the occasion, and made fame for himself and the Battalion he commanded. On Sunday, August 7, his men had the foremost position, and from daylight till dark they fought like tigers. Colonel Malone, who did not know what fear was, remained all day in the thick of the battle encouraging his brave men by his own example. About 6 p.m. he was struck down by a burst of shrapnel, and died without a word. He received Holy Communion from me a short time before his death.

The chaplains over here have both had rather a bad time. One priest has been killed and two wounded. The two Protestant chaplains, who landed here with me on April 25, have both been badly wounded. Father Dore, who came from New Zealand with me, was shot in the back last Sunday, but I am happy to say that I was able to get him away quickly to the hospital ship where the doctor assured me that the wound was not serious. An Australian Presbyterian chaplain who was hit about the same time died a few minutes after being brought in. We chaplains are not taking senseless risks, but there is absolutely no safety line here, and we are under fire of some sort most of the time. I have to thank God for my narrow escapes, and so far have not been touched. I am keeping fairly well, but am worn and very thin. The weather is trying, and the hills are very steep. The doctors had insisted that I should go away for a rest, and I had made up my mind to go on the very day that Father Dore was hit, but then I cancelled all arrangements, and will now hang on till some other priests come. A month ago I would have been sorry to leave my soldiers, but now they have nearly all left me, so I could go away to-morrow with no regrets.'

### Reefton

The Rev. Father Galerne, during his late visit to the North Island, was met by a number of West Coasters, who presented him with a framed photograph of the monument erected in Victoria Square, Normandy, in memory of fallen comrades during the troublesome times of the 'sixties.

On Sunday evening, after devotions, representatives of the congregation assembled at the presbytery for the purpose of bidding good-bye to Mr. Henry Orpwood, who was to leave next morning for Trentham. On behalf of the congregation, Rev. Father Galerne presented Mr. Orpwood with a wristlet watch and a purse of sovereigns, at the same time paying a tribute to the departing member's many good qualities. Mr. Orpwood was also the recipient of a set of military brushes, a safety razor, case of pipes, and a fountain pen.

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## UNHAPPY MEXICO

### THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Interesting comments on the state of anarchy in Mexico, and the reasons why it is being allowed to continue, were made by his Grace Archbishop O'Shea in an interview with a *Dominion* reporter. His Grace has just returned from a visit to America, and in the course of his journeyings in the States he passed through the town of El Paso, on the American frontier, in which town Huerta, an ex-President of the Republic, is held as a prisoner by the United States Government. At El Paso American soldiers were patrolling the frontier.

'There is a very strong feeling among large sections of the American people that it is a disgrace to the United States that things should have been allowed to get into the state they now are in Mexico,' said the Archbishop. 'America made a show of interfering in the beginning, but the plain truth is that she is not even yet prepared to intervene seriously. She has no soldiers. She is utterly unprepared for war, even with Mexico. Of course, in time America could beat Mexico, but it might take two or three years, and the sacrifice might be very heavy. That is the real reason why the Americans backed out of the business. They have been trying by diplomatic means to bring about a settlement, and they have called in the help of the South American Republics. The other day I read a cablegram which stated that the Pan-American Congress had agreed to recognise Carranza. That seemed to me altogether an unlikely possibility when I was there, because the general opinion was that neither Carranza nor Villa was fit to rule any decent country. The aim of the Congress was to have elections conducted in a constitutional way, in order that a president might be elected who would keep some sort of order.'

'The mistake America made was to allow arms and munitions to go into Mexico to the different rebel leaders. If America stopped this, as they seemed to be on the point of doing when I left, the troubles in Mexico would fizzle out. But as long as America allows arms to go into Mexico for any scoundrel who gets up against the Government, there will be trouble. Until this trade in arms is stopped no Government can rule in Mexico. There are so many of these rebels—bandits and highwaymen they are in fact—who, if they can get arms, will get a following, and will fight any Government. The trade in arms is the result in the first place of the greed of the American manufacturers, and Americans admitted to me that the illicit trade was the crux of the whole matter. Had these scoundrels who are disturbing Mexico to-day not been helped, Huerta, so I was informed, would have been able to maintain a stable Government. It is true that Huerta was no saint, but he was better than these others—Villa and Carranza. I was informed, also, that he was not so black as he was painted, and that, especially in regard to the report that he was implicated in the murder of President Madero, he was unjustly charged.'

'Mexico is a most difficult country to govern. I met several Mexicans and they told me a lot of things. They all agreed that the Americans were to blame for exporting arms into the country. Many of the Mexican people are only half civilised, and in all of them there is a strong infusion of Indian blood. Americans now see that what Mexico really needs is a strong man, a dictator, to set up a Government and to maintain it, and to keep down insurrection. They want another President like Porfirio Diaz. Many unkind things were written about him, but he was the only man who could maintain law and order there. He is the sort of ruler that would not suit us or the Americans, because we do not need such a ruler, but he is the only sort of man who can save Mexico. It is nonsense to talk of representative government for Mexico for a long time yet.'

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## Current Topics

### The Great Offensive

Most sensible people have given up worrying and speculating as to the probable date of the great offensive in the West, and have settled down to possess their souls in patience and quietly to await developments, in the full confidence that the move will be made at the time that it carries with it the greatest assurance of final success. That this attitude is fully justified may be gathered from the definite testimony of an Italian officer, Colonel Barone, who has just returned from a visit to General Joffre. Writing in the *Preparazione*, the Italian military organ, this officer says:—'Some people, among them the supreme commander of the French Army, think that in the present circumstances a general offensive on the Western front can be delayed without inconvenience, in order that once it is begun it may with certainty be carried out thoroughly and without interruption.' Colonel Barone is of opinion that, by pushing her advance into Russia, Germany is marching to certain disaster, and that it is far better for the Allies in the West to await this event and then strike. 'It is from this aspect,' he concludes, 'that the Franco-British commanders regard the situation, and I make bold to add that far from thinking they are abandoned to their fate, the Russian General Staff is of the same opinion. The French Generalissimo is certainly not asleep, and he deserves entire and illimitable confidence.' Mr. Hilaire Belloc gives us a similar assurance. 'I made a bet with a friend,' he says, 'that the great offensive in the West would begin on June 1. I would not have made that bet if I had known Joffre. I did not know Joffre. His great offensive will only take place when he thinks the moment opportune, which may not long be delayed. While we must nerve ourselves against the possibility of the great offensive failing, we should remember that it will not be attempted until General Joffre and Sir John French consider that the conditions making for success are present. We have to deal with something more difficult to understand than chess, but something in which those two men are masters. We are nearing a crisis in a campaign compared to which the South African War is a minor operation. When the great offensive does take place, let us see that we comport ourselves fittingly under the strain.'

### The Holy Father's Health

According to the *Philadelphia Catholic Standard and Times*—which, in regard to Roman news, is one of the best informed and most reliable of our exchanges—latest advices from Rome convey the disquieting tidings that Benedict XV. has become a victim of insomnia by reason of his unceasing contact with the affairs begotten of the war. Serious and unwelcome though the item is, the news can hardly be said to afford matter for surprise. Even in normal times the burden of the Pontificate is sufficiently heavy; at a time like the present, the strain, alike on head and heart, must be positively crushing. Various subsidiary causes have contributed to bring about the untoward development in the Holy Father's condition. 'Besides this constant contact with the genius of "Black Care",' says our contemporary, 'the afflicted Pope has had depressing ceremonies to go through connected with the memory of his similarly stricken predecessor, Pope Pius X. He has had to preside over the ceremonies commemorating his death. Cardinal Merry del Val pontificated at the first Requiem Mass offered up for the repose of the soul of the deceased Pontiff, whose two sisters and niece were present at it. They and a large number of others who attended received Holy Communion from his hands. Other Requiem Masses followed, among the celebrants being Monsignor Parolin, a nephew of Pope Pius, and Monsignor Bressan and Monsignor Pescini, who were private chaplains to his Holiness. The tomb was covered with flowers and foliage early in the morning; but these had all

disappeared by noon, every visitor taking a flower or a leaf to be kept as a souvenir of the beloved Pontiff. These solemn functions and the excitement attending the arrival of throngs at the great Basilica naturally affected the already shaken nervous system of the Holy Father, so that the way for the dreaded insomnia had been made straight and easy.' There is, unhappily, no immediate prospect of the Pope's almost insupportable burden being lightened; on the contrary, the clouds are gathering ever more and more ominously. It only remains for Catholics, and indeed for men of good will of all creeds, to pray fervently that the end of the fratricidal struggle may be hastened, and that the Father of the faithful may be strengthened in mind and body to discharge the high and delicate duties that press so heavily upon him.

### The Picture Censorship Question

Some weeks ago, in commenting on the movement for securing a better supervision of cinematograph films in the Dominion, we remarked that the main desideratum is that the censorship, however exercised, should be close, stringent, and effective. That is the pith of the whole matter. It is no advantage to have the mere name of censorship without the reality—rather it is a positive disadvantage, as misleading and blinding the public in regard to the true position. Some short time ago, Mr. John Fuller, jun., writing to a Wellington paper on the censorship question, declared that the proposal was unworkable because it would be impossible to obtain a satisfactory censor, and then proceeded to knock the bottom out of his own argument by pointing out that the pictures shown here were censored before they reached New Zealand. If they could be censored outside of New Zealand, why should it not be feasible to have them censored in this country? But what is the character of the censorship which the pictures receive before reaching this country? Let us take the case of American pictures. We frequently see the display of pictures from America introduced with the announcement: 'Passed by the National Board of Censorship, U.S.A.' That sounds very satisfactory and impressive, until we discover that the National Board of Censorship is a self-appointed organisation, under the influence and in the control of the film companies themselves. Censorship of that sort, of course, means practically nothing at all.

Mr. Fuller goes on to suggest that the great body of the people are opposed to and will resent the censorship proposal, but experience elsewhere furnishes no justification for such a view. In connection with this aspect of the matter, an instructive incident is reported from Ohio, U.S.A. A very drastic censorship law prevails in that State, but attempts appear to have been made to evade its operation. A recent official communication relative to the subject contains the following statement: 'In many instances it was found advisable to order many scenes to be eliminated rather than eliminate the entire film, and in many cases film exchanges and film companies failed to make the elimination, yet no penalty was attached. In 1915 a Bill known as the Besaw Act was introduced in the General Assembly which sought to make the exchanges responsible.' The Bill was strenuously opposed by the picture companies and by the so-called National Board of Censorship. Nevertheless it passed by an overwhelming majority and became effective on August 27, 1915, unless a successful referendum petition should suspend its operation until after the November elections. What next happened is plainly and concisely told in an item in the *Bill Board Magazine* of September 4. The item reads: 'Columbus, O., August 28.—Failure of B. J. Sawyer, a Cleveland attorney, who had charge of the referendum campaign in behalf of the motion picture manufacturers and exchanges, to secure the 67,500 required signatures in the 90-day period resulted yesterday in the passage of the Besaw law. The new law gives the State Motion Picture Censor Board increased powers in the prosecution of exhibitors who show films

that have not been approved.' Here we have the General Assembly of Ohio strengthening its censorship law by an overwhelming majority, followed by the failure to secure 67,500 signatures out of something like 5,000,000, to stop the will of the Assembly by a referendum. These facts certainly do not prove that the people are opposed to censorship; and they are not without their bearing on the New Zealand movement.

### An Ambassador as Strike Maker

It is not often that the Ambassador of a great Power is caught red-handed in the act of conspiring against the industrial peace of the country to which he has been accredited, and whose hospitality he has enjoyed, but such has been the unpleasant experience of Dr. Constantin Dumba, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to Washington. The main facts have been already supplied to us in the cables, but the fuller details now available through American papers are sufficiently interesting to merit reproduction. The charge against Dr. Dumba was that he was in complicity with Count Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, in a plot to bring about strikes in American factories and to tie up munition plans in the United States for months; and the evidence against him was of a very definite kind. It consisted in a letter written by Dr. Dumba, addressed to the Foreign Minister, Baron Burian, at Vienna, and entrusted to Mr. James J. F. Archibald, a pro-German American war correspondent. Mr. Archibald was detained as a suspicious person by English secret service men at Falmouth, and the incriminating document was found hidden in his cabin. The interest of the whole business centres in this letter, and the interest of the letter lies in the remarkable insight which it affords into the far-reaching activities of the Austro-German diplomatists.

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Here is the full text of the letter, as published in the New York papers:—

New York, August 20, 1915.

'NOBLE LORD:

'Yesterday evening Consul General von Nuber received the inclosed *pro memoria* [*aide memoire*, as it has been called, or simply "memorandum"] from the chief editor of the local influential newspaper *Szabad-sag* after a previous conversation with me and in pursuance of his oral proposals with respect to the preparation of disturbances in the Bethlehem Schwab's steel and munitions factories as well as in the Middle West. To-day at 12 o'clock Mr. Archibald, who is well known to your Excellency, leaves on the Rotterdam for Berlin and Vienna. I would like to use this rare, safe opportunity to recommend the proposals most warmly to your Excellency's favorable consideration. I am under the impression that we could, if not entirely prevent the production of war material in Bethlehem and in the Middle West, at any rate strongly disorganise it and hold it up for months, which, according to the statement of the German Military Attaché, is of great importance, and which amply outweighs the relatively small sacrifice of money. But even if the disturbances do not succeed, there is a probability at hand that we shall compel, under pressure of the crisis, favorable working conditions for our poor, oppressed fellow-countrymen. In Bethlehem these white slaves at present work twelve hours a day, seven days a week! Alas! weak persons succumb, become consumptive. As far as German working men are found among the skilled elements, provision will be made forthwith for their exit. There has, besides this, been created a German private (underlined) registry office for providing employment, and which already works voluntarily and well for such persons. We, too, shall join, and the widest support is contemplated for us. I beg your Excellency kindly to inform me through wireless reply with respect to this letter whether you approve of same. In greatest haste and respectful devotion,

'C. DUMBA.'

Dr. Dumba protested his innocence of any offence against diplomatic propriety, but the letter speaks

quite plainly for itself. So at least thought the Washington authorities, for they insisted upon and obtained the recall of Dr. Dumba, and the removal of his accomplice, the German Military Attaché. According to the London *Telegraph's* Washington correspondent, 'there is plenty of confirmation that the Ambassadors worked with the encouragement of their respective Governments.'

### POLAND'S FUTURE

What is to be the fate of Poland as the outcome of the war? No one can yet say, but for the moment the outlook of the Poles is different from what it was at the commencement of hostilities (says a writer in the *Catholic Times*). Then the Grand Duke Nicholas issued a manifesto in which he cheered the inhabitants of Poland by referring, in a democratic spirit, to the approaching resurrection of their country. Soon afterwards it was announced from the Russian capital that the Czar promised, if victorious, to unite in one autonomous State, under his sovereignty, the parts of ancient Poland held by Germany, Austria, and Russia.

In the year that has passed since the hopes of the Poles were thus raised the prospects of the establishment of an autonomous Polish nation under the supreme authority of the Czar appears to have become more distant. Poland has been made desolate. Her people during the twelve months have again and again felt the destructive fury of the struggle. To city, town, and country it has brought ruin. Vast numbers of them have been left without homes or the means of procuring food. Never has war devastated as this one has done in Poland. In whole areas houses have been reduced to heaps of bricks and stones. Manufactories, industrial works, farm buildings, useful institutions of almost every kind have met a common fate: they have been consumed in the flames of the conflict. And now the Poles, who can count so many victims on each side, are informed that their liberation is to come from the Austrians and the Germans. Austrian and German troops occupy their capital, and Austrian and German journals have been discussing projects for

#### The Formation of a Polish Kingdom

by the Central Powers. It is true there is little likelihood of any such scheme being at once adopted. In deciding where the chief authority shall rest Prussia will want to have the lion's share, and to this arrangement Austria will not readily assent. It is not surprising, therefore, to learn that as Germany and Austria cannot agree to the new scheme Warsaw will be governed in the same way as Brussels 'for the duration of the warlike occupation,' or to read that the *Vossische Zeitung* tells the members of the Polish Club, of Vienna, who have been demanding the re-establishment of Poland as an independent State under the suzerainty of the Hapsburg monarchy, that it is not at Cracow or Lemberg the question will be solved of what is to be the political fruit of a war in which the German people have made such heavy sacrifices. It may be taken for granted that if Germany and Austria were to come out of the war successfully—that they will ultimately be defeated there can be no doubt—the Poles would have reason to look to the future with anxiety. Austria's claims would be made little of and Prussia would obtain the upper hand. What that would mean the Poles know full well from history. Prussia has played

#### The Part of an Evil Genius

in connection with the destiny of Poland. To it belongs a large share of the responsibility for the three partitions of the country. The plan of the first partition was discussed in detail at Neustadt by the Austrian Emperor and the King of Prussia, and the King's brother made a long visit to St. Petersburg to induce Catherine of Russia to become a partner in this project of aggression and robbery. On the occasion of the preparations for the second partition General Mollen-

dorf, the leader of the Prussian army, issued a declaration in which he made Jacobinism, with which the Poles had nothing to do, the pretext for the dishonest action of the Prussian Government. This was done to throw dust in people's eyes, and especially to keep the plutocrats of the British Parliament quiet. The Polish Kingdom, after the second partition, shrank in size to a third of what it had been, and in the third partition this was disposed of, Prussia receiving about a thousand square miles. Thenceforward, for the most part,

Bitter Oppression was the Lot of the Poles.

The fire of patriotism never ceased to burn in their breasts, and many of them in 1812 joined the Grand Army of Napoleon, who held out to them the hope of restoring the Polish monarchy. The execution of the design, if he ever entertained it, was defeated by his fall. For a while the aspirations of the Poles again received some encouragement from the Allied Powers, who at the Congress of Vienna, in 1815, endeavoured to bring about an improvement in the conditions under which they were governed and the treatment meted out to them. But these efforts had little effect, and the existence of the Poles has been, to a great extent, a constant fight against tyrannical attempts to stamp out their nationality.

In recent years Austria has shown considerable liberality towards the Poles, granting them Constitutional rights as well as religious liberty. But in Prussian Poland the people have been ruled with an iron hand. Bismarck, indeed, conceived the idea of elbowing them out of their own land. Public money was used to buy up Polish estates, which were then handed over to Germans. The Polish language was banished from the public schools. The sale of Polish newspapers at the railway stalls was prohibited. Children were forbidden to learn their catechism in Polish, and for refusing to recognise this ordinance the late Cardinal Ledochowski was sent to prison. Polish associations were persecuted, and any measures for the assertion of Polish national views were sternly repressed.

Such has been the character of the regime in Prussian Poland, and it is not probable that if a Polish Kingdom were set up by the Central Powers the mode of ruling it would be much better, for in the exercise of authority Prussian influence would predominate. But, fortunately for the Poles, it is certain that in the end Germany and Austria will not be victorious, and that in the settlement of the conditions under which they will be governed in the future Great Britain and France will have a good deal to say.

## Diocesan News

### ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON

(From our own correspondent.)

October 30.

Arrangements are being made to organise a monster Carcic picnic for Boxing Day in aid of the Catholic education fund.

His Grace Archbishop O'Shea preached at St. Joseph's Church, Buckle street, last Sunday evening. His Grace gave an interesting account of his travels in America, and the growth of the Church in that part of the world.

Miss E. M. Carmody, daughter of Mr. P. Carmody, J.P., Mitchelltown, president of the ladies' branch of the Hibernian Society, and for some time its secretary, has joined the Sisters of Mercy, St. Mary's Convent, Hill street.

Very Rev. Father Taylor, Marist Missioner, is conducting a retreat for the Children of Mary at St. Joseph's Church, Buckle street. The services are well attended and the number of communicants each morn-

ing is particularly edifying. It concludes to-morrow, when the devotion of the Forty Hours' Adoration commences.

Mrs. Segrief, of Daniel street, has received a cable from her son (the Rev. Chaplain-Captain Segrief, S.M.), who went away as chaplain of the hospital ship Maheno, to the effect that he had arrived in London, and was in good health. He mentioned that he had visited Chaplain-Captain Dore, of Foxton, who was wounded at the Dardanelles, and found him progressing slowly and would soon be enabled to return to New Zealand.

Mr. J. H. Humphreys, the representative of the Proportional Representation League, England, who is visiting New Zealand, will give a lecture in the Concert Chamber of the Town Hall on Wednesday, November 10. As the system of Proportional Representation is a subject that all Catholics should be conversant with, they should not miss this opportunity of hearing the system explained by such an eminent authority on the subject.

Mr. E. J. Healy, who recently resigned the conductorship of St. Mary of the Angels' Choir, was entertained on Saturday evening by the members of the choir, and presented with an illuminated address, signed by the members, also a handsome silver rose bowl for himself and Mrs. Healy, suitably inscribed. Advantage was taken of the presence of Corporal A. P. Dwan, of the Wellington Rifle Brigade, a member of the choir, to present him with a pair of binoculars. Messrs. Healy and Dwan suitably thanked the members for their very handsome presents. The evening was pleasantly interspersed with vocal and instrumental items.

At St. Mary of the Angels' on Wednesday morning Solemn Requiem Mass was offered for the deceased soldiers in the war. The celebrant of the Mass was the Very Rev. Father O'Connell, S.M., the Rev. Father O'Connor, S.M., and Rev. Father Smyth, S.M., were deacon and subdeacon respectively, and Rev. Father Hurley, S.M., Adm., was master of ceremonies. The church was filled with the large congregation. His Grace Archbishop O'Shea presided, and was attended by the Very Rev. Dean Smyth, S.M. (Provincial). Ven. Archdeacon Devoy, S.M., and Very Rev. Dean Regnault, S.M., Adm., occupied seats in the sanctuary. A choir of the city clergy sang the music of the Mass. Among those who attended was Sir Joseph Ward, and also several leading citizens. His Grace Archbishop O'Shea, before the final absolution, addressed the congregation. 'This country,' said his Grace, 'in common with the whole of the Empire, is sorrowing over the death of many of her best and bravest sons, and we meet to-day to offer up the adorable Sacrifice of the Mass for the repose of their souls. The minds of all are filled with sorrow because of the great loss of life that has plunged so many homes and so many families into mourning.' This was without doubt for the time it had been raging, the greatest and most frightful war that had ever taken place, and was exacting a proportionately greater toll of human life than any other. This young country, though so far from the centre of operations, was doing its part nobly, and our people were giving an example of the most sublime patriotism. We fought in a just cause, for if ever there was a just war this was surely one, so far as we were concerned. The Archbishop then went on to say that although the war had brought great sorrow, still, for all that, great good was likely to come out of it. It was noticed in the Home Country especially that the great sacrifices that men were making and the losses that were being suffered, were bringing us all nearer together, and filling our minds with the more serious things of life.

It was bringing out the best that was in us, and we would emerge from it purified, chastened, and strengthened in every way. Patriotism was one of the most sublime of virtues, and those men who had fought and died had performed an act of the most perfect charity. 'Greater love than this hath no man, that a man should lay down his life for his

friends.' Therefore the soldier who died on the battlefield to defend his home and country, reached the highest degree of charity. His Grace ended with touching words of condolence to the relatives and friends of deceased soldiers.

### Hastings

(By telegraph, from our own correspondent.)

November 1.

Quite a gloom was cast over the community, when it became known that Mrs. Bennett, wife of Mr. J. Bennett of this town, had passed away on the 20th inst. The deceased lady was in her usual health, and was at the agricultural show on Wednesday, and had retired in the best of spirits, but when her husband went into the room he found she had expired, death being due to heart failure. She was only 28 years of age, and was held in the highest esteem by all who had pleasure of her acquaintance. She was a member of the choir, and always took an active interest in all Church affairs, being ever ready to assist in any way to promote any charitable project. A Requiem Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father McDonald, S.M., on Saturday morning. The funeral, which took place to Takapau the same afternoon, was largely attended by residents from all parts of the surrounding districts, and friends and sympathisers, who came to pay their last respects to one who in life had endeared herself to all by her bright and cheery disposition and goodness of heart. She leaves a husband and two young children to mourn their loss.—R.I.P.

### DIOCESE OF CHRISTCHURCH

(From our own correspondent.)

November 1.

At Vespers in the Cathedral on last Sunday evening the Very Rev. Father Roche, C.S.S.R., preached to a large congregation on the duties—in prayers and good works—the faithful owe to the suffering souls of the departed, and especially on the efficacy of the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass. The discourse, based on the text 'It is a holy and wholesome thought to pray for the dead, that they may be loosed from their sins,' was a particularly impressive one.

The Rev. Father Richards, late of Hawarden, who left New Zealand as chaplain with the Second Reinforcements, in a letter to the Very Rev. Father Price, Adm., of the Cathedral, dated from Gallipoli September 6, says: 'On our way up from Alexandria our ship was torpedoed by a submarine, but happily she floated a long time and was eventually beached. I got away on a raft an hour and a-half after the torpedo struck, and was picked up four and a-half hours after the ship was hit.' Father Richards concludes by saying that a brother who went to the front as a trooper in the Main Australian Force has been killed in action, and another brother in the Lancashire Regiment has earned the V.C., though he lost a leg in doing so.

The usual fortnightly meeting of St. Patrick's branch of the H.A.C.B. Society was held in the Hibernian Hall on Monday evening last. Bro. J. Curry (president) presided over a moderate attendance of members. A tender was accepted for the installation of the electric light in the hall. Provision was made for a thorough renovation of the interior of the hall so as to have it available for social purposes next season. The quarterly balance sheet, which showed all the funds of the branch to be in a flourishing condition, was received and adopted. Commenting on the membership roll, as shown by the quarterly returns, the president said that a grand total of 300 members was now in sight, and he urged each member to do his utmost to bring the membership of the branch up to that number before the next quarterly meeting. One candidate was initiated, and one was proposed for membership. Accounts amounting to £55 8s 8d were passed for payment.

The annual meeting of the Cathedral Tennis Club was held in the Catholic Clubrooms, Wiltshire Buildings, on Saturday evening, October 23, the president (Mr. J. R. Hayward) presiding. The report and balance sheet were adopted. During the past season the club had entered a team in the junior B grade competition, and had played with a very fair measure of success. Arrangements for entries for this season's competitions were left in the hands of the committee. Opening day was fixed for Saturday, November 20. Sir George Clifford, Bart., is patron of the club, and the Rev. Fathers Murphy, B.A., and Long, and Messrs. H. H. Loughnan and E. T. Harper hon. vice-presidents. Officers for the present year were elected as follow:—President, Mr. J. R. Hayward; vice-presidents—Messrs. J. Cronin, B. O'Connor, and T. O'Connell; club captain, Mr. B. O'Connor; treasurer, Mr. J. R. Hayward; secretary, Mr. H. A. C. Cahill; auditor, Mr. G. Dobbs; committee—Misses Meacham, Canavan, A. and N. Donnell, Messrs. J. McNamara, P. J. Amodeo, and E. L. McKeon.

The children's carnival day, under the auspices of the North Canterbury Public Schools' Amateur Athletic Association, was observed on last Saturday on Lancaster Park. About thirty schools were represented, and two thousand children participated in the grand parade, the chief spectacular display of the great gathering. The Marist Brothers' School boys, as one of the squads, looked exceedingly well in uniform, the school colors, green and black, being conspicuously prominent. Bro. Calixtus, principal of the school, had a busy day as one of the officials. By unanimous request the entire prize money (£35) was donated to the patriotic fund (certificates being given instead), as were also the whole returns from the carnival represented by 10,000 tickets sold, and the gate takings, which were heavy. The Marist School was successful in securing the following places in the various contests:—880 yards championship, G. Getson 1, L. Neilson 2; high jump (open), G. Getson 2; 50 yards (under 9 years), T. McKenzie 2, P. Barnard (tie) 3; 880 yards senior relay (open teams of four), 15 teams, Marists 3; 100 yards (under 13 years), J. Dobbs 2.

### Temuka

(From our own correspondent.)

The devotion of the Forty Hours' Adoration will commence in St. Joseph's Church on Sunday week.

Rev. Father Goggan, S.M., is relieving Rev. Father Ainsworth, S.M., who, for the next fortnight, will be engaged preaching retreats in Timaru.

Instead of the customary school concert on December 16 in aid of the local Sisters of St. Joseph, it has been decided this year to call on outside assistance, and have an entertainment, the proceeds from which will be divided between the Sisters and the local Catholic guild of the Red Cross Society.

At the reception given to the returned soldiers last evening, after a few remarks by the Mayor (Mr. A. Frew), Rev. Father Ainsworth, S.M., was called upon to speak. Although taken unawares, he was equal to the occasion, and his patriotic remarks drew forth hearty applause from the vast assembly. He drew a vivid picture of the present state of affairs, and urged all who could possibly do so to enlist, and keep up to the full strength the ranks that are so depleted by the loss of those who have fallen and those who are and will be in the future returning wounded and invalided. He congratulated those who had returned, after doing their duty so nobly, and trusted that with God's blessing they would be speedily restored to health.

### Timaru

(From our own correspondent.)

November 1.

At the recent examinations, held by the Technical School, special prizes were given for the best hand-



writing. The second and third places were secured by ex-pupils of the Sacred Heart Girls' School.

The retreat for the Children of Mary and young ladies of the parish, which is to be preached by Rev. Father Ainsworth, S.M., is to commence this evening.

There was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen at the Brown Street Hall on Wednesday evening last to consider the proposal for holding a picnic on Boxing Day. It was decided to hold the outing at Fairlie, and a strong committee, of which Rev. Father Murphy was elected president, Mr. N. Mangos secretary, and Mr. F. Cotter assistant-secretary, was formed to make all arrangements. Various sub-committees were set up to arrange sports programmes, etc. These are to report at a further general meeting, which is to be held in a few weeks' time.

### DIocese OF AUCKLAND

(By telegraph, from our own correspondent.)

November 1.

A social by St. Benedict's Club will be given on next Wednesday evening in aid of the Wounded Soldiers' Fund.

Rev. Father Farragher, of the Sacred Heart parish, Ponsonby, has been away in the province officiating, and his place has been temporarily filled by Rev. Father Kehoe.

Rev. Brother Clement, Provincial of the Marist Brothers in Australasia, arrived this morning from Sydney by the Niagara on his round of inspection of the various houses of the Order in the Dominion. In honor of his arrival a beautiful green flag, with Irish harp thereon, was to-day flown from the flagstaff on the Sacred Heart College grounds.

St. Mary's Convent High School, Ponsonby, has just received the following results from the National Business College, Sydney:—Shorthand (Junior Division)—Maude Fanthorpe, 100; Lily White, 96; Noel Jones, 90. Bookkeeping (Elementary Division)—Maude Fanthorpe, 99. Junior Division—Lily White, 100; Noel Jones, 98; Mary C. Ryan, 96.

One of the Auckland wounded soldiers from the front, who this week returned by the Tofua, said that the heroism and devotion to duty displayed by Rev. Father Dore, Catholic chaplain at Gallipoli, were the subject of eulogies from several of the men. Trooper J. Patterson, of the 11th Auckland Mounted Rifles, said that Father Dore was always in the thick of the fighting. On one occasion he was sent to Lemnos for a rest, but when he heard that the men were going

into action he went across to the Peninsula again, though he could hardly walk, and he kept in the firing line all the time.

A well-attended meeting was held at St. Joseph's Convent, Alexandria road, Remuera, Auckland, for the purpose of forming a branch of the Mercy Guild, which has for its object the making of comforts for our wounded soldiers in the hospitals and the hospital ships, and has its headquarters at the Sisters of Mercy Convent, Ponsonby, Auckland. The president of the league (Mrs. J. J. O'Brien) gave a resume of the work already accomplished, and, after various matters were discussed, it was arranged that this branch should undertake 30 dressing-gowns out of the 120 promised by the guild for the hospital ship. The following officers were elected:—President, Mrs. Harvey; vice-president, Mrs. Sims; secretary and treasurer, Mrs. Frost.

Special offertories, by direction of his Lordship the Bishop, were taken up in the Catholic churches in the city and suburbs yesterday in aid of the Wounded Soldiers' Fund. Special appeals were made from the pulpits to our people to support the fund. Very Rev. Father Cahill, speaking at St. Patrick's Cathedral, pointed out the grave obligation we were under to those brave young soldiers who had had the spirit and strength to voluntarily risk their lives, and to endure the hardships and sacrifices incidental to modern warfare, that our interests might be safeguarded. Therefore, he said, it was a matter of justice rather than of charity to see that these men, who gave up their means of livelihood from a pure motive of patriotism, and who came home to us sick and maimed, should be provided for by a part of the substance of those for whom they risked everything. Though the members of the congregation had given and were giving freely to the various patriotic funds, it was fitting that the Church as an organisation, should make this special appeal.

### Huntly

(By telegraph, from our own correspondent.)

November 1.

The children's queen carnival is progressing favorably. Three queens have been nominated by the State school and one by the convent.

At the 9 o'clock Mass on Sunday, the Rev. Father O'Doherty announced that during the month of November Mass will be offered up on three mornings in each week for the repose of the souls of deceased relatives of the congregation.

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CHRISTCHURCH



The collection in aid of the Wounded Soldiers Fund, which has been ordered by his Lordship the Bishop to be made in all the churches in the diocese, will be taken up on next Sunday at the 11 o'clock Mass.

Mr. W. J. Ralph, who is a generous benefactor of the church at Huntly, returned last Monday from Australia, where he had been on a short holiday.

## AFFAIRS IN CONSTANTINOPLE

### CLOSING OF CATHOLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Father Bruno, Superior of the Capuchins of St. Louis in Pera, has given in a French periodical an interesting account of the state of affairs in Constantinople during the first months of the war and of the fate which overtook the various colleges and religious houses. The narrative (says the *Catholic Times*) throws a good deal of light on the manœuvres of the Germans, whose principal aim was to eliminate French influence in the Turkish capital, as well as on the general attitude of the native population towards the war.

It was at the end of July, 1914, when Father Bruno was preaching the annual retreat to the Sisters in Bulgaria; the atmosphere seemed sultry and charged with thunder; there was the general instinctive feeling, after the tragical death of the Austrian Archduke, that a storm was coming up from the North, when all at once, like a flash of lightning, came the news of the declaration of war. Hastening back to Constantinople, the author noticed all the way the wonderful enthusiasm of the French residents. From Sofia, from Philippopolis, priests and laymen were starting in obedience to their orders; industrial enterprises were deprived of their staff, colleges lost their professors. The steamers at the quay of Galata were black with crowds, amidst which stood out the white hoods of the Marist Brothers and of the Brothers of the Christian Schools; nor did the enthusiasm of men who were hastening back to their country, which had banished them, fail to make an impression on Orientals, whose main idea of military service is that it is a thing to be avoided.

The events of the war soon made their influence felt in Turkey, and there could be no doubt as to the turn which affairs were taking. The mobilisation of the Turkish army was carried out with feverish activity; everywhere in the streets were German officers clanking their swords on the pavements; in the roadstead the ships were beflagged, and in the German Embassy chapel a *Te Deum* was sung for the capture of Liege. Then began requisitions on behalf of the Government in European shops; the protests of proprietors who claimed the protection of the capitulations were laughed to scorn. A few nights later

#### Tremendous Shouts and Vociferations

in the streets informed Europeans that the capitulations were abrogated without further ceremony, and that their privileges were gone. They were soon to find out what this meant. It was the middle of September, when the schools reopened after the holidays. Suddenly the directors were informed that new regulations were drawn up. There was to be a General Director of Studies, responsible to a Turkish Minister. The professors must be provided with fresh diplomas; the schools must be under the inspection of Turkish officials, half the teaching to be given in Turkish; each school must show its old firman and apply for a new permission, which could be refused without any explanation. In all these measures the German hand made itself felt, wrapped in a Turkish glove. Under these circumstances the English school closed its doors; others, like Saint Louis', although deprived of day pupils, whose parents had left, and of half the pro-

fessors, who had been mobilised, struggled on manfully. Nor were there other signs wanting which showed the drift of events. The building of Cadi-Keui, belonging to St. Louis', which had served as a hospital during the Balkan war, was commandeered for the same purpose. Gradually the foreign post offices were closed, English and French newspapers disappeared from shops and streets, and instead, the reports of German victories were noised abroad; in Pera a hall was opened exhibiting pictures of the war and photographs of 'French atrocities.' It was on the 25th October that the first direct attack was made on one of the Catholic establishments. A detachment of 200 men drew up in front of the College of St. Joseph; their officers gave orders to the Brothers to quit within 24 hours. The latter protested that they could not at a moment's notice dismiss their 500 pupils; strong representations which they made to the Grand Vizier were successful; the over-zealous commandant, who had

Behaved with Truly Prussian Brusqueness, retired with an apology; but the retreat was only temporary. Five days later the Turkish ships, attacking the Russians at Odessa, began the war; the official papers, lying together with perfect harmony, like a well-trained German orchestra, affirmed that the Russians had begun the hostilities. The outbreak of war created little enthusiasm amongst the people of Constantinople; the French Ambassador was assured on all sides that there was no hostility towards France; he was begged to delay his departure. On the 5th November all religious houses and hospitals were placed under the protection of the American Ambassador, Mr. Morgenthau, who, notwithstanding his German name, showed the greatest sympathy and interest, rendering, wherever he could, effective help. Such aid was wanted. On the day following, soldiers invaded the Convent of San Stefano, filling the halls and even the passages, and leaving barely room for the inmates, who were almost suffocated by the stench. At Makri-Keui the house of the Dominicans, notwithstanding the Italian flag, was invaded by the troops, who marched in with a martial air and then pitifully asked for bread. There could be no doubt, as the American Ambassador told the superiors of the different houses, that these things were done at the instigation of the Germans, whose aim was gradually to suppress all French establishments. They had numerous agents in their pay, whose desire to obtain the promised rewards outran their intelligence. One morning the French Embassy was suddenly surrounded by a force of soldiers, and minutely searched for an installation of wireless telegraphy. The Church of St. Louis, in the Embassy grounds, was next visited; mysterious noises had been reported beneath the altar; so police agents lifted the trapdoor and descended into the crypt. With some difficulty they were made to understand that what they found there, after much rummaging, was not an electric wire but a drainpipe. At Bebeck, amongst the Lazarists,

#### Swords and Rifles were Seized;

they turned out to be toys used by the little boys for theatrical representations. The Superior of the Capuchins was locked up in the police court, because the register of the Custom House showed a wireless apparatus to have been imported some months before; a discussion of many hours at length convinced the officials that the apparatus, costing sixteen shillings, was merely a toy. All these annoyances, in which the Turkish police showed themselves adept pupils of their German masters, were the beginning of more serious measures. On the 13th November the Holy War was declared; noisy gangs marched about the streets, bands played before Dolma Baghe, the Sultan's palace, and before the German and Austrian Embassies. The Austrian Ambassador, the Marquis Pallavicini, made a speech in the French language, wishing success to the Holy War—of the Crescent against the Cross! But

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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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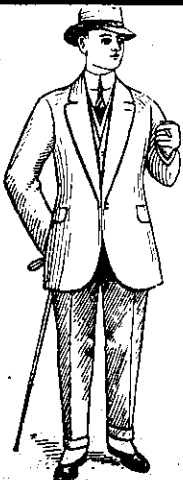
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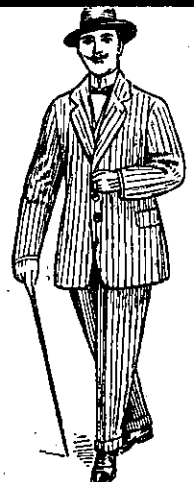
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ton, and it is anticipated that most of the bodies concerned will be represented either personally or by proxy. The question of building a hall at Tauherenikau was considered, and it was decided to approach the hierarchy to ascertain whether assistance could be given this object by a Sunday collection in all parishes. A hall is absolutely necessary, but the Federation has no funds for this purpose. With regard to the remit of the Wellington Diocesan Council in connection with historical readers, most of which presented a distorted view of the Church, it was decided to approach the publishers of the book, known as the *Abbey Reader* (which has been approved by his Eminence Cardinal Gasquet), for specimen copies with the object of bringing it under the notice of the Government.

## BRITISH TRANSPORT TORPEDOED

### NEW ZEALAND NURSES MISSING.

Information which has reached the Government shows that the staff of the No. 1 New Zealand Stationary Hospital, under Surgeon-Colonel McGavin, was on board the British transport *Marquette*, which was torpedoed and sunk in the Aegean Sea on October 23.

As we go to press details are not to hand, but it is known that ten New Zealand nurses and a certain number of the male members of the hospital staff are among the missing.

The following is a list of nurses drowned or missing:—Drowned, Nurse M. Rodgers. Missing (believed to be drowned)—Nurses M. S. Brown, I. Clark, C. A. Fox, M. Gorman, M. M. Hildyard, H. K. Isbell, M. E. Jameson, M. H. Rae, L. A. Rattray.

### Napier

(By telegraph, from our own correspondent.)

November 2.

The mission by the Maerist Missioners, Rev. Fathers Herring and McCarthy, was continued last week. There were large congregations at all the Masses, and at the devotions every evening the seating accommodation was taxed to its utmost capacity. On Sunday, at the 7 o'clock Mass, there was a general Communion, when over 800 approached the Holy Table. After Mass there was a Communion breakfast for the men. It was arranged to be held in the Foresters' Hall, but the building was not large enough, and the Gaiety Skating Rink was engaged. Close on 300 sat down to breakfast, Rev. Father O'Sullivan presiding. The devotion of the Forty Hours' Adoration, which was commenced on Friday morning and continued without a break until Sunday morning, was brought to a close with Solemn High Mass on Sunday. Rev. C. Geaney was celebrant, Rev. Dr. Casey deacon, and Rev. Father O'Sullivan subdeacon. The choir, under the conductorship of Mr. F. O'Shannessy, rendered Wiegand's Mass with orchestral accompaniment. In the evening the church was crowded long before devotions commenced. Rev. Father Herring preached on 'Final perseverance,' and the mission, which was an unprecedented success, was brought to a close by the imparting of the Papal blessing, followed by Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, and the renewal of Baptismal vows. During the devotions the Maori girls from the convent sang several hymns in the Maori language. During the course of the mission the Missioners spoke daily of the benefits of frequent Communion, with the result that hundreds received each morning. The various Catholic societies were highly commended, and the sodality of the Children of Mary was reorganised, and a boys' sodality was formed.

## Interprovincial

The Legion of Honor has been conferred on Lieut. Lloyd Findlay, aged 20, a son of Sir John Findlay, for great gallantry at the battle of Hulluch on September 13. Another of Sir John's sons, Lieut. Wilfred Findlay, has been promoted to the rank of captain.

The Customs returns for the month of October show that the net Customs have been £24,380 6s 10d, primage duty (a new tax introduced in consequence of the war) £1038 14s 7d, and beer duty £1544 12s 11d. The gold exported was 15,804oz, valued at £64,733. For October, 1914, the net Customs were £27,214, and the beer duty £3387 7s 5d. No gold was exported during this month.

The monthly meeting of the Ashburton branch of the Farmers' Union was held on Saturday afternoon, Mr. J. R. Simpson presiding. On the motion of Mr. W. T. Lill, it was decided—'That, in view of the approaching harvest, this meeting is strongly of opinion that the Government should at once remove the embargo on wheat exports, as it is now clear that there is a large supply of milling wheat in the Dominion, and should the surplus be carried over into the next year it will act as a great incubus on the marketing of the forthcoming crop.'

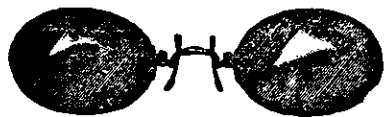
The revenue of the Postal Department for the September quarter shows a net increase of £18,000. A Wellington Association telegram states that, although the new rates came into force only last week, the quarter's postage showed an increase of over £14,000, and telegrams of £3000. There was a decrease in the number of press telegrams, but an increase in revenue. There was a marked increase in money order commission and in the number of postal notes issued.

The shearing season, which has just commenced in Auckland province, has shown that the number of men called away to the war is causing a shortage of labor (says the *Herald*). There are not only insufficient shearers available to meet all demands, but sheep farmers are experiencing difficulty in obtaining men to do the less skilled work required in and about the shearing sheds. The manager of a large firm of stock and station agents stated that the new season's wool was already coming in, but that many farmers were complaining that they were being handicapped by their inability to obtain sufficient shearers and shed hands.

The report of the General Committee of the Dunedin City Council contains the following recommendation for the consideration of the council at the next meeting:—That, with respect to the letter from the New Zealand Catholic Federation regarding censorship of picture films, in view of the fact that so many of the patrons of picture entertainments are female and young children, steps be taken to advise the Government that the council is of opinion the Government should take action to ensure that the strictest possible censorship be exercised to prevent the screening of any pictures of an undesirable or immoral nature.

The farmers of the Ashburton district do not see eye to eye with Mr. Ashmead Bartlett in his view of the Gallipoli campaign. Indeed, they feel so strongly in the matter that they do not wish to hear Mr. Bartlett's lectures on the subject until after the war is over. At a meeting of the Ashburton branch of the Farmers' Union on Saturday last Mr. W. T. Lill mentioned the famous correspondent's recent criticisms of the Dardanelles operations, and said that they did not want anyone coming to New Zealand pouring cold water on what was being done. Eventually it was resolved unanimously that the branch inform the Prime Minister that it was of opinion that the farmers would not welcome Mr. Bartlett's proposed lecturing tour until after the war.

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### RECOMMENDED FOR GALLANTRY.

Mr. T. W. Lynch, Timaru, has received a communication from the front at the Dardanelles of which he is proud. It is a short note from Colonel Hughes, giving details as to how Private J. Lynch was wounded. The note was as follows:—'Your son was hit on August 6, when conveying dispatches. I regret I can give you no particulars as to his whereabouts. All we know is that he was hit in the arm and got away to the hospital ship. Since I have taken the command of the brigade (June 1) he has been constantly near me, and I have got very fond of him. Although wounded severely, he delivered his message and returned with the answer under extremely heavy fire. I have sent his name to headquarters for gallantry. I trust you will soon hear that he is mending.' Mr. Lynch received a letter from his son, St. George's Hospital, Malta, in which he gives the following modest account of the deed for which he has been recommended to headquarters:—'I got "cracked" about midday when coming back from General Johnstone (in command of the N.Z. Brigade) with a message to Colonel Hughes. To tell you the truth I didn't think I could get there, let alone back. It was coming back I got a bullet through the wrist from behind. It started from the middle of the wrist, but the bone evidently turned it off. It went clean through, except for splintering the bone a bit. Altogether, I was very lucky.'

### CHAPLAIN-CAPTAIN McMENAMIN.

Troopship No. 27, the Union Co.'s steamer Willochra, arrived in Dunedin on Saturday morning with 500 invalided and wounded men from Gallipoli. Among those on board was Chaplain-Captain McMenamin, of Petone, who was with the troops from the first landing at Gallipoli until the middle of September, when he became run down in health and had to return to Egypt. On recovering he was detailed to act as Catholic chaplain on the Willochra. During the voyage he became seriously ill again, and when he arrived on Saturday he was confined to his bunk. Whilst here he was visited by Very Rev. Father Coffey (Adm. St. Joseph's Cathedral), Rev. Father Liston (Rector of Holy Cross College), and others of the local clergy. He is still very weak, but it is expected that a spell in New Zealand will soon set him up again. Father McMenamin spoke very highly of the kindness of the doctors and nurses on board the troopship, from whom he received the greatest possible care and attention. He left for Wellington by the Monowai on Sunday afternoon.

Father McMenamin informed an *Otago Daily Times* reporter that Chaplain-Captain Dore, the other Catholic chaplain with the New Zealanders, was wounded in the small of the back, and sent to England, but is not permanently injured in any way, and will soon be completely recovered. On the Peninsula Chaplain-Captain McMenamin celebrated Mass at least once a week, and frequently during the week, and he says that the men were very eager to attend and never missed an opportunity of doing so. His experience, like that of other chaplains, was that there was a decided quickening of the religious sensibilities of the men when under fire, and that they showed an eagerness for spiritual consolation rare in their own countries. 'They are wonderful fighters—the New Zealanders and Australians—none better in the world,' was the testimony of the 'padre,' as he is known to the men.

### HASTINGS BOYS AT THE FRONT.

An esteemed correspondent writes:—

Among the Hastings boys who have borne their share of the fighting at the Dardanelles, William Mulholland was killed a day or two after the landing at Gaba Tepe. He was born at Ballaghty, Co. Derry, Ireland, and joined the main Expeditionary Force from Hastings. He was a nephew of Mr. D. Walsh, of Te Mahanga, Hawke's Bay.

Phil Blake and Frank Vickers were reported miss-

ing from August 8. Since then Private H. Seed, writing from —, says that Frank Vickers was with him in hospital.

Lance-Corporal H. H. Mackrell, who was wounded at the first landing, and invalided home, has returned to the front as color-sergeant with the Fifth Reinforcements.

### WOUNDED AND INVALIDED SOLDIERS.

The following members of our congregation (writes our Temuka correspondent) have returned wounded or invalided from the front:—Privates G. Wareing, J. Horgan, Gason, McGillum, and Trooper P. Cranitch, the two last-named having to receive treatment at the Timaru Hospital.

### PRIVATE A. W. MATHER, CHRISTCHURCH.

Private Atholbert Wilfred Mather, who died of wounds at Cairo on September 27, was the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Mather, Lancaster street, Christchurch. Private Mather (writes our Christchurch correspondent) left New Zealand with the Main Body, and was up to that time employed on the New Zealand Railways, Wellington. Deceased was born at Westport, and was educated at the Marist Brothers' Schools at Greymouth and Wellington. He was twenty-one years of age.

### PRIVATE MARTIN KEARNEY, LAWRENCE.

Miss Kearney, Lawrence, has received the following letter, concerning her brother's death, from the Rev. Father McMenamin, who wrote from Gaba Tepe under date August 30:—'By the last New Zealand paper that I received I saw that the news of your brother's death had been officially sent to you. I am now free to write you a word of sympathy in your great loss. I, too, felt Martin's death very much, as he was one of the pick of my flock. He used to serve my Mass, and was in many ways most helpful to me. God has shown His great mercy in taking the best of my boys—the ones He loved best. Martin was always a shining example to his companions. May God grant rest to his pure soul. And I pray that God will comfort you in the loss of your brave brother. He was killed whilst sitting in a trench about one week after we came to this awful spot, and he is buried on a slope overlooking the sea, not far from the spot where he fell. He died nobly in a just cause, and God will reward the sacrifice he made.'

G.  R.

## DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND

### WAR CENSUS.

By proclamation issued under the National Registration Act, 1915, *Every Male* resident of New Zealand between the ages of 17 and 60, is required to register *not later than Tuesday, 9th November, 1915*. Schedules for registration are obtainable at all Post Offices throughout the Dominion. For the convenience of the public the Offices of Registrars of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in the four Chief Centres will be open continuously (Sundays excepted) from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. during the registration period (26th October to 9th November, 1915) for the purpose of affording assistance in the filling up of the schedules to any person desiring it. It has also been arranged that Postal Officers at Post Offices throughout the Dominion, during ordinary office hours, will also, on application, help any persons desirous of assisting in filling up the schedules. The obligation to register is a personal one. The fact that a form has not been addressed to or received by any person does not absolve him from responsibility to register. Any person liable to register who refuses, fails, or neglects to do so will be prosecuted.

(BY ORDER)

MALCOLM FRASER,

Government Statistician.

Wellington, October 21, 1915.

J. M. J.

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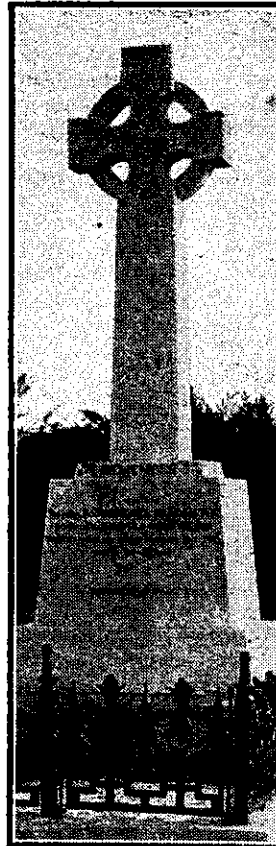
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Students twelve years of age and upwards will be admitted. Candidates for admission are required to present satisfactory testimonials from the parochial clergy, and from the Superiors of Schools and Colleges where they may have studied.

The Pension is £35 a year, payable half-yearly in advance. It provides for Board and Lodging, Tuition, School Books, Furniture, Bedding, and House Linen.

The Extra Charges are: Washing, £1/10/- a year, and Medicine and Medical Attendance if required.

Students will provide their own wearing apparel, including the Soutane, as well as Surplice for assistance in Choir.

The Seminary is under the patronage and direction of the Archbishops and Bishops of New Zealand, and under the immediate personal supervision of the Right Rev. Bishop of Dunedin.

Donations towards the establishment of Bursaries for the Free Education of Ecclesiastical Students will be thankfully received.

The course of studies is arranged to enable students who enter the College to prepare for Matriculation and the various Examinations for Degrees at the University.

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## MARRIAGE

**FITZGERALD—LEIGH.**—On September 29, 1915, at the Sacred Heart Church, Timaru, by Rev. Father Murphy, S.M., Garrett, eldest son of Mary and the late William Fitzgerald, Wellington street, Timaru, to Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Ellen and the late James Thomas Leigh, Craigie avenue, Timaru.

## DEATHS

**EVANS.**—On October 22, 1915, at the residence of her parents, 10 Maarama crescent, Wellington, Emma Magdalen, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Evans.—R.I.P.

**GORMLEY.**—Of your charity pray for the repose of the soul of Mary Gormley, beloved wife of Patrick Gormley, who died at Pleasant Point, Timaru, on October 10, 1915.—R.I.P.

**McLEAN.**—On October 23, 1915, at her residence, Pokapu, near Kawa Kawa, Bay of Islands, Helen, relict of Donald McLean, late Foreman of Works, Railway Department, Auckland; aged 69 years.—R.I.P.

## FOR THE EMPIRE'S CAUSE

**HUGHES.**—On October 17, 1915, at the American Women's War Hospital, Paignton, England (of wounds received in action at the Dardanelles), James, beloved son of Daniel and Margaret Hughes, of Kapuni, Taranaki.—R.I.P.

O, Lord! Thou gavest him to us to be our joy, and Thou hast taken him away from us. We give him back to Thee without a murmur, but our hearts are wrung with sorrow.

Jesus, Mary, and Joseph, may he breathe forth his soul in peace with you.

**MATHER.**—On September 27, 1915, at Cairo (of wounds received in action on April 27), Atholbert Wilfred, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Mather, Christchurch; aged 21 years.—R.I.P.

## IN MEMORIAM

**DENNEHY.**—Of your charity pray for the repose of the souls of Ellen, Michael, and Edmond Dennehy, whose anniversaries occur respectively—May, September, and October; also Edmond James Dennehy, killed in action at the Dardanelles.

**SEXTON.**—In loving memory of our dear brother, Patrick Sexton, who died November 4, 1912.—R.I.P.—Inserted by his loving sisters.

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## ST. PATRICK'S COLLEGE SCHOLARSHIPS, WELLINGTON.

Two Kennedy Scholarships of the annual value of £20 each, tenable for four years, are offered for competition in the first week of December, 1915, to Catholic boys under the age of 14 years.

Intending Competitors are reminded that applications must reach the College on or before November 20.

For further particulars apply to the Rector.

## MESSAGE OF POPE LEO XIII. TO THE N.Z. TABLET.

*Pergant Directores et Scriptores New Zealand Tablet, Apostolica Benedictione confortati, Religionis et Justitiae causam promovere per vias Veritatis et Pacis.*

Die 4 Aprilis, 1900.

LEO XIII., P.M.

TRANSLATION.—Fortified by the Apostolic Blessing let the Directors and Writers of the New Zealand Tablet continue to promote the cause of Religion and Justice by the ways of Truth and Peace.

April 4, 1900.

LEO XIII., Pope.



THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1915.

## THE WEEK AND THE WAR



THE most noteworthy, or rather, to be correct, the most talked-of incident of the week has been the publication of some columns of condemnation of the Dardanelles undertaking, from its inception right up to the present time, emanating from Mr. Ashmead Bartlett, Mr. Granville Roland Fortescue, and the octogenarian Lord Brassey. Mr. Ashmead Bartlett is an English war correspondent, and Mr. Granville Roland Fortescue fills a similar role on the American side. Lord Brassey has a modest knowledge of naval matters, but not one of the three self-constituted authorities has the slightest claim to speak as a real expert or with any real weight in regard to military operations. We cannot undertake, of course, to speak for other portions of the Empire, but we believe we can safely say that the people of New Zealand have not the slightest desire to shut their eyes to the truth in regard to the progress of the war, either at the Dardanelles or elsewhere. They are not only willing but anxious to know the facts; and if these should prove to be unpleasant, we are ready to face them quietly, calmly, and courageously, as our men have faced the overwhelming odds against which they have been pitted at Gallipoli. But when we are told that Mr. Ashmead Bartlett thinks that the landing should have been made only at Cape Helles, or at Bulair, and not at Anzac, that the whole Dardanelles

undertaking was 'silly,' that the Salonika landing is 'futile,' that we should have gone long ago to Macedonia, that we are going to win the war but 'we are going the wrong way,' etc., we are getting not facts but merely the personal opinions of Mr. Ashmead Bartlett, of no more military importance, and possibly even of less, than the views of the careful and thoughtful contributors who furnish the war notes to our own daily press. To tell us, simply and quietly, in half a dozen lines, that owing to the strength of the Turkish defences and to the fact that the enemy had had ample warning of our land attacks, the operations at the Dardanelles have reached a critical stage, necessitating a reconsideration of the whole position, is one thing; to deluge us with denunciations of the enterprise, informing us at portentous length that even if we capture Achi Baba we can never get to Constantinople, that even if we get to Constantinople we are no nearer to final success, and that the whole adventure is an appalling blunder and a useless slaughter of our men, is altogether overdoing the thing, and calls for strenuous and vigorous protest. In view of the sacrifices which have been made, such talk is cruelly and needlessly harrowing to our people; and in view of the fact that appeals are still being made for further recruits for Gallipoli, the publication of such stuff is a piece of supreme and almost inconceivable folly. If some humble newspaper in Ireland gave utterance to such sentiments, it would be promptly suppressed, as being guilty of conduct calculated to injure recruiting. The offence is none the less merely because it has the well-known name of Mr. Ashmead Bartlett to counter-sign it. As illustrating the extent to which the public are at the mercy of the cable editors and sub-editors in respect to the complexion given to the war items sent out to this country, we may direct attention to the varying form in which one of these croaking cables was served up to us in our dailies. We refer to the message from Mr. G. R. Fortescue, an American correspondent who had evidently been allowed to see things from the Turkish and German viewpoint. Precisely the same message was, of course, received in Christchurch and in Dunedin. In the Christchurch *Press*, the opening paragraph was given thus: 'Mr. Granville Fortescue, an American correspondent, who saw the fighting at the Dardanelles from the Turkish side, has published a book upon the Dardanelles campaign.' In the Christchurch *Sun* it appeared in this form: 'Mr. Granville Roland Fortescue, ex-aide de camp to Mr. Roosevelt, who saw the Turkish side, has published a book on the Dardanelles.' While the Dunedin dailies gave it to us thus: 'Colonel Charles Granville Fortescue, D.S.O., who saw the Dardanelles defences from the Turkish side, has published a book on the Dardanelles.' On the strength of this version, we were asked to receive the message with respect, as being the expert utterance of a highly-placed British officer, when in reality it was nothing better than the glib and confident *ipse dixit* of an American correspondent.

\*

That there have been serious blunders in the execution of the Dardanelles enterprise—just as there have been admitted blunders on the British and French and German side in France and elsewhere—may be readily acknowledged; but even Mr. Ashmead Bartlett admits that in its original design 'the scheme was a great conception.' And it is pertinent to point out that the criticism which is now being ladled out so lavishly is of the cheap and easy kind which comes after the event. In the early stages of the undertaking, not a voice was raised in protest. No one has written in more glowing and grandiloquent terms of the landing at Gabatepe and of the early land and sea operations than Mr. Ashmead Bartlett himself. The launching of the attack on the Dardanelles was received with approval and even with enthusiasm by the English press. 'The bombardment of the forts at the entrance of the Dardanelles by a powerful British and French squadron is evidently no more than the opening of a continued and determined operation,' said the London

*Observer*. 'Upon all the Balkan nations it will make an impression more profound than can easily be understood by most people on this side of Europe. It will be hailed, we think, both in the East and West as the brilliant beginning of events which, through both their direct and indirect effects, must go far indeed to decide in favor of the Allies the struggle in the East.' 'To force open the gate of the Dardanelles is an object of primary importance to the Allies,' said the *Pall Mall*. 'Through that gate will pass the corn and oil which Western Europe needs, and the supplies and munitions of war required by the Russians. Moreover, in the event of complete success, Constantinople itself will lie under the guns of the Allied Fleet. The consequences of such an event on the Turkish mind are incalculable. The Admiralties of the Allies have conceived a daring and original offensive. If it succeeds, we shall look to see developments in other quarters which are at present unexpected. The war has proved more than once that sea power is an element incalculable to the Germanic mind. We have good hope that it is going to prove itself capable of upsetting the calculations of our enemies in a very vital manner.' Even the careful and sober *Times* approved and blessed the undertaking. 'Consider for a moment,' it said, 'the present position of Russia. She is a vast Empire, with millions of men mobilised, and is crammed with surplus stores of wheat, yet for all practical purposes she is more cut off from the rest of the world than is Germany. The White Sea is ice-bound, and Archangel, which is indifferently served by its railway, will not be open until some time in May. The Baltic is hermetically sealed. The way to the Black Sea is closed by the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus. Vladivostock is too far away to be of much use. *Russia is in bonds, and it is the duty of her Allies to burst them if they can.* Immeasurable advantages would flow from the opening of a clear way to Odessa. Ships laden with wheat would stream outwards, and ships laden with the equipment and stores which Russia so greatly needs would stream inwards. A wedge would be driven into the enemy's fighting line, which still stretches, though not uninterruptedly, from the North Sea to the heart of Mesopotamia. The fall of Constantinople, should it be brought about, would probably further mean the collapse of the Turkish offensive. The Turks would never survive a blow at their heart. The bombardment of the Dardanelles, therefore, if the Allies are able to carry it to its logical conclusion, contains that touch of imagination which has of late been conspicuously lacking in the war.' The enterprise has not as yet succeeded—owing to causes that are now tolerably well known, and some of which, at least, could hardly have been foreseen—but that is a poor reason for turning and rending alike the men who conceived it and the men who have attempted to carry it through. Still less does it justify the suggestion that those who claim to represent the 'boys of the bull-dog breed' should sit down and wring their hands about it.

\*

The other feature of the week's events which especially concerns New Zealand is the compilation of a national war register, which is now well under way. The schedule to be filled in by all men between the ages of 17 and 60 years is commendably clear and simple, and in this respect is in marked contrast to the cumbrous and confusing forms adopted in Britain and in the Commonwealth. The census, when completed, should greatly simplify the work of the authorities in raising the further bodies of reinforcements required, but its practical value will, of course, depend upon the use which is made of it. In this connection the outstanding feature of the past few weeks has been the remarkable development—especially amongst the working classes—of the movement for compulsory service. The movement is quite unmistakable, and is daily and hourly gathering strength. It is not based on any fine-spun theoretic principles, but on considerations of common fairness and justice. 'We are quite willing,' said the Hillside workers, to the Minister of Defence the other day, 'to do our share in the war, provided every-

body else is made to do his'—and that seems to represent a very general and ever-increasing feeling. There would seem to be two courses open to the Government in the matter. (1) They might take a referendum on the subject, and so ascertain the mind of the country on the question; or (2) without any referendum, they might adopt the quota and ballot principle. Under this arrangement a quota is fixed for every county, or other self-governing area. If all the counties provide the quota voluntarily, well and good; if any county fails to do so, recourse is had to the ballot, and men are compelled to come forward to make up the quota. If either course were adopted, special legislation and a special session of Parliament would be necessary. The Government at present appear to be indisposed to tackle the question; but if the movement is as strong in the rest of New Zealand as it is in Otago, the indications are that sooner or later the hands of the Government will be forced. Rightly or wrongly, the workers appear to have made up their minds very strongly on the question.

## Notes

### Politics and Perspective

The power which the revelations of science are calculated to exert over an individual or a community steeped in the petty conflicts of ordinary life is admirably illustrated in the following incident, narrated by Professor Schuster, president of the British Association, in his presidential address at the Association's meeting at Manchester the other day:—An American friend who possessed a powerful telescope one night received the visit of an ardent politician. It was the time of a Presidential election. Bryan and Taft being the opposing candidates, and feeling ran high. After looking at clusters of stars and other celestial objects, and having received answers to his various questions, the visitor turned to my friend: "And all these stars I see," he asked, "what space in the heavens do they occupy?" "About the area of the moon." "And you tell me that every one of them is a sun like our own?" "Yes." "And that each of them may have a number of planets circulating round it like our sun?" "Yes." "And that there may be life on each of these planets?" "We cannot tell that, but it is quite possible that there may be life on many of them." And after pondering for some time the politician rose and said: "It does not matter, after all, whether Taft or Bryan gets in."

### An Anchored Car

No one has ever heard of an editor—least of all, of a Catholic editor—owning a motor car, so that our interest in the invention of an anchored car is of a purely academic and impersonal kind. Many of our readers, however, are more fortunately circumstanced, and they may be glad to learn that they need not hesitate to invest in a car from a fear that they could not master the art of driving. 'You can learn to drive without trouble or danger by use of the anchored car,' says *Scottish Country Life*. 'It is like learning the art of swimming without going near the water. Only it is better. As a rule, the people who learn swimming on shore forget what they have learned the moment they enter the water. Not so an automobilist who learns the gentle art of driving in an anchored car.'

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'Like other great inventions, the anchored car was the result of necessity. Its inventor realised that the giving of road lessons to beginners was both a poor and a dangerous method of teaching the driving of a motor. Not only was the old method inadequate, but there were many people entirely too timid to take their first lesson on the road. The anchored car is an American invention. Recently, the 'president' of a well-known corporation told an automobile agent that his wife wanted a car, but he felt that she could never

learn to drive. That set the automobile agent thinking. He knew that the majority of accidents were the result of inexperience on the part of drivers. After mature consideration he hit upon the idea of teaching automobile driving in an anchored car. Once the idea was formed it was not difficult to carry out. A suitable car was jacked on small wooden horses. Only the rear wheels were taken off the ground, being raised just enough to prevent the car from moving. Sitting in the machine, it was impossible to tell that the automobile was anchored. To make matters simpler for the novice, the car was mounted in the plate-glass windows of the showroom. Sitting in the driver's seat, the novice could watch the wheels go round, and see just what happened whenever the various levers and pedals and buttons were touched. It was all so simple and interesting that it was astonishing no one had ever before thought of the idea. She saw just what happened to the wheels as she watched their reflection in the plate-glass windows. Her ability was so astonishing that the expert realised that his anchored car was a huge success. More is likely to be heard of it before long in this country.'

## DIOCESE OF DUNEDIN

The Very Rev. Dean Van Dyk, Superior of St. Joseph's Foreign Missionary Society in New Zealand, is engaged this week in visiting the Maori settlements in Southland.

On Monday, the Feast of All Saints, Masses were celebrated at St. Joseph's Cathedral at 6.30, 7, 8, and 11 o'clock. There was Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament in the evening.

His Lordship Bishop Verdon administered the Sacrament of Confirmation at Mosgiel and Allanton on Sunday. Thirty-four candidates were confirmed at Mosgiel and seventeen at Allanton.

A mission by the Redemptorist Fathers will be opened at the 11 o'clock Mass at St. Joseph's Cathedral on Sunday. It will be conducted by the Rev. Fathers Mangan, C.S.S.R., Barry, C.S.S.R., and Kelly, C.S.S.R.

Owing to an error in the list supplied to us, the name of Miss Una McKendry was omitted from the list of successful candidates from St. Dominic's Convent in the Trinity College musical examinations. Miss McKendry passed in the harmony examination, preparatory grade, securing 74 marks.

The president of the A.M.D.G. Guild desires to remind members that the last sewing meeting of this year will be held on Thursday, November 18. Members are requested to return all materials, patterns, etc., by that date. The annual meeting will be held on Thursday, February 17, and the exhibition of church goods will take place at Holy Cross College, Mosgiel, during the retreat of the diocesan clergy.

The usual monthly meeting of the Cathedral parish committee of the Catholic Federation was held in St. Joseph's Hall on Sunday evening after Vespers. Very Rev. Father Coffey, Adm., presided, and there was a fair attendance. The business transacted was of a routine character. The secretary (Mr. J. Airey) reported on the result of the canvass for members, and it was decided to continue the work.

The King's Theatre was crowded on Saturday night, when the employees of the New Zealand Clothing Factory, in conjunction with the Hibernian Society and the Kaikorai Band, held a concert in aid of Mr. Louis McConnell, who has been an invalid for nine months. It is expected that over £100 will be raised as the result of the concert.

On Tuesday, All Souls' Day, in addition to the Masses at 6 and 8 o'clock, at St. Joseph's Cathedral, a Pontifical Requiem Mass was celebrated at 7 o'clock by his Lordship the Bishop, Very Rev. Father Coffey, Adm., being assistant priest, Rev. Father Kavanagh deacon, and Rev. Father Falconer subdeacon.

A few evenings ago, Mr. J. Brady, who was about to proceed to Trentham, was entertained by the Ladies' Club in St. Joseph's Hall, and presented, on behalf of the members of the club, with a pocket writing tablet. The presentation was made by the Rev. Father Corcoran, who wished the recipient good luck and a safe return to New Zealand.

Superintendent O'Donovan, the popular police officer, who had been stationed in Dunedin for some months, left on Monday on transfer to Wellington. Before leaving he was met by the local officers and members of the force, and presented with two legal volumes. Sub-inspector Broberg made the presentation, and referred to the excellent terms on which the officers had been with the superintendent, and expressed regret at his departure. Senior-sergeant Dart, on behalf of the non-commissioned officers, and Chief-detective Bishop, on behalf of the detective branch, also testified to the esteem in which the superintendent was held, and wished him all future happiness and prosperity. The recipient suitably acknowledged the gifts and the sentiment accompanying them.

#### HOLY CROSS COLLEGE, MOSGIEL. UNIVERSITY SUCCESSES.

Thirteen students of the college, sitting as exempted students, have passed their Term examination this year at the Otago University. The following are the results:—

Third Year's Terms.—Edwin Andersen, of Christchurch, passed in Advanced French (2nd class) and Senior Mental Science (2nd class passes in Psychology and Ethics). Francis Marlow, of Dunedin, passed in Senior French, Senior Mathematics, and Senior Mental Science (2nd class in Ethics). Leonard Buxton, of Auckland, passed in Senior French and Senior Mental Science (2nd class in Ethics). Eugene Carmine, of Westport, passed in Senior Latin, Junior Mental Science, and Senior Mathematics.

Second Year's Terms.—Martin Klimeck, of Dunedin, passed in Senior English, Senior French, and Junior Mental Science (2nd class in Psychology). Michael O'Meeghan, of Timaru, passed in Senior English, Senior French, and Junior Mental Science. Leo O'Sullivan, of Dunedin, passed in Senior English (2nd class), Senior Latin, Junior Mathematics (2nd class), and Junior Mental Science (1914). Antony Breen of Stratford, passed in Senior English, Senior French, Senior Latin, and Junior Mental Science.

First Year's Terms.—Stanislaus Marlow, of Dunedin, passed in Junior Latin (1st class), Junior English (2nd class), and Junior Mathematics (2nd class). Michael Daly, of Dannevirke, passed in Junior Latin (2nd class), Junior English, and Junior French (2nd class). Joseph Martin, of Oamaru, passed in Junior Latin, Junior English (2nd class), and Junior Mathematics (2nd class). Edward Lyons, of Rewiti, Auckland, passed in Junior Latin (2nd class), Junior English (2nd class), and Junior Mathematics (2nd class). Barry Farley, of Auckland, passed in Junior English (2nd class), Junior Latin, and Junior Mathematics (2nd class).

Rev. Father Collins kept Third Year's Terms, passing in Senior Latin and Senior Mental Science (2nd class passes in Psychology, Logic, and Ethics).

Mr. F. Rowe, well known in Catholic circles in Christchurch, and who recently returned from a trip to the Old Country, has started business on his own account in Christchurch. Mr. Rowe was formerly with Messrs. Cramer and Co., London, pianoforte manufacturers, and has lately spent five years in the employ of Messrs. Webley, Sons, and Gofton....

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## COMMERCIAL

Messrs. Stronach, Morris, and Co., Ltd., report for week ended Tuesday, November 2, 1915, as follows: Rabbitskins.—Our next sale will be held on Monday, 8th inst. Sheepskins.—We held our fortnightly sale to-day, when we offered a full catalogue to the usual attendance of buyers. There was keen competition and prices were slightly firmer than those of last week. Quotations: Best halfbred, to 11<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d; medium to good, 11d; best fine crossbred, to 11<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d; medium, to 11d; best merino, to 9d; medium, to 8<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d; best hoggets, to 11d; medium, to 10d per lb. Hides.—Our next hide sale will be held on Thursday, 4th inst. Oats.—There is no change to report. Shippers are not buying and the result is that sales are confined to local requirements, which are not large. Quotations: Prime milling, 3s 1d to 3s 2d; good to best feed, 3s to 3s 1d; medium, 2s 9d to 2s 11d per bushel (sacks extra). Chaff.—Large consignments have come to hand lately with the result that sales can only be effected at a reduction on late values. Quotations: Best oaten sheaf, £5 10s to £6; medium to good, £5 to £5 5s; light and discolored, to £4; straw chaff, £2 to £2 10s per ton (sacks extra). Potatoes.—Very few consignments are coming to hand, and as the season is now getting late there is keen demand for good quality. Extra choice lots, to £9; choice, £8 to £8 10s; others, £5 to £7 per ton (sacks in).

### Christchurch North

November 1.

During the month of October the devotions in honor of Our Lady were attended by large numbers of the congregation.

St. Mary's Tennis Club opened its season on Sunday afternoon under favorable auspices. The Rev. Father Hickson, S.M., in the absence, owing to indisposition, of the Rev. Father Hoare, S.M., in a happy speech declared the court open. The Very Rev. Dean Hills, S.M., Adm., was also present. Mr. G. C. Hayward (vice-president) also addressed the assemblage. After a few friendly games were indulged in, afternoon tea was served, and a pleasant afternoon was brought to a close by a vote of thanks to the officials who were responsible for the afternoon's entertainment.

Private William E. Cronin, eldest son of Mrs. Cronin (organist at St. Mary's), who was wounded at the front and came home by the Willochra, arrived in Christchurch on Sunday evening by the special train from Dunedin. Private Cronin is looking remarkably well, considering what he has come through. After being discharged from the hospital at Malta and having returned to the front, he suffered from severe pains in the head, and it was discovered that the bullet which had caused his wounds three months previously had not been extracted. The operation of extracting the bullet had, under the circumstances, to be performed without an anæsthetic, and Private Cronin now has in his possession a rather forcible memento of his experience in the Dardanelles—a Turkish bullet.

Not without a certain amount of anxiety (writes a Rome correspondent) do many Catholics consider the possible consequences to Catholics and Catholic institutions in the Turkish Empire of the outbreak of war between Italy and Turkey. A large number of Italian religious are still in the Ottoman Empire, especially in the Holy Land, where they have for centuries clung to shrines connected with the life of our Lord. But the presence of the Apostolic Delegate at Constantinople will, we may well believe, go far to protect both edifices and religious; and it is not too much to expect that the Ambassador of the United States, who has undertaken the protection of the Italians in Turkey, will co-operate with the representative of the Holy See for the preservation of churches, schools, convents, and monasteries which have been under the care of Italian and French priests and Sisters.

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## THE QUEEN OF THE ADRIATIC

### SOME NOTES ON VENICE.

It has been stated in the press that the Pope has made representations to the Emperor Francis Joseph that Venice might be spared. Aircraft, nevertheless, have launched their bombs upon the city, and the Queen of the Adriatic is thus shown to be exposed to the danger of destruction. Destruction of any of the historic piles of this wonderful city would be a disaster sufficient to make the world weep (says a writer in the *Universe*).

Venice is more than a city as a vision may be said to be more than substance. Conjure back childhood's vision of one of those wonderful capitals of romance to which some fairy queen led some gallant prince as a reward for his deeds of chivalry. Picture such a dazzling city set in the heart of the ocean. Such is Venice. I left the world we know and entered that fairyland—that fairyland which in early years seemed to exist somewhere, in later years was ignored as fable, and now seemed, indeed, an actuality. The means of transport was a railway train; but a train which sped along a vine-bordered track, now flanking a smiling lake, now skirting the feet of an Alpine range, until it plunged off Europe and the world, on to a blue lagoon, and reached an enchanted island after daylight had passed and the stars had begun to sparkle like gems on a canopy of velvet. Arrive in Venice at such a time, watch black, swan-like gondolas with their colored lanterns gliding majestically along the still waterways of the canals; view the stately buildings with magic shapes, that appear on either side, outlined in the moonlight; let that be the first impression of Venice, and to deny the reality of fairyland will be impossible. Wonderment, however, is not only for those who enter Venice by night. It fills those who enter by day, when the sun, its glory doubled by the lagoon, flashes up the Adriatic and dances on the domes and cupolas and noble palaces and multi-formed and multi-colored buildings that make Venice—Venice, 'throned on her hundred isles.'

#### San Marco,

as the Venetians call the wonderful Basilica in which the Patriarch sits enthroned, is the heart of Venice. But religion—like its offspring, art—is international, and San Marco, whether viewed as a monument of ecclesiastical continuity or as an art treasure-house, is a coruscant gem that belongs not to Venice alone but to heaven and earth. Think what Christendom would lose if, through any misfortune of war, destruction should fall upon San Marco. For nearly eleven centuries Mass has been said daily under the roof of this venerable church. For nearly a thousand years the church has had its present form—a magnificent Greek cross crowned with five Byzantine domes, and adorned with many other domes of lesser size and beauty. Five hundred pillars of the richest alabaster and marble adorn the sacred edifice, and events of sacred history are depicted in mosaics, covering an area of over five thousand square yards, in which the richest marbles and the quaintest and loveliest glass shed colors that have defied the sun from the tenth century till now. The glory of the State of Venice is told by the four brazen horses above the chief portal. These choice ornaments are not the gifts of wealthy Venetians. They adorned the triumphal arch of Nero; they decked the arch of Trajan; Constantine used them at Constantinople, and one of the Dukes of Venice brought them back to this sea-boru city, only to have them stolen five centuries later by Napoleon. On the great restoration after the Treaty of Vienna they were returned to Venice in 1815. Now, in 1915, when metals are sought for the manufacture of shells and projectiles, one must tremble to think whether the horses of St. Mark's will eventually share the fate said to have been already suffered by some of the famous bells of Flanders. St. Mark's teems with pictures and statues, some of which were placed there before William the Conqueror invaded Britain. To view

#### The Beauties of this Gorgeous Shrine

one enters a vestibule, which recalls the proverb: 'He who tries to eat the Pope dies of his dinner.' Emperor Frederick Barbarossa, the haughty Hohenstaufen, sought to reduce the liberties of Italy, and, like other plunderers, found in the Pope his greatest obstacle. To remove this obstacle he attempted to storm Rome itself, having already conquered Milan; but at the gates of Rome a plague seized his army, death dissipated his forces, and he had to return to Germany. Ten years later in humble submission to the Pope (Alexander III.) he knelt in the vestibule of St. Mark's. And St. Mark's has a treasure—the Patriarchal Throne within the sanctuary—which pious Venetians have contemplated sadly since August, 1914, for it was vacated for the Chair of Peter by a beloved patriarch, the late Pope, the first great martyr of the present great war!

Nor is San Marco the only temple of beauty in Venice. Santa Maria della Salute, chaste in its marble dome which lights the eastern extremity of the Grand Canal, the waters of which wash the steps of the stately church, contrasts in design and in composition with the noble Basilica of St. Mark. Nevertheless it speaks the same noble faith which taught and teaches men that the grandest of everything should be for the honor of God. Erected three hundred years ago to celebrate the passing of a plague, it testifies to the splendor of the gratitude of that age for deliverance. Its splendor appeals to the artist, for it shares with the Rialto the greatest popularity with the painter and the photographer.

The Church of the Madonna dell' Orto, with its rich facade and curious tower, contains the tomb of Tintoretto (buried there in 1594), whose magnificent paintings adorn several of the churches of Venice. His 'Last Judgment' and 'The Adoration of the Golden Calf' are seen in the choir, and find themselves in company here with the works of other famous painters of the Middle Ages.

The Torre dell' Orologio, or Clock Tower, contained mechanism which made Strassburg envious of Venice; for here, at the hours of the Angelus, a door in the clock opened and the Three Magi, led by a star, passed in adoration before the Virgin and Child, and re-entered the clock—an evidence of the desire to direct daily attention to the great Nativity.

#### The Palace of the Dukes of Venice

—the monument of centuries of national greatness—also makes its appeal to the world. It recalls Venice, the mistress of the seas; it conjures up the deeds of great rulers, who brought the treasures of the world to adorn the Basilica of San Marco. The palace, the prison, the Bridge of Sighs which connects the two, San Marco, all cluster round the piazza, which throbs with the life of Venice, and over whose marble pavements have walked the elite of every town in Christendom. Its splendor of a summer evening, when thousands promenade, or sip wine or coffee, while they listen to the music of the grandest Italian bands, has likened this majestic square to a great open-air drawing-room, but one in which rich and great move together with a community of life begotten of the Catholicity of their belief.

There are two other evidences of Catholic life in Venice. One, a little lovely islet, in the great lagoon. On it stands a little shrine dedicated to La Madonna dell' Acqua, which the gondolier never passes without a reverential prayer. The other is to be found at the end of a disused little alley between two buildings where, little more than breast-high, a picture of 'Our Lady of Good Counsel' (or is it of Perpetual Succour?) is painted upon the wall and honored with a little colored lamp burning daily and nightly.

Well may the world weep should the missiles of destruction fall upon this ancient Venezia.

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## Irish News

### GENERAL.

A remarkable story of an industrial undertaking, which started on a capital of £100 in 1904, whose present paid-up capital is only £131, and which for the past half year had a turnover of £7300, was related by Mr. T. Liston, solicitor, chairman, at a meeting of the Rathkeale Co-operative Poultry Society, Limited. The chairman remarked that at the end of last year they had a turnover of £10,000, and they expected by the end of 1915 to have a turnover of something like £15,000.

Interesting totals are given in a return published as a White Paper, giving details of the operations under the Laborers' Cottages (Ireland) Act up to the end of March. In the whole country the valuation of the rural districts is placed at £11,349,928. The number of cottages that have been built is 45,592, and the number in course of construction 1693. The amount sanctioned in loans is £8,907,993, and the amount received has been £8,064,886. The amount required to be raised annually in repayment of loans sanctioned is £315,469, whilst the amount that would be raised by the maximum rate of 1s in the £ allowed for the purposes of the Act is £569,496.

### IRISH MUNITION WORKERS.

On September 1 a visit to Kynoch's works at Arklow, County Wicklow, was paid by Mr. John Redmond, who was accompanied by his son, Captain William Archer Redmond. The processes of the manufacture of guncotton, the chemical works where the acid processes are carried out, and the explosive works where mining explosives and cordite are produced, were explained to the visitors. Mr. Redmond expressed himself pleased at the great developments which were evident and the interest shown by the work-people in all directions. He did not make a public speech to the work-people, as this would have meant the stoppage of various plants, but to individual workmen he expressed the pleasure he felt in finding an Irish factory undertaking munitions work on such an extensive scale. Mr. Redmond pointed out that both the workers in the factory and those engaged in its protection were rendering as great service to the nation as those who are fighting.

### A SWINFORD HERO.

Private John Henry, of the Irish Guards, who has been awarded the D.C.M., is a native of Swinford, Co. Mayo. Private John Henry was born at Cuilmore, Swinford, and is 27 years of age. He was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal for conspicuous bravery on the battlefield under the following circumstances:—The British had exploded a mine within ten yards of the enemy's trenches, and Private Henry immediately rushed out from his own trench, accompanied by Corpl. Sweeney and Private Dempsey (all Irishmen), and took possession of the crater made by the explosion; while the Engineers hastily dug a trench around it. Private Henry also proceeded on the occasion in putting a German machine gun out of action, thus saving the lives of a number of his comrades. After emerging from his trench he was wounded in two places by a German sniper, but he continued to throw bombs at the enemy for an hour and a half after being wounded, and it is stated that the number of Germans killed by him during the action reached the astonishing total of 17. He was afterwards removed to hospital, where he has since remained under treatment, but he is getting on very well, and in some letters to his mother he writes in a tone of cheerful optimism regarding his hope to return to the fighting line, and 'to be in the ranks of the Irish Guards when the troops of the Allies are marching in triumph into Berlin.' Two other Swinford men, Sergeant Michael O'Hara and Private James Gallagher, both of the Connaught Rangers,

have been killed in action; while the casualty lists also contain the names of a large number of Swinford men who have been wounded.

### CROP AND STOCK RETURNS.

Expectation will be disappointed in the crop returns from England (says the *Freeman's Journal*). There is a decrease in tillage and there is a decrease in grass. The returns which have just been issued by the Board of Agriculture for England show that in 1915 no less than 61,000 acres have been allowed to go out of cultivation. The area under tillage is reduced by 33,000 acres; the area under grass by 28,000 acres. The Irish returns are in marked contrast with the English returns. In this country there is this year a net increase in the area under tillage of 92,000 acres, as compared with a decrease of 33,000 acres in England. There is a net increase in this country of 79,000 acres under cereals. The wheat area has increased by 134 per cent., as compared with a 20 per cent. increase in England. The increase in the breadth of land under oats is 7 per cent. in England and 6 per cent. in Ireland. In England the increase in wheat and oats is at the expense of barley, which has shrunk by 18 per cent., the area under this cereal being now the lowest on record. It is curious that whilst in Ireland there is a so much greater relative increase in the area under wheat and oats the area under barley should be reduced by 17½ per cent.—nearly the same proportion as that in England. The area devoted to potatoes in Ireland has increased by 11,000 acres to 600,000 acres; the increase in the tubers in England is only 1760 to 463,000 acres.

### VICE-REGAL VISIT TO THE SOUTH.

Lord Dunraven, the Lord Lieutenant's host during his recent visit to the South, has received the following letter from his Excellency:—

Dear Lord Dunraven,—Before leaving Adare I must write and express my gratitude to you for having so kindly lent us your beautiful home in Co. Limerick. Apart from the opportunity which residence here has afforded of feeling the charm and historic interest of the province of Munster, and of viewing the fine scenery of Clare and Kerry, I have been able to appreciate the fertility of the land of Cork and this county, to estimate the commercial and business importance of their respective capital cities, and to note the growing prosperity and content of the community as a whole. What I shall remember with peculiar pleasure is the cordial Irish welcome I have received from all classes and professions wherever I have been, and the very friendly relations which have come into existence between us. I note, too, with special satisfaction the steadfast loyalty to the Imperial cause, of which the numerous addresses I have received from local Boards and public bodies afford ample evidence, and the determination to persevere in the face of those inevitable sacrifices to which the devotion of Irish regiments at the front daily testifies. To the support of these gallant men all Irishmen who are physically fit, and especially the sturdy National Volunteers, some of whom I have been able to inspect, will, I hope, still further contribute. Recognising, as I do, that national ideals are not less dear than formerly to many hearts, I cannot but be impressed with the unstinted precedence accorded to the wider and graver issues with which we are now confronted, which is no less characteristic of this province than of the whole of Ireland, as well as with the quiet confidence that in performing her paramount duty Ireland will assuredly add to her domestic happiness and national renown.

### A TIPPERARY V.C.

Sergt. Somers, 1st Battalion Inniskilling Fusiliers, who has been awarded the V.C. for his splendid work with hand grenades in holding a trench against the Turks at the Dardanelles, arrived in Cloughjordan on the evening of August 28, on a brief visit to his

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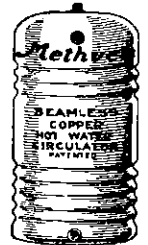
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parents. Somers is only 21 years of age. At the station he was met by an immense concourse of people from Nenagh and district, amongst whom were Lord Dunalley, H.M.L.; Capt. Lefroy, Capt. Whitfield, and Mr. B. B. Trench. A procession was formed, headed by the Cloughjordan Volunteer Brass Band. A public meeting was held, which was presided over by Lord Dunalley, who read an address of welcome. Capt. Lefroy said he hoped more in the town and district would try and attain the same distinction. Mr. B. B. Trench said they were all proud of Sergeant Somers. This was the first Victoria Cross which had come to Tipperary, and he hoped it would not be the last. Rev. Father Bourke congratulated Sergeant Somers and his parents. Mr. Trench presented the hero with a cheque for 50 guineas as a mark of his personal esteem. Mr. Trench said arrangements were being made to hold a monster demonstration towards the end of the week, either in Cloughjordan or Nenagh. Most likely it would be in the latter town, which had sent hundreds of men to the colors out of a population of 5000.

#### BISHOP O'DONNELL ON THE HOME RULE ACT.

The Bishop of Raphoe, replying to a correspondent who had expressed the opinion that the Home Rule Act was little better than the existing Town and County Council Acts, says:—Any disposition to belittle the Act or the Party is out of place. Considering the difficulties, it was a wonder the Bill got through at all. He had been told since the dreadful war began that a happy change had come over the Conservative opponents of Irish nationality, but to this day despatches from the front wasted no breath in trumpeting home praises of Irish valor. It would have been well for Ireland and well for England if the Home Rule Act had been in operation before the war, for the response to Mr. Redmond's appeal for recruits would have been far more hearty, and Ireland could put her case much more effectively when the load of war taxation was being adjusted. The prospect of wider taxation powers for the Irish Parliament was now no longer remote, but the existing restrictions were not a serious impediment to the work of the Irish Parliament. At the same time the Act was a great measure. It gave Ireland as the finest fruit of the national movement in our day, the best constitution ever recognised by England since the English connection began.

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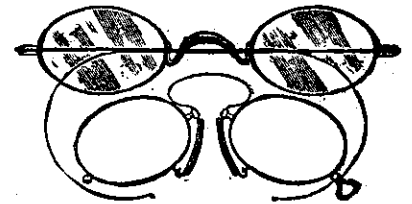
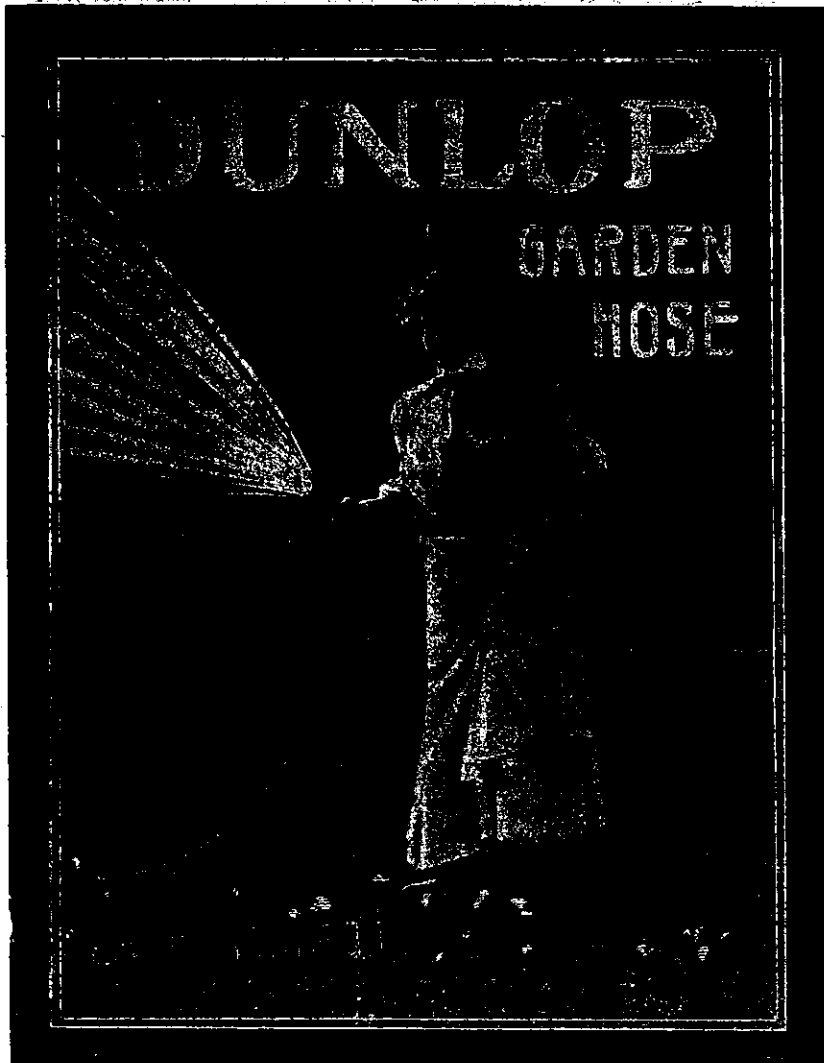
## People We Hear About

Father S. S. Knapp, the courageous Irish chaplain whose bravery in the field has been so much commented on, is a member of the Carmelite community in London. He is known as a very hard worker. Overwork entailed by extra exertion brought him home last spring, but as soon as he was out of hospital he was off again to the trenches. Father Knapp has been specially mentioned in despatches, and when King George visited Flanders the heroic Carmelite had the honor of a special introduction to his Majesty. His confreres in Kensington are very proud of him. He went right through the Boer War, and has some half-dozen bars to his medals. Father Knapp had two soldier brothers, one of whom was killed at Ladysmith.

Lord Ninian Crichton-Stuart, Conservative member for Cardiff in the House of Commons since 1910, was killed in action in France. Born in 1883, he was the second son of the late Marquis of Bute, and, consequently belonged to England's most aristocratic Catholic circle. He was educated at Harrow and Christ Church College, Oxford. In 1903 he became a second lieutenant in the Cameron Highlanders, and later held a commission in the Scots Guards. When the war broke out he was a lieutenant in the Reserve of Officers and Lieutenant-Colonel of the 6th battalion of the Welsh Regiment. He was a vice-president of the Navy League, and Keeper of Falkland Palace. In 1906 he married the Hon. Ismay Preston, only daughter of the 14th Viscount Gormanston. He leaves a widow and two daughters.

Captain the Hon. Alastair Fraser, who is off to the front this week with his regiment of Lovat Scouts, has the satisfaction and consolation (says the *Glasgow Observer* of September 4) of leaving his young wife safe within the fold of the Catholic Church. Lady Sibyl Fraser (a daughter of the Earl of Verulam), whom he married only a few months ago, has been under instruction at the hands of Father Cameron, the Scouts' chaplain, and was received into the Church last week at Hunstanton, in Norfolk, in which district the Lovat Scouts have been stationed all the summer. It is interesting and edifying to recall in this connection that the husbands of Captain Fraser's two sisters, Viscountess Encombe and the Hon. Mrs. Stirling of Keir, are both also converts to Catholicism. Captain Stirling goes on active service, along with his brother-in-law, in command of the second regiment of Lovat Scouts; and the commanding officer of the battalion is another well-known Catholic—Lieut.-Colonel A. W. MacDonald, who won the D.S.O. for his services in South Africa.

The death in action at the Dardanelles is recorded of Brigadier-General Paul Aloysius Kenna, V.C., D.S.O., of North Kilworth Hall, Rugby. Born in 1862, he was educated at Stonyhurst, and entered the West Indian Regiment in 1886, becoming Captain in the 21st Lancers in 1895, and Brigadier-General a year ago. The gallant officer saw much service. At the Battle of Omdurman he rescued a brother officer by carrying him out of the 21st Lancers' melee on his own mount, a deed which was rewarded with the Victoria Cross. In the South African war, for which he held the Queen's medal with six clasps and the King's medal with two clasps, he was awarded the D.S.O., and for his distinguished services with the Somaliland Field Force, 1902-4, was mentioned in despatches, and made brevet-lieutenant-colonel. In 1895 he was presented with the Royal Humane Society's certificate for saving life. Brigadier-General Kenna, who had been an Aide-de-Camp to the King since 1906, was appointed to command the Notts and Derbyshire Territorial Force Mounted Brigade in 1912. He was twice married, his first wife being Lady Cecil Josephine Bertie, daughter of the 7th Earl of Abingdon, and his second wife Angela Mary, daughter of the late Mr. Hubert Hibbert, of Beaufort Gardens, S.W. Brigadier-General Kenna was a well-known horseman, and one of the best all-round sportsmen in the Army.



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## PUBLICATIONS

*Catechism of Christian Doctrine.* Published by order of his Holiness Pius X.

This is a practically new, concise, and very complete catechism, prepared and published by the special order and authority of Pope Pius X., and translated and edited by the Rev. J. Hagan, D.D., Vice-Rector of the Irish College, Rome. Until formally adopted by the Hierarchy of the Province it can hardly take the place of the catechism now in actual use, but to teachers and parents and all who have to do with the religious instruction of the young it will be found invaluable as a supplementary manual of Christian doctrine. The main difference between the new publication and current catechisms is that the former is clearer, fuller, and more comprehensive, dealing with many points and topics of considerable interest and importance that are altogether omitted from existing manuals. For example, we have the question, 'Can God also do evil?' and the answer: 'God can do no evil, because being infinite goodness *He can will no evil*; but *He tolerates evil* so that His creatures may be free, nay, from evil He is even able to bring forth good.' Here we have, in a few lines, a complete theological answer to the oft-repeated question, Why does God permit the present war? Again, the ever-recurring question as to the salvation of those outside the visible Church is thus admirably dealt with: 'Q. Is anyone saved outside the Church? A. He who is outside the Church *through his own fault*, and dies without perfect contrition, is not saved; but he who is outside the Church *through no fault of his own and leads a good life*, can be saved by that love of God above all things which *unites him to God, and in spirit, to the Church*, that is to say, *to the soul of the Church.*'

Many similar examples might be given. In addition to the main portion of regular catechetical instruction there is a preliminary chapter on 'First Notions of the Christian Faith,' and several valuable appendices, comprising a brief sketch of the history of divine revelation, notes on the Christian festivals, tables on the ecclesiastical year, showing the feasts and fasts, and instruction for Christian parents and teachers. The translation is admirably done, the English being clear, crisp, and very readable and attractive in style. The edition under notice has been published by E. J. Dwyer, George street, Sydney, at the specially low price of 1s, and, as might be expected, is already in great demand. We cordially recommend the publication.

We have also to acknowledge receipt of the following excellent publications of the Australian Catholic Truth Society:—*Catholicism and Peace*, by Rev. Joseph Keating, S.J.; *Mates*, by Miriam Agatha; *The Children's Army*, by Miriam Agatha; *Ludwig Windthorst*, by P. S. Cleary, L.C.; *Points in Catholic Polity*, a Catholic Federation pamphlet; *Personal Prohibition Needed—Not National*, by Very Rev. W. J. Lockington, S.J., with a Foreword by his Grace the Coadjutor-Archbishop of Melbourne; and *The Peasant Pontiff*, a life sketch of Pius X., by M.A.S.

## A CORRECTION.

In our recent review of the new People's Edition of the Bible the price was, by a typographical error, stated as 2s 6d instead of 3s 6d. As a result of the review Mr. Dwyer informs us that he has had a number of inquiries, and he asks us to state that the price of this very excellent edition is not 2s 6d but 3s 6d, post free 4s 3d.

## HIBERNIAN SOCIETY, WELLINGTON

(From our own correspondent.)

St. Patrick's branch of the Hibernian Society met on Monday evening, October 18, under the presidency of Bro. J. P. McGowan, B.P., at St. Patrick's Hall. There was a large attendance of members, including the Very Rev. Father O'Connell, S.M., and Bro. G. J. Sellars, P.D.P. Notices of motion tabled at a previous meeting were moved by Bro. P. D. Hoskins. Under the existing rules, representative conferences of delegates of branches take place triennially. These meetings are movable, and are attended by about 80 delegates. The amendment proposed to hold these conferences annually, and to reduce the expense of such conferences it is proposed to make fifteen sub-districts with the right to elect one delegate for 500 members or less; over 500 members two delegates, but no more. This reduces the representation from about 80 to 30, and it is claimed that a conference of that number, whilst less expensive, is capable of legislating far better, as a large conference proves unwieldy, and experience teaches that at such large meetings the principal work is relegated to a committee, whose deliberations are generally agreed to by the remainder of the conference. It is also claimed that the fact of holding annual conferences must of necessity dispose of legislation more expeditiously than triennial meetings, because in the event of an annual conference postponing a measure to the next meeting one year only elapses, against three years if the same condition applied under the existing rules. Other motions tabled practically provided the necessary machinery for holding sub-district meetings and the appointment of sub-district delegates. Provision is also made for placing the office of district deputy on a better status and the abolition of half-yearly district and branch meetings. A very important motion was that providing for the investment of the funeral fund in the cities of Auckland, Christchurch, Dunedin, and Wellington. At the present time something like £14,000 district funds, including the funeral fund, which is consolidated, is invested in freehold security in Auckland. The motion tabled provides that, on the recommendation of the senior branch trustees in the cities named supported by the report of an independent valuer, the district trustees may advance money in the four centres.

The balance sheet for September quarter and quarterly report were presented and discussed. A roll of honor has been placed in the lodgeroom to remind members of their fallen confreres. A motion of condolence with his Grace Archbishop Redwood in the loss he had sustained through the death of his brother, Mr. C. Redwood, was carried by the members in respectful silence. Owing to the war it was decided to forego the celebrating the forty-first anniversary of the branch. Bros. J. J. L. Burke and P. D. Hoskins were appointed to represent the society at the Conference of Friendly Societies dealing with the demands made by the medical attendants for increased remuneration.

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## THE HOLY LAND

### GERMAN AND TURKISH DESECRATORS.

Rev. Father Kennedy, O.F.M., Waverly, N.S.W. (Commissary of the Holy Land for Australasia), makes the following appeal for help in view of the desecration of Holy Places by the Turks (says the *Sydney Morning Herald* of October 14). Yesterday's cable message, if confirmed, is calculated to send a thrill of horror vibrating through every Christian heart in the world. There seems to be good reason to accept the authenticity of the statement of the *Temps* correspondent at Alexandria, that a wicked sacrilege is being committed at Jerusalem, and at other places throughout the Holy Land, by the Turks, supported and encouraged by the Germans. Rheims was demolished, Louvain was burned down, the Lusitania was sunk, women were outraged, nuns were insulted, priests were murdered—the greatest sacrilege of all was flashed over Christendom yesterday. We were not prepared to hear that the sacred places, hallowed by the birth and life and death of the Founder of our common Christian creed, would be desecrated: but evidently they have. The cable says that musketry butts are erected on Golgotha; convents have been turned into barracks, recruits are drilling on Mount Olivet, and all through the country, under German officers: and all roads in the Holy Land are full of caravans, bearing munitions and supplies. There is no danger of a massacre of the Christians, but they stand face to face with utter starvation, and, in many instances, with captivity and death. There are 55 shrines in the Holy Land, 60 convents and hospices, 42 parishes, with 100,000 of a Christian population, almost all depending on alms from outside: 58 schools for boys and girls, five orphan asylums, with 300 children: seven large pharmacies, which distribute medicine free: besides other smaller dispensaries, attached to every hospice: several doctors, who tend the sick without distinction of creed or nationality free of charge: 100 male teachers and 57 female teachers, eight large *casa novas* (boarding-houses), for the reception and accommodation of pilgrims: 496 houses, in which 2560 poor families live, and are entirely supported by the custos of the Holy Land. The condition of these poor people at the present moment must be appalling. The European countries which formerly contributed to support them are now stricken down with poverty, suffering, and grief themselves, and consequently are unable to afford them help.

Father Kennedy concludes by appealing to the generosity of the Australasian public, non-Catholic as well as Catholic, to come to their aid. Knowing that a period of dire distress was approaching for the Christians under Mohammedan rule, Father Kennedy has had a booklet printed within the last month, entitled, *The Crusader*, hoping by that means to raise funds to meet the urgency of the case.

## CORRESPONDENCE

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

### A SUGGESTION FOR THE CATHOLIC FEDERATION.

TO THE EDITOR.

Dear Sir,—In order that the New Zealand Catholic Federation may appeal more strongly to the popular taste and thereby secure a considerable increase in its membership, I would suggest that a development along the following lines would be advisable:—

(1) That all members should have the option of purchasing a small brooch or pendant, emblematic of the N.Z.C.F., of say oxidized copper, at cost price; such badge should entitle the wearer to entrance at

any C.F. gathering (social) held anywhere in the Dominion or any C.F. club.

(2) One or two C.F. socials should be held each year, wherever there is a C.F. committee, the expenses in connection with which should be met by individual members of that branch by subscription in money or kind; general invitations to these socials of friends of members, irrespective of creed, should be allowed; a special feature of the evening's entertainment should be an address by the parish priest, or, if considered desirable, by a capable layman on the work and scope of the N.Z.C.F., it being particularly necessary that the work of the C.F. should be known and recognised by all.

(3) Life members should receive a small silver brooch or pendant in addition to the certificate already arranged to be given, the said brooch or pendant to entitle the wearer to all the aforesaid privileges and, in addition, give him the right of entrance to any meetings of the C.F.; but with no right of active participation unless with the express permission of said meeting.

I would urgently recommend the consideration of the above suggestions in view of the fact that, to the great bulk of the Catholics of New Zealand, the feeling is becoming more and more apparent, that they individually have no active part or lot in the life of the Federation, and moreover, the financial aspect being of paramount importance, an enlargement on the above lines would be the means of greatly increasing the funds of the society.—I am, etc.,

E. MARY CORNISH.

'Scoble,' Seatoun, October 23.



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 these  
 out  
 for the  
 Children

**L**

**L** stands for London  
 (It's dark there at night).



## ROME LETTER

(From our own correspondent.)

August 22.

### MEMORIES OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

From Old Rome to New Rome is only a week or so by sea, but the interval means stepping out of one world into another. On landing at the quay at Constantinople the traveller finds himself among a motley multitude composed of all the peoples of the Orient—Armenians, Turks, Persians, Arabs, Levantines—Asiatics of all kinds, who jostle with French, Italian, Bulgars, Greeks, with all that intensity in pursuit of gain which characterises the Eastern temperament. Truly, when Constantine the Great besieged and took Byzantium in 323 and, renaming it 'New Rome,' transferred from the Tiber to the Bosphorus the seat of Imperial government, he succeeded in leaving to this day a marvellous capital which continues to be the object of the envy of nations. Standing on the Golden Horn some seven years ago and looking from Europe to Asia, this writer passed in mental review the great emperors and sultans who in turn bent the neck of the coveted city to their wills.

### THE WHIRLING DERVISHES.

But it is not to go into dry facts I have come to Constantinople. It is rather to see the strange, the interesting. For as the good French priest, who met me at the quay and made my stay so pleasant, reminded me 'a vacation means a combination of rest and scene.' And so my dragoman's suggestion as to a visit to the whirling dervishes, the most noted of the mystical sects of Islam, met with favor. As one approaches the building in which the whirling dervishes are about to perform their dance on a Friday after mid-day prayer, he prepares himself to suppress the laughter which he fears the coming scene will bring on. He has heard ludicrous descriptions of this sect's dance and beliefs. But no sooner have the grave-looking bearded men and youths taken their places in the human circle and commenced the slow-whirling motion that grows gradually quicker, than one is filled with a sense of deep pity. Round and round on their toes to the sound of the drum and the flute twirl that circle of men as if turning to the God that is all round them. One hand is held with the palm turned upwards to catch blessings falling from heaven, the other is extended with the palm downwards to distribute those favors to men.

They are now whirling for an hour and a-half, their long colored garments lightly swishing. Feelings of profound pity fill one's soul at the degradation of those men of fine intellectual appearance, pious and recollected. In another half hour, my dragoman tells me, they will one by one fall to the ground, exhausted and frothing at the mouth. But I will not wait for such a scene, so I leave the place. 'Would I not now go to see the howling dervishes?' asks my dragoman. No, indeed, I shall not, as I have had enough of pity and disgust for one day.

### A PROCESSION.

On Friday afternoon, when the Sultan with his Court drove in state to pray in the mosque of Shah Zadeh in celebration of the Mahometan Sabbath, I went to see the cortege. The revolution and the counter-revolution of 1909 had recently ended; the Young Turkish party had just finished hanging the reactionaries on the old wooden bridge over the Golden Horn between Pera and Stamboul, so an extra display of military power had to be made by the victorious party. Abdul Hamid was now a prisoner in a beautiful villa at Salonica, and Mahomet V. held the throne. From the palace to the mosque stood a double line of soldiers on each side of the road to guard and to honor their new sovereign. A request to the commander and the production of my papers obtained for me a seat within an enclosure whence an excellent view of the Sultan could be obtained. A long line of princes, government ministers, the ladies of the Royal harem drove by, in gorgeous carriages. In the last, an open

carriage which was drawn by two magnificent milk-white Arab stallions, sat alone the 'Commander of the Faithful'—a stoutly built man of sixty with that indolent appearance begot of the many years his brother Abdul Hamid had left him a prisoner in his (Mahomet's) own palace on the Bosphorus. As the carriage approached I took a snapshot of the occupant (for which I had obtained permission), and my salute was returned by the Sultan in military fashion.

### THE TURK AND CATHOLICITY.

It was truly a proud display as well as a public avowal of faith in God. Whatever may be said of 'the unspeakable Turk,' it cannot be said he lacks piety or a willingness to display his religious sentiments even in the most public places. The Moslem's respect for the Blessed Virgin is profound, but it is of course for one who was mother of a Great Prophet and nothing more. And those of them who become acquainted with the priest look up to him as a strong man of honor and virtue *par excellence*. So much is this the case that I found in Bethlehem the Moslems usually submit their differences to the arbitration of the parish priest of the town. His finding is rarely departed from by followers of the Prophet.

Conversions, however, are like angels' visits—few and far between. In Jerusalem, I was informed, an occasional Moslem receives on his death bed the Sacrament of Baptism which he feared to receive whilst in health. The vengeance of the devotees of the Koran is too great for his courage. But, nevertheless, in Constantinople a better feeling exists between the Catholics and the Moslems than that between the Catholics and the Schismatic Greeks. 'It is the Greek, not the Turk who gives the trouble here,' explained one of the Catholic clergy in Constantinople to the writer. The priest meant the follower of the Schismatic 'Orthodox' Church, which has always tried to grind to dust the Catholic Church by fair or foul means. The Turk despises petty persecution. He is rather too high-minded for that. When occasion arises he does not hesitate in showing himself to be now as of old 'the turbaned and malignant Turk.' But he is too warlike to descend to petty cunning, or to satisfy a desire of overreaching his fellows in trade.

### SYMPATHY.

If there is one person who deserves sympathy it is surely he who suffers from chronic colds. A sudden change in the weather or going out into the night air from a heated room, is quite enough to bring on the trouble. Usually the tendency to catch cold is due to a generally run-down condition, and the treatment should take the form of a tonic like BAXTER'S LUNG PRESERVER. It is pleasant to take, gives sure results, and is quite harmless; for children and adults you cannot find a better cough or cold remedy. 1/10 a bottle from all chemists and stores, or by post direct. —J. BAXTER & Co., CHRISTCHURCH.—

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## What is a Pound?

It is interesting to recall that it is less than a hundred years since the gold coin known as the sovereign was declared to be of the value of twenty shillings. The proclamation declaring this to be its price current was issued on July 5, 1817. In 1489 pieces in value of twenty shillings, 'to be called the sovereign,' were ordered to be coined out of a pound of gold, but by 1550 they were passed as of the value of twenty-four shillings, and by 1552 they were passed as being of the value of thirty shillings. By the Coinage Act of 1870 the weight of the sovereign was fixed at 123.27447 grains troy.

## Rest Cure for Razors.

Barbers tell us the razor gets tired and is improved after a rest. This is true in a scientific sense. It is not exactly a rest that the razor needs, although that term will express it pretty well. It seems that any razor, after constant use on the human face, will become not exactly dull, for the barber can sharpen it, but rather sluggish, and refuse to work as smoothly as when it has lain for a few weeks without work. Constant use and continued sharpening put the molecules in a sluggish condition, and it is impossible to get the same edge as when the steel has not been used for some time. When the razor lies idle and the electric current is passing off at the edges the particles are being toned and tempered, and the edge actually becomes more smooth and really sharper and more fit to remove the beard. It is claimed that a razor wrapped in rubber cloth and placed in a drawer away from any damp will not be as benefited by the rest as will a razor that is simply laid away rather carelessly without any isolation. It is the same if the razor is enclosed in a glass case, for the insulation prevents the electric current from passing through the metal.

## Valuable Accident.

When that very dangerous explosive, nitro-glycerine, was first invented extraordinary precautions had to be taken to prevent accidents while the substance was being handled, but, notwithstanding this, so many disasters occurred that there seemed to be strong probabilities that its manufacture and use would have to be prohibited. After several Governments had actually interdicted its use, however, means were discovered by which this powerful explosive could be used with a minimum of danger to those who handled it. One of the methods employed was to convert the nitro-glycerine into dynamite by its absorption in the infusorial earth known as kieselguhr. This process, however, involved a reduction of the explosive power of the nitro-glycerine, and explosives chemists persisted in their researches to find some substance which when added to nitro-glycerine would render it safe for handling without diminishing its explosive force. One of these chemists was Nobel. It is on record that one day while Nobel was at work in his laboratory he cut his finger, and in order to stop the bleeding he painted some collodion (a liquid preparation akin to gun-cotton) over the cut to form a protective artificial skin. Having done this, he poured some of the collodion, by way of an experiment, into a vessel containing nitro-glycerine, when he noticed that the two substances mixed and formed a jelly-like mass. He at once set to work to investigate this substance, and the outcome of these experiments was blasting gelatine, a mixture containing 90 per cent. of nitro-glycerine and 10 per cent. of soluble gun-cotton. Thus as a result of a very trivial occurrence that violent explosive blasting gelatine was discovered.

# WEDDING BELLS

## O'REILLY—STREET.

On October 6, in St. Patrick's Church, Waipawa, the Rev. Father Bergin united in the bonds of Matrimony Mr. Walter O'Reilly, youngest son of Mrs. C. O'Reilly, Waipawa, and Miss Lillian Myra Street, third daughter of Mr. T. Street, Rangataua, Main Trunk. The bride was becomingly attired in a tailored costume of cream serge and hat of pale pink crepe-de-chine. She carried a shower bouquet, and entered the church on the arm of her father, who gave her away. Miss Kathleen Street (sister of the bride) and Miss A. J. O'Reilly (sister of the bridegroom), attended the bride as her maids. Miss Street was dressed in white embroidered voile and white tagel hat and Miss O'Reilly in white embroidered voile and pale pink ninon and lace hat. Mr. D. F. O'Reilly carried out the duties of best man and Mr. J. Coughlan those of groomsmen. As the wedding party left the church Mrs. J. O'Reilly played the 'Wedding March.' At the wedding breakfast at the residence of the mother of the bridegroom only the family were present. The bride gave to the bridegroom a cameo tie-pin, and the bridegroom gave to his bride a gold wristlet watch. To the bridesmaids he gave amethyst and pearl pendants and chain and Nellie Stewart gold bangles. Many presents, useful and valuable, were received from friends. Later in the afternoon the newly wedded couple left for their honeymoon, to be spent in a visit to the chief places of interest in the North Island. The bride's travelling dress was of grey cloth with hat to match.

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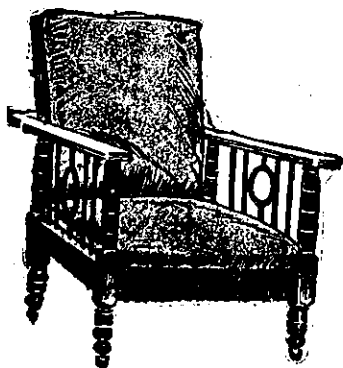
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# The Catholic World

## ENGLAND

### A BENEFACTOR OF DOUAI COLLEGE.

The death took place on September 2, after an operation, of Mr. Edmund Granville Ward, of Northwood Park, Isle of Wight, Lord of the Manors of Northwood, Debourne, and Weston. Born in 1853, the eldest son of Dr. William George Ward, of Northwood Park, Mr. Granville Ward was educated at Old Hall and Stonyhurst, and succeeded his father in 1882. He was appointed in 1888 Private Chamberlain to Pope Leo XIII., who afterwards created him a Knight Commander of the Cross of St. Gregory. Mr. Ward took a special interest in the English Benedictines at Douai, where he built himself a house and spent £10,000 in adding a new wing to the college; the entire property, however, was sold by the French Government on the dispersal of the religious Orders in 1903. One of Mr. Ward's brothers is Mr. Wilfrid Ward, the biographer of Cardinal Newman and Cardinal Wiseman, and editor of the *Dublin Review*, and the other is Monsignor Bernard Ward, Domestic Prelate at the Vatican and President of St. Edmund's College, Ware.

## FRANCE

### A REMEDY FOR LIBELS.

A priest belonging to Haute Marne, in France, has just dealt in a very effective way with a libeller of the clergy (says the *Catholic Times*). The editor of the *Petit Hautmarnois*, who is an anti-clerical, stated in an issue of his paper that of all the Catholic clergymen in Haute Marne not one had gone to the front. The statement was untrue. Not to mention others, Father Sommelot, a local priest, had been killed at the front; the Abbe Girard, another priest from Haute Marne, had been wounded and had lost a limb; and the Abbe Kohler, from the same place, had been mentioned in orders of the day and had received the military cross, with palm. A Haute Marne priest who was serving in the trenches wrote to the editor informing him of these facts and adding: 'To defend you, sir, I have been risking my life night and day for over a year. More than a score of times I have narrowly escaped death. I will not allow you to insult me. I require that in your issue of September 1 you retract your odious accusation and give the facts. If you refuse to do so I shall not have recourse to the legal measures I am entitled to take, but I shall be on a holiday in September and you may rest assured that at the front the priests have hardened their minds and their muscles.' The retraction and correction were duly inserted, for the libeller, like all of his tribe, was too great a coward to risk heavy punishment.

## ITALY

### PRIESTS IN THE ARMY.

There were 19,320 priests under General Cadorna, Commander-in-Chief of the Italian Forces, on the day he marched to the north of Italy. Seven hundred and forty-five held the grade of military chaplains. Of the latter forty-five have been hit by the enemy while ministering to the troops under fire. Twelve of them have been killed and thirty-three are lying in hospitals more or less grievously wounded. So courageous has been the conduct of many of the military chaplains in times of danger that the Commander-in-Chief has in person consigned to the Right Rev. Bishop Bartolomasi, Ordinary for the Army and Navy, a list of the names of chaplains who have been proposed for the reception of medals and other awards for valor.

## ROME

### THE SACRED COLLEGE.

Mention of the rumor as to the creation of another English Cardinal reminds me of the reduced membership

of the Sacred College (writes a Rome correspondent). Since the last Consistory of the late Pontiff, which was held in May, 1914, a very considerable number of Cardinals—eleven is, I think, the exact total—have passed away. But notwithstanding the depleted condition of the College of Cardinals, it is not anticipated that the Pope will decide on summoning a Consistory before the month of December, at any rate. The fact of the nomination of an Administrator Apostolic of the suburban diocese of Ostia, which the late Cardinal Serafino Vannutelli, Dean of the Sacred College, ruled, points to a decision not to hold a Consistory for a considerable time. Two of the dioceses which must be filled by Cardinals of the Order of Bishops are provisionally ruled by Administrators Apostolic, pending the event—viz., Albano, by the Most Rev. Andrea Caron, Titular Archbishop of Chalcedonia, who resigned the Archbishopric of Genoa several months ago; and Ostia, by the Right Rev. Mgr. Quadrini, Canon of St. John Lateran, who had for years been Vicar-General to the late Cardinal S. Vannutelli.

### ANNIVERSARY OF THE POPE'S CORONATION.

As there was no official celebration in the Vatican Palace on September 3 in commemoration of the election of Pope Benedict XV. to the Chair of Peter, so there was no commemorative ceremony on September 6, the anniversary of the coronation of his Holiness (writes a Rome correspondent). The decision of the Holy Father that the anniversary of his coronation shall be postponed until the 22nd of December will hold good, not for this year only, but for the whole reign of Benedict XV. To the absence of prelates from Rome in August and September and also to the heat, which would make a function in the Sistine Chapel exceedingly unpleasant during these months, the postponement of the celebration is to be attributed. To the heart of Benedict XV. the 22nd of December is a date particularly dear. It was on December 22, 1907, Mgr. Della Chiesa was consecrated Archbishop of Bologna in the Sistine Chapel by Pope Pius X.

### DEATH OF A CARDINAL.

His Eminence Cardinal Benedetto Lorenzelli, Prefect of the Congregation of Studies, died in Rome on September 16. He was a native of Badi in the archdiocese of Bologna, and was born on May 11, 1853. On the completion of his special studies in Canon and Civil Law in Rome he was appointed Professor of Philosophy in the Propaganda College by Pope Leo XIII., and when the Bohemian College was founded he was appointed rector. In 1893 he was sent as Internuncio to the court of Holland. Three years later he was consecrated Titular Archbishop of Sardi and appointed Apostolic Nuncio to Bavaria, and in 1899 he was sent in a similar capacity to Paris, where he remained until the breaking off of diplomatic relations between the Holy See and France in 1904. On his return to Rome he was appointed Archbishop of Lucca and in the Consistory of April 15, 1907, his Holiness Pope Pius X. created and proclaimed him a member of the Sacred College of Cardinals. He was the author of a textbook in philosophy. The death of Cardinal Lorenzelli reduces the membership of the Sacred College to fifty-five. He is the third Cardinal to pass away within a brief period, the others being Cardinals Vannutelli and Vaszary.

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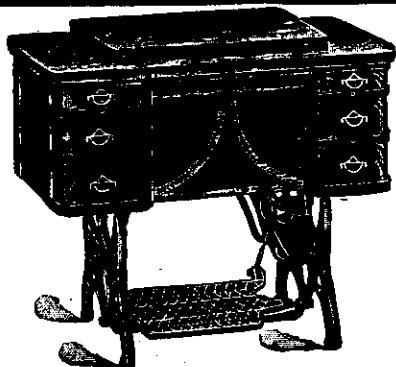
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## IS A GREAT RELIGIOUS REVIVAL TO BE EXPECTED NOW?

(By the VERY REV. DEAN BURKE.)

The words, Religious Revival, are here used in the modern newspaper sense. America is the homeland of those great awakenings. Thence they have spread over English-speaking countries. Is a great national or international revival to be expected at the present time? This question has been recently discussed with much interest in American religious circles. The harvest is white, many say; there are millions of Churchless people straying religionless round about—at least twenty millions of them in the United States. There are many hustlers ready to operate on them. There is Mr. Billy Sunday, whom his followers call the modern John the Baptist, eager to give a lead. The times are suited; there are world portents and disturbances by sea and land. Mexico is in revolt, and Europe is in a blaze. The time is opportune, the field is ready, and the preachers eager. All that may be so; still consideration of the circumstances of former great national revivals would lead one to think that the time-spirit for a great awakening does not hover over New York just as yet.

### The First Great Revival—1735.

Jonathan Edwards, Presbyterian minister, Northampton, Mass., was the originator of the first American revival, or 'great awakening' as it was called. He was a kind of Calvinistic mystic. In his eighth and ninth years he experienced, he tells us, 'two remarkable seasons of awakening.' In his sixteenth and seventeenth years he had various 'satisfying convictions' and 'assurances' intelligible only to the Calvinistic adept. Sad and sour, 'of a low tide of spirits, and of a constitution in many respects unhappy,' he gave himself to much meditation on predestination, original sin, total depravity, effectual calling, and similar insoluble questions. Displeased with the laxity of the time, he started a series of rousing meetings. He was a very learned man but no orator. Still he gripped his hearers. His earnestness was desperate, and his logic was merciless. Three hundred persons soon became assured of salvation in the little town of Northampton. Thence the movement spread all over the States. It was introduced to England by the Wesleys and Whitefield, and ended in the formation of the various sects of Methodists.

### The Second Great Revival—1797.

Half a century passed before the next great awakening occurred. It came in 1797, and lasted for ten years. Again this revival arose amongst the Calvinists. It is odd that a religion so grave and gloomy should be the parent of such enthusiastic explosions. This revival began during the wars with France; it flourished during a bad epidemic of yellow fever, a series of great fires, and much business distress. Among the results of this movement were camp-meetings, the opening of many Sunday schools, the organization of missions to the heathen, and the foundation of new sects, such as the Cumberland Presbyterians, the United Brethren, and the Disciples of Christ.

### The Third Great Revival—1831.

The next revival began 34 years later. Its leader was Charles Finney, a converted lawyer. He began to preach in a New York theatre. The atmosphere was suitable. There was much distress. Jackson's fight against the United States Bank had caused a business panic. Civil war was threatening in the Southern States, whilst a fierce form of Asiatic cholera swept away thousands of the urban populations. People were alarmed; they gathered round Finney for consolation. They built him a great tabernacle in Broadway. Thence the movement spread like a prairie fire through the land.

### The Fourth Great Revival—1857.

A quarter of a century passed and with it, of course, all traces of the Finney excitement. The hunt for the dollar became once more the all-absorbing pursuit. Business prosperity, wealth, worldliness, luxury

supervened. But business prosperity comes and goes in great waves; you have the rise and you have the fall. In 1857 began a period of depression—of strikes, of business panics, riots, and poverty. A civil war broke out in Kansas and threatened the whole nation. Unrest and distress; the conditions favorable to a revival, prevailed, and the revival came. A city missionary began noon-day meetings for the conversion of merchants and their men in William Street Church, New York. Soon two crowded meetings were held. The demand for conversion became so strong that daily and nightly meetings were found necessary in this church. Other missionaries and ministers joined in the movement, which spread from town to town. Prayer meetings were held in front of legislatures and courts for the conversion of members, judges, lawyers, and officers. Policemen were buttonholed on the streets by old gentle people of both sexes and questioned, not as to whether they had caught the thief, but whether they had found the Lord! No one was safe from holy assault on coach or boat unless he was ready to profess 'a joyous assurance' that all his sins were forgiven. The revival spread, as usual, to England and Scotland, and—even to Ireland. The sobs and groans of those wrestling in the agonies of conversion in the 'souper' meeting-houses in remote Connaught astonished the natives mightily.

### The Fifth Great Revival—1875.

The fifth widespread revival began in 1875. This was a season of much political graft and corruption. Industrial disorder, followed by business depression and unrest, disturbed the minds of the people. The hollow between the waves of prosperity had come. Pleasure-seeking found itself much restricted. Money was not easily got. There was a kind of panic and much grumbling as to the general outlook. Then Moody appeared, preaching against the vices of the age, and Sankey, singing of the happiness of a higher sphere. The season was propitious. The movement took hold not only in the States and Canada, but also in Great Britain and the Australian colonies. Millions of converts were made: many by the process called 'instantaneous conversion.' Needless to say the results were for the most part fleeting; yet, though 40 years have passed since Moody preached and Sankey sang, many traces of their influence still remain. Many churches, schools, meeting-halls, and like institutions owe their foundation to Mr. Moody. Indeed, the University of Princeton and the Theological Seminary of Andover owe their being to these revivals.

### The Expected Revival of 1915.

Will the much-discussed revival of 1915 come? Some say yes, the period for an awakening has come. Forty years have passed since the last began. Fervor has cooled. Grossness, sensualism, disorder, dishonesty are pretty rife in our cities. The harvest is surely white. That is undeniable. Then, there are great portents and calamities by sea and land. Mexico is in rebellion, Europe is in a blaze. Philanthropists, preachers, and uplifters of humanity were never before so numerous, and Mr. Billy Sunday is eager to lead. Yet I fancy there will be no great general revival just now. The American is saving too many dollars; he has little time to save his soul. He is now on the crest of the wave; wait till the hollow and depression come. The time-spirit for a revival—distress and unrest—is not hovering over New York. Judging from the history of previous awakenings, a revival is not coming in 1915.

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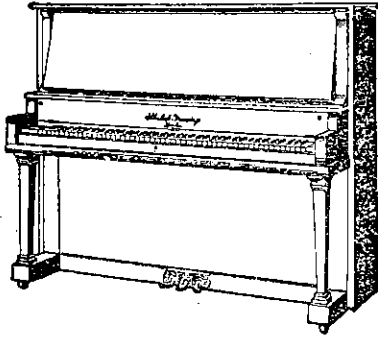
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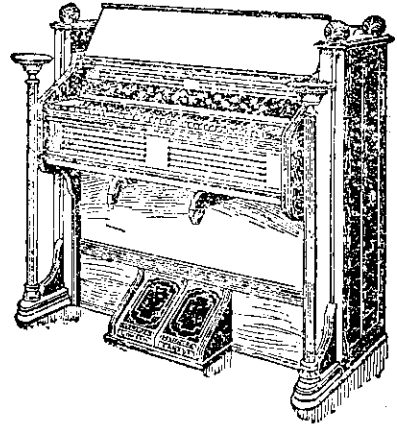
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Surgeon Dentists,

Corner of Pitt St. & Karangahape Rd. Auckland



## Domestic

(BY MAUREEN.)

### When Stamps Stick Together.

This is very annoying, and frequently happens in the summer time if the air is at all damp. Do not try to loosen them, but lay them flat upon the table and pass a fairly hot flatiron over them. They will dry out at once and separate easily.

### Bottling Fruit Without Sugar.

Put the fruit into glass jars; shake it down well. When full, cork the bottles and put into a warm oven till the juice begins to run and the bottles are nearly half empty. Have ready a kettle of boiling water; lift the bottles out of the oven, take off the corks, and fill up with the boiling water, then quickly put the corks on again and make airtight.

### Plain Cake.

Quarter lb butter,  $\frac{3}{4}$  lb brown sugar, 1 lb flour,  $\frac{3}{4}$  lb raisins, currants, or sultanas mixed,  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint cold milk, 1 teaspoonful carbonate soda, 3 tablespoonfuls vinegar. Dissolve the soda in the milk in a deep jug, rubbing it smooth till melted, add the vinegar, which will froth up the milk. Pour it on to the other ingredients, which must be ready mixed in a bowl; mix thoroughly and bake in greased tin for 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  hours.

### Rhubarb and Fig Preserve.

For this take three pounds of rhubarb, two and a half pounds of sugar, half a pound of figs, and two ounces of candied peel. Wipe the rhubarb, cut it into inch lengths, and place on a large dish. Chop finely the figs and candied peel and scatter them over the rhubarb; lay on this the sugar and stand till next day. Boil the preserve slowly for an hour, or longer if necessary, adding a small piece of ginger for half an hour.

### To Clean a Furred Kettle.

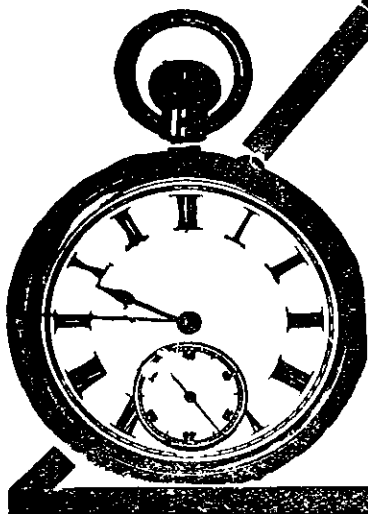
Wash some potato peelings and boil them in the kettle for two or three hours. This will clean it splendidly. To prevent the formation of 'fur' keep a clean oyster shell in the kettle, or an ordinary marble. The continual agitation attracts the limy deposit to the shell and keeps it from adhering to the sides of the kettle. Another way to remove the deposit is by dissolving two teaspoonfuls of borax in a kettleful of hot water. Allow it to boil for fifteen minutes, when the fur will be found loosened and quite easily removable.

### Dough Nuts.

Beat two eggs till they froth. Then add to them half a pint of milk, half a pound of sifted sugar, a saltspoonful of salt, a saltspoonful of ground cinnamon, and four tablespoonfuls of melted butter. Mix all well together very thoroughly. Then as quickly as possible add enough fine sifted self-raising flour to make a soft dough. Stamp out very quickly into rings. Have ready a deep saucepan half full of boiling lard from which the blue smoke is rising. Fry quickly for from five to ten minutes. Take out, roll in sifted sugar, drain carefully on clean paper, and serve.

### To Sew on a Button.

This is the way the instructor in home economics, University of Wisconsin, says a button should be sewed on:—Take a small stitch, bringing the knot on the right side. Run up through one hole of the button and draw it down just over the knot. Lay a pin across the button and work the stitches over the pin. When the button is firmly sewed on, remove the pin. Pull the button out from the material and wind the thread around the threads between the button and the cloth several times to form a shank. Pass the needle through to the wrong side and fasten the thread with several small stitches. The shank formed makes buttoning easier and lessens the strain on the cloth. The knot is brought up on the right side and under the button to keep it from being worn off.



## A Trustworthy Watch for Men .. ..

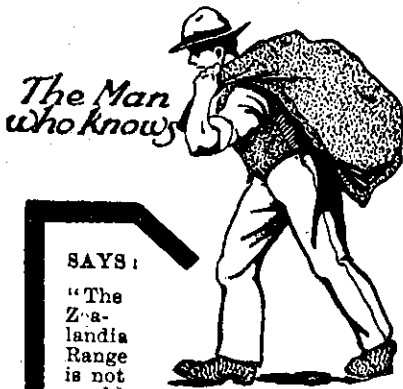
This is our Twenty Shilling Lever Watch in a strong Gunmetal Case. Undoubtedly the finest timekeeper on the market at the price.

It is built so strongly that it will withstand rough usage, and is not affected by temperature or electricity. It will run on a hot stove, on the ice, or on a dynamo equally as well as in the pocket. Posted with a month's free trial on receipt of remittance.

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THOSE  
'HARD-TO-  
GET-AT'  
PLACES!

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**EASIER**—because it puts an end to the back-breaking task of dusting and polishing, and prevents you getting down on your hands and knees.

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CEDAR OIL  
MOP GATHERS  
ALL THE  
DUST FROM  
EVERWHERE  
AND  
HOLDS IT!

## On the Land

### GENERAL.

The rainfall for the present year to date according to figures supplied by the Christchurch Observatory, totals 12.018in, as compared with 15.261in for the corresponding period last year.

From an acre of ground on a farm at Alford Forest road, Ashburton, about two tons and a-half of lucerne have just been cut (says the *Guardian*). Part of the crop was sown on inoculated soil and part on ground given no artificial aid, and the growth on the ground inoculated was much more luxuriant than on the part not inoculated. Last year four crops were cut from this particular patch, and it is hoped this year to take five crops from it.

All roots, when boiled, are useful as pig food, but in a raw state must be given sparingly, as pigs can assimilate only small quantities of raw vegetable matter, much in the same way as we ourselves are capable of doing. Starchy and sugary foods, such as parsnips and beetroot, should, when boiled, have plenty of meal of a flesh-forming character, like barley or pea-meal, mixed with them to balance the ration. Especially is this the case when porkers are being rounded off, when as much as 6lb of concentrated meals may be fed per head per day, the food being of the consistency of thick cream.

The story of the English farmer who harvested a wheat crop and refused to thresh it until it reached a certain price has often been told, and is confirmed in the *Field* of August 21. A Mr. Philip Selby, of Aisby, Lincolnshire, harvested his wheat 34 years ago, and declared he would not sell it till it reached a certain price. He did last year without revealing what this price was. His son has had the stack threshed, and the grain was found to be in excellent condition. The wheat averaged 24 bushels to the acre, weighed 60½lb to the bushel, and sold for 7s 6d per bushel. The purchaser has had some of the wheat made into bread, and it turned out an excellent article. The field contained nine acres, and the stack was thatched about six times.

The attendance at the Addington stock market last week was small. General satisfaction was expressed at the good rain that had fallen during the night, and this undoubtedly had its effect on some classes of stock, but not anything like the effect expected, especially in the store sheep section, which showed little improvement over previous week. Fat lambs, 15s 9d to 24s 6d. Fat Cattle.—Extra prime stores, to £24 10s; ordinary steers, £7 17s 6d to £13 10s; extra prime heifers, to £10 5s; ordinary heifers, £7 15s to £12 10s; extra prime cows, £18 10s; ordinary cows, £7 to £11—price of beef per 100lb, 36s to 54s, and extra to 60s. Fat Sheep.—Prime woolly wethers, 31s to 41s 6d; others, 19s 6d to 30s; shorn wethers, 20s to 30s 9d; woolly merino wethers, 20s 3d; prime woolly ewes, 29s to 45s 6d; others, 16s 11d to 28s; shorn ewes, 20s to 40s; woolly hoggets, 21s 3d; shorn hoggets, 18s 9d. Pigs.—Choppers, 70s to 150s; extra good baconers, to 100s; heavy baconers, 80s to 92s; light baconers, 60s to 75s—price per lb, 6½d to 7d; heavy porkers, 44s to 50s; light porkers, 38s to 42s—price per lb, 7d to 7½d; best stores, 36s to 40s; medium, 23s to 34s; small, 14s to 21s; weaners, 10s to 17s 6d; sows in pig, to 60s.

There was a large yarding of fat cattle at Burnside last week, 250 being penned. The extreme rates paid the previous week doubtless induced many graziers and farmers to bring forward consignments in the hope of securing high prices similar to those recently paid by butchers. Although the number yarded was much above the average offering at Burnside, a splendid sale resulted, and prices realised throughout were anything but disappointing to owners. As a matter of fact £27 was paid, which is probably a record for the yards, and at the end of the sale prices were firmer than at the commencement. Prime bullocks sold at £20 10s to £23 10s; extra, to £27; medium, £16 to £18 10s; light, £13 to £14 5s; best cows and heifers, £14 10s to £16;

extra, to £17 10s; medium, £11 12s 6d to £12 7s 6d. Fat Sheep.—2112 were forward, this number being principally made up of prime quality sheep. The sale opened at prices on a par with those of the previous week, but, owing to the fact that a number of butchers had fulfilled their requirements during the week in the country, and also that the yarding consisted principally of heavy and prime quality, prices receded as the sale progressed, so that at the close a drop of fully 2s 6d per head on opening values had to be faced. Prime wethers sold at 46s to 51s 3d; extra, to 55s 6d; medium, 33s 6d to 36s 9d; light, 26s to 29s; best ewes, 32s 9d to 36s 3d; extra, to 39s 9d; medium, 26s 9d to 27s 9d. Lambs.—37 were yarded, and sold under brisk competition at late values. Best, 25s 3d to 26s 6d; medium, 18s 9d to 22s 6d. Pigs.—There was a fair entry of fat pigs, and a full yarding of stores and weaners. Porkers and baconers met fair competition at prices a shade below previous week's values. Good stores and slips met a fairly good sale, but suckers were not in strong demand.

### CLEARING THE FREEZING STORES.

As showing the rapid clearance of the freezing stores, it is estimated that after the steamers at present loading have been dispatched the quantity of meat available for shipment by November 15 will only equal 205,000 freight carcasses. The steamers *Karamea*, *Rangatira*, *Kaikoura*, and *Star of Scotland* will be available to load this. The payments for meat purchased by the Imperial Government since the meat supplies were requisitioned totalled over £5,500,000, or an average of over £70,000 per month. These figures indicate the manner in which the freezing works of the Dominion have been relieved by the ample shipping facilities now available. No less than 11 new freezing works are either contemplated or in course of erection, providing storage for 900,000 freight carcasses, and in addition the enlargements of the present chamber space provide for a further 900,000. Altogether in the Dominion there will soon be storage accommodation for 4,000,000 freight carcasses.

### THE ANNUAL SHEEP RETURNS.

The complete sheep returns for 1915 show the sheep in the Dominion on the 30th April last as 24,824,394, which is the greatest number yet recorded. The North Island returned 13,309,982 (increase 154,024), and the South Island 11,514,412 (decrease 128,393), leaving a net increase for the Dominion of 25,631 as compared with the previous year. The flock sheep number 24,079,573, divided into crossbreds and other longwools 22,849,385, and merinos 1,230,188. Stud sheep and flock rams number 744,821, the different breeds in this total being represented as follows: Lincoln, 96,997; Romney, 328,410; Border Leicester, 81,912; English Leicester, 65,801; Shropshire, 16,025; Southdown, 54,297; Merino, 51,476; other breeds, 49,903. Compared with 1914 breeding ewes show a net decrease of 341,311 (North Island increase 21,189, South Island decrease 362,500). The number of sheep-owners is returned as 22,680, an increase of 478, in which all the sheep districts share except Otago, which shows a decrease.

### Te Kuiti

(From our own correspondent.)

October 22.

The mission in this parish terminates next Sunday evening. The church is filled every morning and night to hear the instructions and the splendid sermons of the Rev. Father Taylor. The missionary and Father Finn, parish priest, are exceedingly gratified at the hearty response of the people. A number of the young ladies gathered together during the week at the request of Father Taylor, and formed a very strong branch of the sodality of the Children of Mary.

A kitchen tea was held at Mr. F. Connell's residence last week by the ladies. An enjoyable evening was spent, and a large number of very useful articles were presented for the new presbytery.

**Thos. B. RIORDAN, 183 Cashel Street, CHRISTCHURCH**

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If not, give us a trial. Our prices are competitive, and we also give 5% DISCOUNT FOR  
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## FATHER, MOTHER and CHILD—they all get Foot Comfort here

THE NEWEST AND SMARTEST STYLES FOR LADIES' WEAR.  
Are now here for inspection. We are making one of the Finest Displays of Fashionable  
Footwear that we have ever made, and the value that we offer is just as remarkable as  
the quality and the style of the shoes themselves. We have light Walking Shoes and  
stouter makes also, and we can guarantee a perfectly comfortable fit.

**H. J. CLAYTON : Pioneer Boot Store, GISBORNE**

## The Family Circle

### GOOD-DAY AND GOOD-NIGHT.

A little star comes every night,  
And through my window, clear and bright,  
Though he's so very far away,  
He peeps at me, and winks 'good-day.'

'Good-day' he winks, 'my watch I'll keep,  
Up here while you are fast asleep,  
And when you raise your drowsy head,  
And waken up, I'll go to bed.'

Now just when he gets up, you see,  
It's always bed time then for me,  
And so, when nurse puts out the light,  
I peep at him and wink 'Good-night.'

And early in the morning, I  
Can see him nodding in the sky,  
And when I wink at him 'Good-day,'  
He winks 'Good-night,' then fades away.  
—*Boston Pilot.*

### A GOOD LOSER.

It was raining hard. Emily May Bowker sat in the window seat and watched the raindrops come pelting down outside. The street gutters had become miniature rivers from the accumulation of the down-pour and the lawn grass was half-drowned in pools of water. There was not a human being in sight. Emily had let the storybook she had been reading slip from her lap to the chintz cushion of the window seat, and her face bore a rebellious expression.

'For a girl like Jane to carry off that prize I had so nearly won!' she murmured, and the unpleasant lines deepened on her face. Jane and she were mates in the algebra class at high-school.

'That picture would have fitted exactly over my desk,' she said as she frowned at the rain.

A tall man had turned the corner. He held an umbrella against the wind so Emily could not see his face, but she knew it was Mr. Wilford. For a moment she forgot the lost prize for excellence in algebra.

Mr. Wilford had been her father's opponent in a political contest at the last election time, a contest in which her father had won. Emily had often thought of the evening hours the Bowkers had sat together waiting for the returns, and when the figures had made Mr. Bowker's success practically certain, Mr. Wilford had telephoned congratulations. The quiet words with which her father had turned from the telephone had impressed Emily deeply.

'Mr. Wilford was a fair opponent and a good loser! It takes courage to be that sort of a loser!'

Emily took the words home to herself now. A good loser! It takes courage. Was she proving that she possessed that courage? Sitting here she was moping at the rain because Jane had won the prize picture!

'I'm going over to congratulate Jane right now,' she said, jumping to her feet. 'They haven't any telephone, so I'll have to go to the house.'

Within ten minutes from the time she had seen Mr. Wilford come round the corner, Emily opened the front door and went out into the storm. She wore a rain-coat and opened an umbrella as she went down the steps. The wind swished her skirts and raindrops blew under the umbrella and struck her sharply on the face. There were gutter-rivers to be jumped over at the street crossings and big puddles to be avoided on the walk. But for things like that Emily had no fear, and in five minutes she came to the cottage where Jane lived.

Before she could slip the umbrella down and knock, the door was opened and Jane stood there with a welcome on her lips. Emily knew instantly that she had come upon an awakened Jane—the gray eyes were

brighter with purpose than she had ever seen them before; the poise of her head was more alert; the very voice in which she spoke her welcome was quivering with new energy.

'Come right in!'

Emily stood her dripping umbrella in a corner and crossed the threshold. She had never been inside Jane's house before, but she had pictured it often as ill-kept and rather uninteresting. Jane had always lacked cordiality in asking the girls there, and four smaller brothers probably made disorder. Even now Jane had on a big gingham apron spattered with blue paint.

'I wanted to congratulate you about the prize,' Emily began, rather lamely. It did take courage to be a good loser, but she was trying hard.

Jane was helping Emily to take off the dripping raincoat.

'It's lovely of you to feel that way about my winning the picture. I—I want to show you how I need it,' answered Jane, and her eyes were wistful with longing to make Emily understand that a new purpose had come into her life.

Without more words she led her schoolmate up the uncarpeted stairs to her own room at the front of the house.

And such a room as it was to look at—such a state of disorder; the floor was bare, and all the furniture stood in the middle of the room. Evidently the low ceiling had been freshly whitened, and a coat of blue paint had been applied to part of the dingy wood-work, the color of the blue bearing distinct relation to the paint on Jane's apron. Such freshness as there was made the faded paper on the walls look doubly worn and soiled.

Emily looked at her classmate for an explanation that would give her some clue to the connection of this with the prize-taking.

'I'm having my room done over so the walls will be fit to hang the picture on! Father did the ceiling for me last night, and I was doing the window sash when I saw you coming.'

Jane sat down on the mattress, her soiled fingers clasped closely to hide the paint stains.

'I needed the picture, Emily! When I tried to hang it here it compelled me to realise what my room lacked and in fact the whole house, and—my life,' Jane spoke wistfully. 'I understand for the first time that if I had a mind to go to work the right way certain results could be obtained. It's not going to take so much money as one might think to whiten and paper and paint so as to make the house quite respectable! Mother is so happy to have me taking hold that I feel as if I were giving her a new lease of life. And father is just splendid!'

Tears of happiness now sprang to Jane's eyes. She was being understood.

'Somehow the picture has led me to thinking what it may mean to be an older daughter, a real helper to mother and daddy! Your gladness over my winning increases my belief that things here can be righted.'

When Emily spoke her voice trembled.

'I'm glad you won the prize, Jane! And what it means to you will help me to be a better home-helper, too, I trust.'

### ECCENTRICITIES IN CALIGRAPHY OF FAMOUS MEN.

Many stories can be told of the peculiar interpretations which have been placed upon bad writing. The eccentricities of Napoleon's pen were such that his letters to Josephine from Germany were at first reading taken for rough maps of the seat of war. Captain Marryat wrote such a minute hand that his M.S. had to be copied into a script adopted for ordinary eyesight before it could be handed over to the printers. The famous American newspaper editor Horace Greeley was the hero of numberless adventures as the result of his originalities of penmanship. One of his leaders on Richard H. Seward came forth headed 'Richard the

**YOUR BOY IS AWAY I I**

**GAZE & CO., PHOTOGRAPHERS, HAMILTON**

Wouldn't you like a nice Enlargement from his photograph? Let us do one for you, we never fail to please.

Third.' When he referred to certain electors as 'free-men in buckram,' the printer turned them into 'three men in a back room.' There is another weird tradition that one of Greeley's memoranda, placed in the hands of a druggist, was duly dispensed as a medical prescription.

An employee of Greeley's became editor of a Western paper on the strength of his testimonial, which was really a letter of discharge; but, as no one could decipher anything but the signature, it was accepted as answering to the dismissed man's description of it. A countryman of Greeley's, a railway manager, almost equalled him as a writing expert. He wrote to a man, threatening to prosecute him unless he removed a barn he had run up on the company's property. The recipient did not read the epistle, because such a feat was impossible. Still he made out the signature, and used the letter as a free pass for years.

The Duke of Wellington once perpetrated a ludicrous blunder through the puzzling letter of a correspondent. This was C. J. London, a botanical author, who had a great desire to see the beeches of Strathfieldsaye, and whose letter contained a request for permission to see the trees. The Duke misread the signature for that of the Bishop of London, C. J. Bloomfield. So he wrote this reply—

'My Lord,—I shall always be glad to see you at Strathfieldsaye, and my servant shall show you as many pairs of my breeches as you may choose to inspect: but what you want to see them for is quite beyond me.'

#### A GENEROUS HORSE.

The horse is generally rated as one of the most intelligent of animals, and a pretty incident that was witnessed by a number of persons in St. Louis shows that generosity also enters into his character.

'Two fine-looking horses attached to single buggies were hitched at the curb opposite the entrance to the Merchants' Exchange. They were hitched several feet apart, but the hitching straps allowed them sufficient liberty of movement to get their heads together if they so desired. The owner of one of them had taken the opportunity of a prolonged stop to give the horse a feed of oats, which was placed on the edge of the sidewalk in a bag.

This horse was contentedly munching his oats when his attention was attracted by the actions of the other horse. The other horse was evidently very hungry. He eyed the plentiful supply of oats wistfully and neighed in an insinuating manner. The horse with the feed pricked up his ears politely and replied with a neigh, which must have been in horse language an invitation to the other fellow to help himself. Evidently he accepted it as such, for he moved along in the direction of the bag as far as his hitching strap would permit. But the strap was not long enough, and his hungry mouth fell about a yard short of the bag.

The other horse noticed and seemed to appreciate this difficulty. Fortunately there was some leeway to his strap. So he moved slowly along the curb, pushing the bag with his nose, until the other horse was able to reach it. Then, after a friendly nose-rub of salutation, the two horses contentedly finished the oats together.

#### THE BAILIFF OUTWITTED.

A bailiff, who had tried many expedients to arrest a Quaker without success, resolved to adopt the habit and manner of one, in hopes of catching the offender. In this disguise he knocked at Aminadab's door and inquired if he was at home. The housekeeper replied, 'Yes.'

'Can I see him?'

'Walk in, friend,' says she, 'and he shall see thee.'

The bailiff, confident of success, walked in, and after waiting nearly an hour, rung a bell, and on the housekeeper reappearing, he said,

'Thou promised me I should see friend Aminadab.'

'No, friend,' answered the female Quaker, 'I promised he should see thee. He hath seen thee, but he doth not like thee, and hath departed.'

#### NOT WHAT HE WANTED.

A rather loudly-dressed 'gentleman' stepped into a mercer's shop the other day, and in an imperious tone uttered the one word, 'Neckties!' Then he threw back his head, as if the assistants were entirely beneath his notice.

This snobbish air aggravated the assistant, but he quietly displayed a number of the latest patterns. 'These,' he said, very politely, 'are the very newest styles, and are excellent quality at half a crown.'

'Half a crown!' haughtily snapped the customer. 'Do I look like a man who would wear a two and sixpenny tie? Is there anything about me to indicate that?'

'Beg pardon, sir!' meekly interposed the assistant. 'The shilling counter is at the other end of the shop!'

#### ANOTHER TEASPOON.

It was on a local train. The ancient engine having wheezed laboriously over equally ancient rails, jolted to a restful spot at no place in particular. Time passed tediously. Some of the passengers looked anxiously out of the windows, while others drew their hats down over their eyes and tried to forget it. When a half-hour had elapsed the conductor came along.

'Hi, guard,' said a querulous-voiced old man, 'as near as you can tell, what's the trouble?'

'We're taking in water,' was the explanation.

'Well, why on earth don't you get another teaspoon?'

#### WANT OF TACT.

'Tact,' said the lecturer, 'is essential to good entertaining. I once dined at a house where the hostess had no tact. Opposite me sat a modest, quiet man.

'Suddenly he turned as red as a lobster and fell into a fit of confusion on hearing his hostess say to her husband:

'How inattentive you are, Charlie. You must look after Mr. Blank better. He's helping himself to everything.'

#### LOST IT.

'Your husband's pretty bad,' the doctor told the old lady. 'But I think we will pull him through. I'll send you along some medicine, which must be taken in a recumbent posture.'

Then he left the little house.

'Recumbent posture! Recumbent posture!' muttered the old lady, thoughtfully. 'Whatever's that? I haven't got one of them.'

For a long time she puzzled about it. Then she decided to ask her neighbor if she had one.

'Mrs. Smith,' she called over the back fence. 'Doctor says as my husband has to take his draught in a recumbent posture. Can you lend me one?'

Mrs. Smith was just as ignorant as her questioner, but determined to hide her lack of knowledge.

'To tell you the truth,' she replied, with a regretful shake of the head, 'I had one once, but I've gone and lost it.'

#### PILES

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