

**MISSING PAGE**

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## Friends at Court

### GLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR

December 12, Sunday.—Third Sunday of Advent.  
 „ 13, Monday.—St. Lucy, Virgin and Martyr.  
 „ 14, Tuesday.—Of the Octave.  
 „ 15, Wednesday.—Octave of the Immaculate Conception. Ember Day.  
 „ 16, Thursday.—St. Eusebius, Bishop and Martyr.  
 „ 17, Friday.—Of the Feria. Ember Day.  
 „ 18, Saturday.—Of the Feria. Ember Day. No Abstinence.

St. Lucy, Virgin and Martyr.

The island of Sicily honors St. Lucy as one of its most illustrious children. Accused of being a Christian, she steadfastly endured many torments rather than abandon her religion. She died in prison of her wounds, A.D. 304.

### GRAINS OF GOLD.

#### A MORNING HYMN.

Radiant Giver of the light,  
 By whose calm and piercing ray,  
 When have flown the hours of night,  
 Comes the re-awakening day.  
 But brighter than the noontide blaze,  
 Fount and Source of all our day,  
 Potent in men's hearts to raise  
 Sparks that ne'er shall fade away.  
 Framers of the realms of space,  
 Glory of Thy Father's light,  
 Teach, by treasures of Thy grace,  
 Hearts to scan themselves aright.  
 Still the Spirit's aid impart,  
 Make us shrines of the Most High;  
 Let not Satan's evil art  
 Lure us by its witchery.  
 Thus the prayerful soul aspires,  
 Such its votive gifts to Thee,  
 Trusting that Thy morbid fires  
 Serve for nightly custody.

—*Ave Maria.*

Far more real good would be done for God's glory and the salvation of souls if more time were spent in prayer.—Father A. H. Law.

We are all creatures of habit, and every action is cementing one either good or bad. If we only keep at watch upon our daily actions it is not near so difficult a task to force our rebellious nature to submit to that which makes for the uplifting and strengthening of our character.

The love we conceive toward God we must bring forth in acts of charity toward our neighbor. God Himself is beyond our reach; therefore the services we can not render directly to Him, He wills we should render to our neighbor.—St. Catherine of Siena.

As there is no true devotion to Christ's sacred Humanity which is not mindful of His Divinity, so there is no adequate love of the Son, which disjoins Him from His Mother, and lays her aside as a mere instrument, whom God chose as He might choose an inanimate thing, without regard to its sanctity or moral fitness.—Faber.

Courage, whether moral or physical, is of three kinds: courage to be, courage to do, courage to endure. A courageous man is not only bold to strike at the apt moment, but he is brave to endure hardship and pain; and he fears not to stand alone, like Athanasius, against the world. And to a man the courage of action is easier than the courage of endurance.

## The Storyteller

### MISS ANNE'S THINGS

Everyone in Edgewood knew that Miss Anne Humphreys didn't have any money—just things. And everyone in Edgewood knew she didn't have any relatives—only friends. However, without money, except a thousand dollar annuity to keep up her place, and notwithstanding her friends, she lived in a colonial house on Maple street in a riot of luxury. All of Miss Anne's history was common property in Edgewood. We knew the hour when she cut off her coupons and the days when Bridget made her a blueberry pie, and when she made doughnuts. And it was this familiarity with her habits of life, and incidentally her family tree—the fact that it was merely one straight trunk—that explains the attitude taken by all of us, her friends.

She was an only child of an only child. All her grandaunts and uncles died the second hard winter after the Pilgrims landed. Her parents in direct line had been wealthy in their day, and it was their things that she had in her house. She slept every night in a mahogany four-post, carriage-top bed that was draped in white linen that came from India and had been embroidered in English daisies and forget-me-nots all around the edge by her great-grandmother. They say that one square, four inches by four, cut from the valance and applied to a handkerchief would sell for 25s at any antique store, and anybody having the least sense of measurement could tell at a glance that there could be not an inch less than 30 yards of it fluted around the edges of that bed, without a sign of a break in it anywhere. Well, all of Miss Anne's things matched the bed. It was impossible to sit and visit with Miss Anne without noticing her furniture. And most unfortunately, Miss Anne had a great peculiarity. She couldn't bear to have you mention a thing in the house. Why she felt so about it I never could make out. Perhaps she thought that as long as we all knew she hadn't any relatives we, as her nearest friends, expected to be willed some of the old things, and she took any reference to anything special as a real bid for it after she'd died. For instance, if a caller said, 'O, Miss Humphreys, what a dear old brass candlestick!' she'd call that equivalent to a caller sitting in my parlor and sniffing and sniffing and finally saying, 'O, Miss Harrington, do I smell new buns? And aren't they too fragrant and tantalising?' Of course I'd give her a bun and be glad to, but Miss Anne didn't want to will away some article every time she had visitors, and that does seem sensible reasoning to me. She wanted folks to come and see her, not her things. It seems easy to visit a pretty old lady with hair that curled naturally and cheeks that reddened with a soft rose color when she got interested, and who had a good straight spine and wore black silk afternoon dresses, draped and fringed and pleated, whatever the styles happened to be—and not think anything about the furniture. But we couldn't seem to compass it in Edgewood.

First thing we knew, we'd be stroking the carved open hand (all four fingers and a thumb) on the arm of our chair and be gazing right at the davenport in the corner (1798), and then we'd blush and look straight at Miss Anne, and we'd seem to look clear through her at the blue and white landscape wallpaper that was put on in 1776 and hadn't been touched since, except that an artist had retouched some of the soiled parts and restored a place that a door knob had bumped in.

And you'd think that if we couldn't stand the parlor furniture, we could keep our minds on our own business in the kitchen, but no woman who knew values and had the craze we had, could sit still in a hand-made Windsor chair and look dumbly at the ten rows of pewter cooking dishes with bullet holes through two of the platters, and one spoon a little jammed in the bowl where Benedict Arnold dropped it and stepped on it with a spurred boot. No, sir, the parlor was the best

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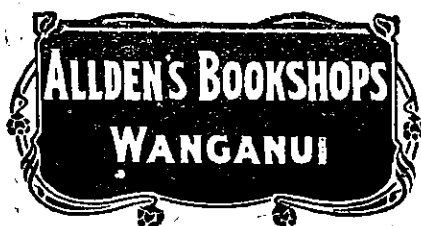
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place for us when it came to that. We simply couldn't help it, being modern enough to know the value of everything and it made us uneasy for fear we'd say something that would make her angry; when she resented anything she showed it very plainly—so we'd get real heated inside before the visit was over and I felt like saying when I went, 'I wouldn't eat your old buns, if you were to hand me one, fresh from the oven.'

The upshot of it was that we didn't go there very often, for Edgewood folk don't like to be on tenter-hooks all the time. They like to feel free to say, 'Isn't your Dutch marquetry chest a beauty? And I wish I had one like it.' Sally Bird even went so far as to say, 'I shan't go near Miss Anne at all, except once a year when she gives her tea and everybody'll be there to bear the brunt of it equally, even if I am her next door neighbor and ought to be able to go right in and sit before her fireplace and admire her fire dogs if I want to.'

But with the dropping off of her callers, Miss Anne failed to see the foolishness of her peculiarity. Folks seldom do see the foolishness of their own faults. And 'twas about this time—when we neighbors had really just held a council of war, blowing off steam to each other, and had divided off the year between us, some of us promising to call each Wednesday, for it did seem a shame to neglect her entirely, she was so delightful when you did lead her off the scent of mercenary topics—that Harriet Lawrence commenced going there. Harriet was 18, pretty as a picture and sweet as a peach, and had been one year at college and was going through if the funds held out. How I happen to know this story about Harriet is because she told it all over town as soon as it happened—in the nicest sort of way, just as if it were a common, everyday occurrence—and it certainly was a wise thing to do, for it stopped folks' talking. The best kind of neighbors will talk, you know.

Miss Anne liked Harriet's coming from the first, and she even let Harriet exclaim over her furniture and ask for its story. One day Harriet was sitting on a footstool at Miss Anne's feet (a little bandy-legged footstool made of satinwood covered with Dutch embroidery—1677), and Harriet put her head down on Miss Anne's knee and said real wistful and earnest (Harriet meant it, she's no sham), 'Miss Anne, I wish you'd put it in writing that you know I come to see you and not your furniture. I'm afraid folks are thinking that I'm trying to get you to will me your things, and if they say much more I can't come to see you.'

Miss Anne sits up straighter than ever for a minute, and then she bends over and strokes Harriet's hair and says, 'I'll write out a paper that promises you sha'n't ever have a single thing, and put it in the paper if you like.'

'But I shouldn't like that,' says Harriet, sitting up and catching hold of Miss Anne's hand (Harriet is honest). 'I want some one thing to keep for your sake and show it to my children and tell them about.' (Harriet made a mistake in my opinion not to say two or three things while she was about it, but as long as it worked out the way it did, it was all right.)

I'd have been scared, then, if I'd been Harriet, but Miss Anne was real pleased and she said, 'All right, choose anything in the house, dear, and you shall have it, if it's the blue and white wallpaper.'

'And then you'll truly write a paper saying I've had what I want and I sha'n't ever get anything more?'

'Yes, dear, you shall write whatever you wish and I will sign it. And now let's choose!' And Miss Anne, 85 years of age, actually takes Harriet's hand and they go skipping upstairs and up to the attic—first person in Edgewood to see that attic, Harriet was—and down to the kitchen and back to the parlor again.

Well, I can only draw a long breath and say real wildly that I shouldn't have chosen what Harriet chose. To think (well, never mind—but what I was going to say was, when she had the chance to get a cherry four-

post bed without a scratch, or a Hepplewhite desk with an inlaid mosaic lid and brass hand-wrought handles, and just riddled with secret drawers and receptacles) she chose a large, blue and white tea tray that would hold a whole afternoon tea-service; only it didn't, nothing but the tray, just like a large platter. I will say for Harriet that she made quite a stir with it, though—served tea to some college girls from it, and one of them had a friend whose mother lived in Washington, and she came away up to New England in a long black motor car to see it and offered Harriet a hundred dollar bill. And Harriet actually dared to laugh about it to Miss Anne and Miss Anne thought it was a good joke.

This arrangement stopped folks' talking, though Sally Bird thought Harriet was real foolish. She said if Harriet could only have stood a little false gossip for a few more years she'd have got something more than a tea-tray. Sally really feels mercenary about Miss Anne—she calls her Miss Humphreys now, always.

Well, one afternoon Miss Anne sees Harriet go by the house with a young man, and she actually goes to the bay window to see who it is, but she can't make out. In the evening Harriet runs down and wipes the last of Bridget's dishes before she goes in to see Miss Anne, and then it's real dusk. They both like to sit in the dark. (I can understand that; when it's daytime I like to run up all the shades on the rollers and let in all the sun there is, but when my work's done I like to sit around with the folks and get behind a post so the street light doesn't shine in my eyes and listen between narratives to the whippoor-wills out by the river.) Well, they sat in the dusk and Harriet didn't say much at first; Miss Anne went right along talking just as usual and finally she said, 'Let's sit on the davenport—and who was the man you were with this afternoon?' Just like that. 'Let's sit on the davenport—and who-was-the-man, etc.' Nobody in Edgewood would have asked that of anybody.

'It was Dr Avery,' replied Harriet, and as 'twas dusk you couldn't tell whether she blushed or not, but she put her head down on Miss Anne's shoulder, anyway.

'Dr. Avery,' exploded Miss Anne. 'That young boy a doctor!'

'He's twenty-eight, Miss Anne, dear, and he's a Doctor of Law.'

This was the first time Miss Anne had ever heard of a young LL.D. She was very quiet for a minute and then she said, 'What's his first name?' (She certainly asked queer questions.)

'John,' said Harriet simply.

Why that name should have been the key to unrestrained conversation I don't know, but they both felt easy again. John, John! perhaps Miss Anne felt that anyone would be safe with a John and an Avery, and that broad pair of shoulders that had swung up the street beside Harriet. Anyway the name was a password to Miss Anne's heart, and she was crying, and Harriet wasn't exactly crying but she was teary and smiling, and she said, 'Miss Anne, dear, this is an announcement party, but not yet to be announced!'

After that evening, Miss Anne felt terribly. Not because Harriet was going away, for she had three more years of college anyway, and not because she didn't want Harriet to be married; but just because she wanted Harriet to go to housekeeping with her things and she had given her word never to give them to her! Day after day went by, and Miss Anne grew more and more sorry that she had ever promised; and she'd invite Harriet and John to supper and insist upon Harriet's touring the tea, and then watch her pass a cup across to John in an unaccustomed way and then pass him the cream to cover her shyness when she knew he never took cream. And after tea Miss Anne usually was fearfully busy upstairs, and after a half-hour's general talk, she'd leave Harriet and John in the dining-room with the old spinet and the yellow music fingered out with x's and old script directions. But Miss Anne's business upstairs was to sit down in the

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'five-back' chair and gaze out at the evening star and try to devise a way to will and bequeath her things to Harriet when she'd promised not to. Harriet had worded the promise so that it could not be 'equeaked out of,' to use her own expression. The things could have been given to John, only the promise read 'directly or indirectly.'

Miss Anne one day mailed the following note:

'Dear Dr. Lorry,

'If you can keep as mum as they say you can, come and see my garden Tuesday night at 9 o'clock. Come in by way of the back garden gate.

'Yours sincerely,

'ANNE HUMPHREYS.'

Now if that letter had been sent to me, it would have been a physical impossibility for me to have gone and not let anybody find it out. I should have slipped on a rotten pear by the back garden gate and broken my hip and it would have been in our paper, 'Miss Harrington slipped and fell last night at 9 o'clock at Miss Anne Humphrey's back garden gate, and her hip was broken.' Then Edgewood would have said: 'Nine o'clock; of all hours!' And 'Why back garden gate?' And there would have been a special meeting called to discuss it. But Dr. Lorry slipped in just as easy as a fly, and quite as unsuspecting, and actually got into Miss Anne's parlor without Sally Bird waking up, and it's not forty rods to her chamber window.

'Do you like sitting in the dark?' inquires Miss Anne.

'Above all things,' says Dr. Lorry.

'Very good,' says Miss Anne. 'This is a business call, Dr. Lorry, and the sooner over, the better. You know exactly what I wrote in the paper about Harriet Lawrence in regard to my things?'

'Everyone in Edgewood is familiar with the wording of that document, I believe,' replied Dr. Lorry with a slight smile.

'Then,' said Miss Anne with a sigh of utter despair, 'what can I do to get around it? I thought I'd like some other head to puzzle on it. It seems as if I couldn't bear to have Harriet and John' (the engagement had been announced before this) 'go to house-keeping with any things but mine. They're the only folks, so far as I know, that can look across my dining-room table at each other, without thinking of the Sheraton mahogany under the tablecloth. I want them to use my pewter candlesticks and sleep in my four-post bed and rock their babies in my rosewood cradle!' Miss Anne was out of breath and Dr. Lorry absently fingered the open hand on his chair arm.

'It's very simple,' he says at last, quietly.

'You mean you know a way?' says Miss Anne eagerly, turning pink.

'Perhaps you won't understand just at first,' says Dr. Lorry nervously.

'Tell me in a sentence!' gasps Miss Anne.

'Break your word!' says the doctor.

There was a silence for a few minutes in the darkness, for both the conspirators were out of breath. They were panting with the unusual excitement and late hour and the shocking suggestion.

'I thought you'd misunderstand at first,' began Dr. Lorry at length, wiping his brow.

'Please explain,' said Miss Anne calmly.

'Let me take plenty of time, dear Miss Humphreys,' begged the doctor in a soothing tone, intended fully as much for himself as for Miss Anne, for she was mild enough now. 'You see, you made this promise to make yourself and Harriet happier during your life. Now, knowing of this promise, if Harriet can take solid comfort during your life, the promise has fulfilled its mission.'

'It can then be broken, I suppose,' said Miss Anne grimly, 'at the very time when it should be in effect.'

'Certainly,' said Dr. Lorry.

Miss Anne gasped again. 'Certainly,' worked with her like a cold plunge.

'Put it in writing,' explained Dr. Lorry. 'Tell the whole story if you like. Explain that your pro-

mise affects only yourself and herself——' Then Dr. Lorry stopped in confusion, for he remembered with startling distinctness how Mrs. Lorry had said, 'If the things can't be lumped for Harriet, all the town stands a chance!'

'That's all right,' said Miss Anne with uncanny intuition. 'There's enough stuff so Harriet could manage to eat a meal, if every last person in Edgewood got a Spode plate.' And as Dr. Lorry's self-possession decreased, the sport in Miss Anne grew. 'I'll break my word! I'll break my word!' she said over and over. 'A Humphreys!'

And she and Dr. Lorry arranged the table in a shaft of moonlight and wrote out a paper, a will, if you please, breaking her promise! She made out a list of every person in town that had ever called there, and willed to each one a plate or a teapot or a blue glass bowl—Sally Bird got the firedogs, and Harriet and John had to get some wrought iron ones down from the attic to build their first fire on, and I got a tin baker that came over in 1625, only five years too late—I suppose to make buns in, although she never heard what I said that I know of.

'There! Dr. Arnold A. Lorry!' cried Miss Anne, 'that's the only funny thing I ever did in my life. Do you consider me sane?'

'I consider you a true sport,' said Dr. Lorry warmly, and they shook hands and laughed so that they had to sit down again.

She got him out the back gate without a sound, and he got into his own house and Mrs. Lorry never knew a blessed thing about it.

Three of our ladies called next day, and Miss Anne said mildly when they started to go, 'I wish you'd just witness my will.' And they did, each nearly straining their eye muscles for good to keep them from straying up the page.

And then there came a day when Miss Anne really did die. She was 88. Harriet came home for a week at Easter and Miss Anne was apparently just waiting to see her before she went.

'I'm sorry, dear, that you have to see any one die,' she said to Harriet when she saw her. An hour later she said, 'I'm going where there ain't any Things!' and she looked at Harriet whimsically and just drifted away. If Harriet had to see it, it was the easiest thing to see that could be possible.

I suppose Edgewood is mercenary, but two weeks after Miss Anne was laid away in the cemetery, somebody went to Bridget and asked if the will had been found. 'Yes, marm,' said Bridget, 'I know all about it,' and they expressed their friendly interest and went back home. In three weeks, when nothing was said, Sally Bird went and asked indirectly about the will.

'Yes, marm,' said Bridget, 'I know all about it.'

Evidently she wasn't going to tell all about it, either, and I was glad afterward I hadn't been Sally Bird. Four weeks after Miss Anne's death, the will was probated, and not only probated, but printed in our paper and headlined in a Boston paper. And Dr. Lorry came out with his remarkable story and Sally Bird had nothing to say—she'd slept through it all.

'The last thing Miss Humphreys ever said to me,' said Dr. Lorry, 'was this: "When the will's probated, tell the whole story just as quickly and just as accurately as you can." I consider my duty done.'

It was all there in the will, even that Harriet and John could look at each other in the mirror without thinking of its mahogany frame, etc.

The story goes—this is long years ago, now—the story goes that the first evening Harriet and John were alone in the house, Harriet laughed a long, happy rippling laugh and said, 'John, dear, do you know that you're sitting in a wing chair that the antique lady said she'd give us £25 for?'

And John is said to have replied, 'I only know, my dear, where you are!' and if John really was sitting at the time in the wing chair that I know of, Harriet could have been in only one place, for the story has it that her hands were clasped behind his neck.—

McBride's Magazine.

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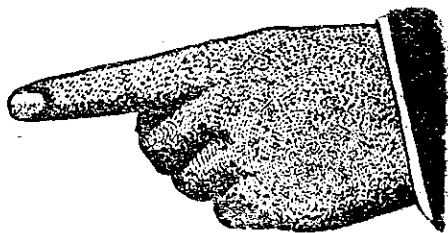
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## THE SHIRKER

(For the *N.Z. Tablet*, by THELMA BURTON.)

We in the office always regarded Robertson as a bit of a muff. Very young and very conscientious, he wouldn't waste a minute of the firm's time or a sheet of its notepaper—and all that kind of thing, you know. No one knew much about him, except that he went by tram somewhere out Kingsland way, and spent very little on his clothes. 'Too mean' was the general verdict of the boys. Somehow, I got the idea into my head that he didn't get enough to eat, as he looked like that—half starved.

Well, to return to facts: we caught the recruiting fever in our office, and got it badly too. At the end of a fortnight there were only three who hadn't enlisted—the head clerk (a married man), Stilling (who is lame), and, to the boys' disgust, Robertson. Someone remarked, 'didn't know you were a Benedick, Robertson?' 'I'm not,' he said shortly, and walked away. Well, from that out the boys treated him with ill-concealed contempt, and Robertson became more reserved than ever, hardly exchanging a word, except on business. As for myself, being the only one lucky enough to go into camp with the Eighth, you can rest assured I wasn't bothering much about office affairs.

The day of departure came all too soon, and I dropped in to bid farewell to the boys. Robertson did not raise his head from the ledger, so I went over to him. 'Well, good-bye, old fellow,' I said. 'Good-bye, Malcolm,' gripping my hand warmly, 'and—and God speed you,' he said huskily, and sure as I live there were tears in the boy's eyes.

'I say, old chap,' I said in a sudden burst of good nature, 'you must come round some evening when I'm up on final leave, and we'll do a show together.'

'Thanks,' eagerly, 'I will.'

'That's right,' I said: 'I'll let you know when. So long,' and I hurried out half ashamed of my outburst of generosity, and wondering why the deuce he didn't enlist and stop the fellows' tongues.

A month later we were seated together in one of the popular picture theatres, waiting for the show to begin. I had taken him home to dinner, and the mater, in her real motherly style, had taken him under her wing so to speak, and made him happy. Several times during dinner, I had caught his eyes fixed wistfully on my uniform, but whenever the talk turned on war topics he closed up like an oyster. Afterwards we strolled into the pictures and, having found a good seat, settled down to enjoy the show. The orchestra struck up, 'Where are the lads of the village to-night?' and a thrilling picture of our boys at the front was thrown on the screen.

'We know where some of them are,' said an aggressive female voice behind us. 'sheltering behind other brave lads' uniforms. Pah!' she went on, 'I wonder they're not ashamed to be seen beside a boy in khaki.' I knew that Robertson had heard, but behind a slight twitching of the mouth he gave no sign. 'I wonder,' she continued, 'if their mothers are proud of them?'

'Oh, dry up!' said an elderly gentleman in the next row; 'this is not a recruiting office, madam.'

In the discussion which followed Robertson muttered, 'I'm about sick of this,' and rose to go, so of course I had no choice but to follow. Outside on the pavement he turned to me and said, 'I'm sorry to spoil your enjoyment, Malcolm, but the truth is I'm not feeling very fit this evening. I think it's my nerves.'

'Don't mention it. I tell you what, old chap,' I said, 'I'll walk home with you; the walk will do us both good, and I can tram it back to town.'

He hesitated obviously, but I was determined, and finally got my own way. Twenty minutes' brisk walking brought us into a little side street off Carlton road. At a small white gate, half-way up, Robertson paused: 'It's early yet, Malcolm,' he said; 'I would be very pleased if you would come in for a while.'

A sudden wave of curiosity prompted me to accept his not over-pressing invitation. We passed up a neatly gravelled path, flanked by trim little flower beds on

one side, and orderly rows of vegetables on the other.

'My own work,' said Robertson proudly. 'The place was a wilderness when we first came.'

This was where he spent his half-holidays, then. He opened the door with a latch-key, and we stepped into a tiny hall. Outside the door of the living room he turned—'My mother is an invalid, Malcolm,' he said quietly. 'I ought to have told you.'

As he opened the door, a young girl sprang forward with a quick cry, 'Why, John, you are early. Didn't you—?' And then, catching sight of me, she fell back abashed.

'Mother,' he said, as my eyes fell on a still patient form on the sofa, 'this is my friend, Malcolm; you've heard me speak of him.'

She took my hand warmly. 'I am so glad John has found a friend; excuse me not rising, I'm a cripple you see. And so you are off to the firing line,' she continued. 'Ah, if I only had another son so that I could send John. But I mayn't be here very long, and John may have his chance after.'

'Mother, don't talk like that,' said John in a hurt kind of way. 'How would Tessie and I ever get on without you?'

I stayed talking for a few minutes, but a lump kept rising in my throat till I felt it would choke me. When at last I said good-bye John took up his hat too. 'I'll just walk along as far as the tram stop,' he said.

We covered about twenty yards in silence. I felt I had to say something and at last I burst out—'I'm awfully sorry, old chap. I didn't know.'

'No,' said Robertson, 'you see a fellow can't go round with a placard on his back advertising that he has a cripple mother dependent on him. My father died when I was 16,' he went on, 'leaving only a very small insurance, and it has taken all my wages ever since to keep things going. And I'm a shirker and a coward,' he said bitterly.

'Oh, come now, Robertson,' I protested.

'Oh, I'm not blind or deaf,' he continued: 'I've seen their contemptuous smiles, and their scornful pity for the poor thing who is afraid to risk his miserable skin in defence of his country. My God, Malcolm, you don't know the terrible longing I have to do something for my country, and how my blood turns to fire in my veins when I read of those dastardly outrages on defenceless women and children and holy Religious. Good-night, Malcolm, and good-bye,' he said more calmly, 'and never judge a fellow-being too hastily.' And before I had realised it he was gone.

Well, the mater and I talked things over till late into the night. I was anxious to ease my conscience with regard to my share in Robertson's unhappiness, so the upshot of it was that the mater, who had known our boss in her young days, went down to the office next morning to request a private interview. Half-an-hour later the boss sent for Robertson, who got down from his stool with evident dismay. 'Robertson,' said the boss kindly, 'you are a good lad, and I've reasons to believe you will make a fine soldier. If I agree to remit to your mother two-thirds of your wages weekly, would you be willing to go to the front?'

'What!' shouted Robertson.

'Just that,' said the boss; 'could you enlist right away?'

'Just try me, sir,' gasped Robertson, and shot out through the office, hatless and coatless down to the nearest recruiting office.

And that is how Robertson came to join Lord Liverpool's Own. The mater keeps an eye on his mother and Tessie (who, by the way, writes me real jolly letters for a youngster), and they are both proud of their soldier. He received a slight scratch, but recovered rapidly. And Mrs. Robertson carries a much-worn letter from the good chaplain, stating that for sheer reckless courage and dash Sergeant Robertson has no equal in the regiment, which means he is in a fair way of following the footsteps of O'Leary, V.C.

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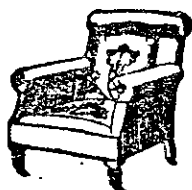
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## FRENCH CATHOLICS AND THE STATE

### HEART OF THE NATION CHANGED.

The Abbé Calvet has recently published a series of popular lectures which he delivered at Sevres (says a writer in the *Catholic Times*). They have been widely read, and are of singular interest, as they give an idea of the manner in which, according to the judgment of thoughtful Frenchmen, their country will be built up again after the war. That things are altered, that the people have changed, is evident to all. The fiery trial of war is transforming the heart of the nation.

In the young Republic political and religious questions and social problems produced a cleavage of parties deeper and more serious than in the United Kingdom. The different sets, Liberals, Radicals, Socialists, and Anti-Militarists were ready to carry out their theories logically into practice, regardless of the past, and—it may be added—of common sense. They were united by their admiration of the first Republic of 1792; they accepted all the heritage of equality and fraternity, as well as of antagonism to the Church. In pursuance of their principles they set themselves to build up a lay State, and to repudiate all religion in their official capacity. They were destined to find out, as their forefathers a hundred years ago, that such a State had very peculiar difficulties to contend against; for in divorcing the Church the Republic had deprived herself of an element of dignity, of a power that made for authority and order. Nor was it long before the lack of these qualities began to make itself felt.

#### Ministerial Instability in the Past.

There can be no doubt that the instability of the different Ministries and administrations that followed each other in rapid succession was due to the fact that a large number of the most serious and sober people had been alienated; these frequent changes, besides being prejudicial to departments on which the safety of the country immediately depended, such as the army and navy, did not tend to raise the authority of the Republican Government; nor could it be said that a system which placed successively a Combes, a Clemenceau, or a Caillaux at the head of affairs improved its moral prestige. Right-minded men, whatever their religious opinions, could not possibly approve of the manner in which the property of the Church had been liquidated, nor remain satisfied with the answers they received when they inquired what had become of the millions taken from the congregations. Was it possible to respect the edicts of legislators guilty of wholesale spoliation? And what was the moral effect of such proceedings on the country. With problems of a moral character connected with the increase of crime wrought by bands of Apaches, youths educated in laicised schools, with the falling birth-rate or the spread of alcoholism, the State, which had disregarded the spiritual side of human nature, was incompetent to deal.

#### A Glance at the Former Position of Catholics.

Of the position of Church people the author has given a description which does not appear to be overdrawn. In many parts of France the 'clericals,' who attended Mass, were carefully searched out, their names registered, their social position, as far as officials were concerned, rendered as difficult as possible. If they were engaged in trade or industry they were not favoured with any official orders; if they were in the service of the State or in the army they found their promotion retarded at every turn. They seemed to be looked upon in their own country like domiciled strangers, who are tolerated as long as they keep quiet and pay their taxes, just as drunkards are tolerated, as long as they do not create a disturbance, thieves after they have left prison, and madmen, if they are not dangerous. Churchmen themselves were not free of blame. Outnumbered in the Chamber, deprived of power and influence, disgusted by the attitude of the people, the representatives of many of the oldest and wealthiest families withdrew altogether from

public life. Men who from their position and training were best fitted to serve their country refused to have anything to do with 'the dirty business of politics'; they 'sulked in solitude.' The hardest lot was that of the priests. Abbé Calvet has drawn the picture of a curé, such as he must have seen himself in an industrial district in the neighborhood of Paris, who as a young man enters full of enthusiasm upon his high calling, and finds himself misunderstood and his offers of service rejected with inexplicable scorn. Having grown old in this ungrateful work, he is shown the door one evening during a sick visit, and after he has walked home in the rain, jeered at by young fellows whom he has helped with his meagre funds to bring up, he sits in his lonely study and, as he rakes up the embers of his hearth, mournfully compares the dreams of his youth with the experiences of his age.

The picture no longer represents the relations between the people and the clergy. In the battle-fields, in the trenches, and in the hospitals, the French laymen have found the clergymen, whom they had treated so badly, to be fighting men of the greatest bravery, or chaplains of wonderful devotion. In the face of danger and death men turned again to the religion which they had learned in their catechism in church.

#### The Future.

It is not likely that the bearded warriors who have begun to go to Mass, to say the Rosary, to frequent the Sacraments, will cease to do so when peace is made; and they who have found in that religion, which they had practically given up, comfort and consolation, will not quickly forget their experience. We may hope that the religious quickening, of which the signs are multiplying, will have lasting effects. Not only will the churches be better filled, the offerings increased, the clergy respected, but all those who have been estranged by the treatment received at the hands of the Republican Government will be drawn into the work for the common good of the country. Never again, as long as the memory of this war lasts, will Catholics, clerical or lay, be suspected. They have proved themselves true Frenchmen. They have been summoned out of their isolation to take part, not in the business of politics, but in the defence of their country. Their co-operation in times of peace will, we believe, give the Government of the Republic the firmness and stability which has been wanting, and will tend to cleanse and purify the Administration.

#### Rangiora

(From an occasional correspondent.)

December 1.

At the Catholic Church on Sunday, November 28, the devotion of the Forty Hours' Adoration was commenced with High Mass, celebrated by the Rev. Father O'Boyle. The church was crowded, a good number of the congregation attending from Oxford, Loburn, Kaia-poi, and the surrounding districts. On Sunday evening Rev. Father O'Connor, of Hawarden, preached, and on Monday evening Rev. Father Hickson, of St. Mary's, Christchurch. On Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock the closing ceremonies, consisting of High Mass followed by Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, took place. Rev. Father O'Boyle officiated, and was assisted by Very Rev. Dean Hyland, Rev. Fathers Hickson, O'Connor, and Long. Great praise is due to the Sisters and ladies of the congregation for the very artistic manner in which they decorated the sanctuary. The choir, which has been doing very hard practice of late, rendered the 'Mass of St. Cecilia' in excellent style on the Sunday, and on Tuesday sang Bordonel's Mass. Great credit is due to the energetic conductor (Mr. L. Devlin), who has succeeded in bringing the choir to its present efficient standard.

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## SIDELIGHTS ON THE WAR

### GENERAL.

Fugitives from Poland report that German officers have said to them: 'Poland is going to be surrounded by a triple line of trenches. The Russians will not be able to drive us out, for if we find ourselves in need of men we shall arm the whole male population of Poland and force them to fight against the Russians.'

Lance-corporal Roden, 12th Royal Scots, whose home is at Forth street, West Calder, and who is a member of Father McDonna's congregation, has received the D.C.M. for conspicuous bravery in the field in France on the memorable 25th September. He rescued a comrade under heavy shell and rifle fire.

Dr. Herbert Bury, Anglican Bishop of Central and Northern Europe, in an interview which appears in *Great Thoughts*, said: 'There is no larger-hearted land, or people, in all Europe than the Belgian kingdom. So far is Belgium removed from bigotry, intolerance, and jealousy in religious matters, that the State helps freely any denomination whose clergy need it, if only they are doing really good and righteous work.'

The funeral of Captain Lord Petre, of the Coldstream Guards, who died lately in France from wounds received in battle, took place on October 9 from his residence, Thorndon Hall, Brentwood. On the same day Requiem Mass was offered at Westminster Cathedral. The Petre title is one of the oldest in England, the late Lord Petre being the sixteenth baron of his line. The thirteenth baron was a Catholic priest and probably the only Catholic ecclesiastic who has occupied a seat in the House of Lords since the Reformation. Cardinal Bourne presided at the Requiem at Brentwood. A Requiem Mass was also celebrated in Westminster Cathedral.

A Kirkcaldy Catholic Irishman, Motor Ambulance Driver McGrory, has been awarded the D.C.M. The story of how it was won will rank among the highest acts of heroism in the war. In July last, while conveying a load of wounded from the battlefield at Gallipoli, a shell burst in front of the motor, severely wounding and throwing him from the car. Despite his injuries he crawled on to the vehicle and succeeded in stopping it, thus saving many valuable lives. In one of his letters home he writes that when he was receiving the chaplain officer's congratulations, the latter remarked, 'Catholics are always so cool under fire.' Driver McGrory replied it was his faith that helped the Catholic.

### IN THE TRENCHES FOR SAFETY.

A story illustrating the confidence reposed in the honor of the British soldier is told by the Ven. T. T. Churton, Archdeacon of Hastings. A convent in one of the Belgian towns near the firing line was threatened with an invasion of the Germans, and the Rev. Mother, knowing what had already happened in similar cases, did not know how to put her nuns and pupils in safety. At last one of the nuns said to her, 'Why not send us all into the British trenches? We shall be safe there.' This was done. When the Rev. Mother was asked if she was not afraid of what might happen to her flock she answered, 'The men were English.'

### PRIEST PUNISHED.

The Rev. Dr. Karl Vecera, a Catholic priest and a teacher of religion at the German Grammar School at Nicholsburg, has been convicted of *lèse majesté* and sentenced to the severe penalty of four months' imprisonment. In addition he has been deprived of his diploma as doctor of divinity and of his office as teacher. It appears that Dr. Vecera, who is a Bohemian, in preaching to the assembled Grammar School, in which there was a large number of Bohemian scholars, used several expressions with regard to the Kaiser which were regarded as 'lacking in the respect due to the Monarch.' From the tendency of the sermon, as far as

it has been made public, it seems that the preacher said that the Kaiser's action in connection with the origin of the war was unwise and uncalled for.

### THE LATE LORD NINIAN CRICHTON-STUART.

At a Solemn Requiem Mass at Falkland Palace for the repose of the soul of Lord Ninian Crichton-Stuart, a brief panegyric was delivered by Rev. Father Joyce, chaplain, in the course of which he said that the death of Lord Ninian came as a shock and a terrible blow to Falkland and the surrounding district. In their grief they had one consolation—they knew he died in a just and noble cause. He gave his life on the battlefield for King and country. When he was leaving England about a year ago with his regiment, Lord Ninian wrote to a friend: 'I may lose my life, but my honor never.' His life had gone, but his honor remained unsullied. A day or two before he was killed he came upon a little village church near by where he was stationed, and the sight of the church brought his thoughts to God. He was told there would be Mass at half-past 6 o'clock in the morning, and there, in a dismantled little village church, Lord Ninian was found praying. A French officer, who was a priest, asked Lord Ninian if he would serve the Mass. This was willingly agreed to. Lord Ninian made his confession and received Holy Communion.

### GERMAN AUDACITY.

Apparently there is no limit to the audacity of the Germans, of which Paris is having painful experience. Many Teutons were tenants of stylish apartments before the war. These Germans either rejoined the armies of the Kaiser or were expelled; but, nevertheless, they continue to pay their rent in Paris through the medium of a Swiss bank, thus affording an indication of their intention to return and install themselves in their old quarters when the war is over. The point is raised that the cashing of the cheques by the landlords is tantamount to trading with the enemy. Yet another daring example of German enterprise is recorded. French doctors have received circulars from a Stuttgart firm which manufactures artificial arms and legs, and they were actually offered commission on the sales which they facilitate of these articles to replace the limbs shattered by the Kaiser's bombs.

### BRAVE CHILDREN.

Have you heard of the little bakers of Exondun, a small village of Deux Sèvres (writes the Paris correspondent of the *Catholic Herald of India*). They are two children, Madeleine Damian, a girl of 14, and her brother, a boy of 10. Before the war their father supplied the population of the village and neighborhood with bread. Left alone when he was mobilised the brave children set themselves courageously to work to fill his place. Despite the hard work involved for such small laborers in getting the great oven going and preparing the dough these brave French infants rose every morning at 4 a.m. and succeeded in daily supplying the 400 kilos of bread to their father's customers. The president of the Department made their brave and successful efforts known to President Poincaré, who sent them two pendants and a letter apiece. The inhabitants of the village and environs assembled for the presentation by the Mayor of these souvenirs. Some disappointment was felt that M. Poincaré could not sign the letters himself, but the commune determined that the future of the children, if their brave father does not return, shall be well provided. But think of the two little ones overcoming all obstacles to fill a man's place.

### GERMAN IMPOSITIONS ON BELGIUM.

The German authorities, in spite of The Hague Convention, are taking every opportunity of making the Belgian people work for them (says the *Universel*). They ordered the Municipality of Ghent to repair the

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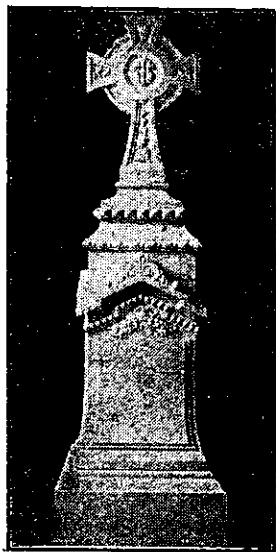
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manœuvre ground in the neighborhood of the town, which is used by the German airmen. The Municipality refused, on the ground that this work was of a military character. The German authorities repaired the ground themselves, but sent the account to the Municipality, who refuse to pay it. The result may be that Ghent will be fined. A few weeks ago 17 passengers by the train from Tirlemont were fined six marks each because one of the travellers jumped out of the railway carriage before the train had stopped. It is now established, as the result of an inquiry made with particular care by very reliable persons, that in the province of Liege alone 1359 civilians, including numbers of women and children, were killed by German soldiers. The Governor-General of Belgium has imposed a tax on those Belgians who had not returned to the country before March 1, 1915. They number 3610, and will have to pay altogether the sum of 4,201,400f. The number of families who have come back to Belgium as the result of the notice amounts to 18,900. The German authorities will sell by auction the furniture of those who do not.

#### TROOPS CHEER COURAGEOUS CHAPLAIN.

Father Henry Day, S.J., who is with the troops at the Dardanelles, gives a graphic description of the Suvla Bay advance in a letter home dated September 18. The division to which he is attached was ordered to advance two miles and a-half across a plain in broad daylight.

"I was walking at the head of the regiment to which I am attached," says Father Day, "and near to the colonel. By looking round from time to time I could observe what happened. Whole troops were scattered by the shells which burst in the air and on every side."

"Yet the men never flinched. A regular who witnessed the scene from a little distance declared that he had never seen such a wonderful sight. The men doubled up as if to an ordinary parade. Though they dropped at every yard, still the columns advanced as one man. Regulars, he said, could not have acted more bravely. The casualties were very heavy, but none of our men flinched, nor did they, so far as I could see, show the least sign of any trepidation or fear."

"When we reached safety the regiments who had already arrived generously welcomed me with a rousing cheer. This, though wholly undeserved, for I had never fully realised the danger, was decidedly gratifying and not a little encouraging. Since then numbers of the men, nearly all non-Catholics, have assured me that my presence on the occasion gave them 'good heart.' Other signs have indicated to me that the incident deepened confidence and affection as between the troops and myself. Hence I have concluded that the risk and danger were well worth the running."

"Personally I never anticipated being able to face fire without some feeling at least of discomfort. But since the very commencement both shrapnel and bullets have completely failed to disturb me. Even the advance I have described, in reality a terrible experience, only came as a mild and pleasurable excitement similar to the hunting in Norfolk or a football match at Beaumont or Stonyhurst. This is much to be thankful for, as it enables me to get about my work, always involving more or less danger, without worry."

"I have now been five weeks in the trenches, and still manage to keep in excellent health and the best of spirits, with usually a ravenous appetite. It is strange how hungry one becomes in the trenches."

#### CATHOLIC OFFICERS KILLED.

Capt. George Monteith, of the Gordon Highlanders, who has been reported missing, is believed to be killed. He is the seventh son of the late Mr. Joseph Monteith, of Cranley, Carstairs. The Monteiths of Carstairs are one of the best-known Catholic families in Scotland. Educated at Fort Augustus and at Wimbledon College, Capt. Monteith was commissioned as a Second-Lieut. in August, 1914. He was present in the fight-

ing at the Marne, Aisne, and at Ypres, and was wounded in the charge of the Prussian Guards on November 12, being afterwards mentioned in the despatches and promoted to his captaincy. Returning to France in August of this year, he took part in the recent great advance, and has since been reported 'missing, believed killed.' Four of his brothers hold commissions in the service.

Capt. James H. A. Ryan, of the 1st Liverpool Regiment, killed in action in France recently, was the son of Dr. and Mrs. Ryan, of Roade, Northamptonshire. Educated at Downside and Sandhurst, he joined the Liverpools in 1912, went to France at the outbreak of the war, fought at Mons, Marne, Aisne, and Ypres, and was mentioned in despatches. He was a notable athlete, and one of the earliest recipients of the Military Cross. At his death he was 23.

The death is announced of Second-Lieut. A. J. Hastings, 7th East Surrey Regiment, killed in France on October 5. A native of London, educated at Wimbledon College, he was commissioned in December last and went to the front in May. He was married a month before his departure.

Count Emmanuel de Casteja, of Scarisbrooke Hall, Lancashire, died from wounds received when serving with the French Army. The Casteja family are large landowners in Lancashire, but remain of French nationality.

Among other Catholic officers whose deaths were reported during the first week in October were:—Lieut. Col. J. P. Quinn, 117th Mahrattas; Capt. H. W. O'Connell Hewett (a great-grandson of Dan O'Connell); Capt. J. E. Lynch, Yorkshire Regiment; Lieut. H. J. Burke, South Staffordshires; Lieut. Herbert James Moran, 8th Gurkhas; Second-Lieut. Almeric Wood, Bucks Light Infantry; Second-Lieut. Charles Alvarez Vaughan, Seaforth's; Second-Lieut. G. W. Baillon, King's Liverpool; Second-Lieut. Paul Goldie, Royal North Lancashires; Second-Lieut. Maurice E. Nolan.

#### HOW HE FACED DEATH.

A double funeral service, which brought home to those present most keenly the cruel realities of war, took place recently in the Church of St. Honore d'Eylan, Paris. It was celebrated for a father and a son—the Baron Benoist de Laumont, a retired cavalry officer, who died in Paris on the day, September 25, that his only son, Jacques de Laumont, fell mortally wounded at Souchez, in Artois. The young soldier knew that his father was dying, but an attack being decided on, he could not ask for leave to bid him farewell. On September 24, at nine o'clock in the evening, just twelve hours before the splendid advance that was to lay many of our heroes low, Jacques de Laumont wrote thus to his sister: "We have orders to advance to-morrow at daybreak. We all hope, indeed we are certain, to succeed in forcing our way. The ——— regiment has the honor to be the first to attack, and my battalion is in front. I am proud that the General deems us worthy to take the lead. Death may take or leave me, but, in any case, beloved sister, I will do my duty. If I am killed, tell our mother first, then, very gently, tell our father. My only sorrow is the thought of your sorrow—I love you all so dearly—but is not a death like this the most glorious that one can imagine? I shall have the death that I most desire. I wish to be buried among my men, who are my friends, on the field watered by my blood. Good-bye, my dearest sister. When this letter reaches you, I shall be gone."

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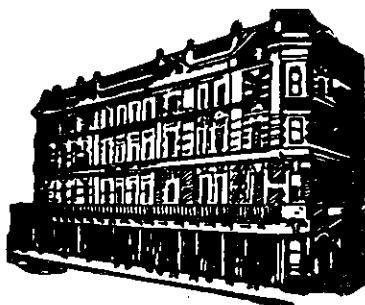
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## CENSORSHIP OF CINEMATOGRAPH FILMS

### CONFERENCE IN WELLINGTON

#### A REPRESENTATIVE GATHERING.

A most successful conference of various bodies interested in the subject was held last Wednesday night to consider the question of the censorship of cinematograph films. The conference (says the *Post*) had been convened by the New Zealand Catholic Federation, and the list of delegates was as under:—

**Education Board Representatives.**—Wellington: Messrs. Wm. Allan and C. M. Luke. Otago: Professor Garrow. Hawke's Bay: Mr. H. Hill, B.A., F.R.S. North Canterbury: Mr. J. G. W. Aitken. South Canterbury: Mr. Alexander Bell. Boards in sympathy: Taranaki, Nelson, Westland, Southland.

**Education Institute Representatives.**—Wellington: Mr. J. C. Webb. N.Z. Institute: Mr. H. A. Parkinson. Nelson: Mr. C. N. Haslam, B.A. Taranaki: Mr. A. Erskine. North Canterbury: Otago: Mr. W. T. Grundy. Institutes in sympathy: Auckland, South Canterbury, Southland.

**Other Bodies.**—Church of England Men's Society: Mr. J. Snell. Young Men's Christian Association: Mr. W. Allan. Young Women's Christian Association: Miss Mary McLean, M.A. Women's Christian Temperance Union: Mrs. Peryman. Richmond Kindergarten Union: Mrs. Anderson. Moral and Physical Health Society. Society for Protection of Women and Children: Mesdames McLaren and Atkinson. Secondary School Teachers' Assistants Association: Mr. F. Martyn Renner, Wellington. Wellington Diocesan Council N.Z. Catholic Federation: Mr. A. Cassie. Dominion Executive, N.Z. Catholic Federation: Messrs. Burke, Duggan, and Girling-Butcher.

**Representatives of City and Borough Councils.**—Ashburton: Mr. Nosworthy, M.P. Feilding: Councillor Frost (for Mayor of Wellington). Hawera: Mr. J. G. W. Aitken. Hastings: The Mayor (Mr. G. Frost). Karori: The Mayor (Mr. B. G. H. Burn). Lower Hutt: The Mayor (Mr. H. Baldwin). Miramar: Councillor James Pollock. Napier: Councillor J. H. Sheath. Onslow: Councillor L. A. Browne. Palmerston North: Councillor F. Jackson. Patea: Councillor Frost (for the Mayor of Wellington). Petone: Councillor A. Anderson. Temuka: Mr. A. Bell, Education Department. Wanganui: Councillor A. Thompson. Wellington: Councillor J. Hutcheson. Wairoa: Mr. J. Duggan. Waimate: Mr. W. F. Johnson. Rangiora: Mr. L. T. Reichel. Marton: Councillor Frost (for the Mayor of Wellington). Pahiatua: Councillor Hildreth. Waihi: Mr. W. H. Phillips. Councils in sympathy, but unable to be represented: Auckland, Birkenhead, Brunner, Blenheim, Carterton, Devonport, Dunedin, Eketahuna, Gisborne, Gore, Greymouth, Greytown, Hamilton, Hokitika, and Invercargill.

#### The Reasons for the Conference.

Mr. J. J. L. Burke, chairman of the Dominion Executive of the Catholic Federation presided, and in his opening remarks said:—I wish to extend to you a very hearty welcome to this conference, assembled to consider a question which is of the utmost importance to the future well-being of the citizens of New Zealand. A brief summary of the reasons for convening this meeting may not be out of place here. Our Federation has been in existence some three short years, and during that period we had several complaints from our people that pictures of an anti-Catholic nature had been screened in various parts of the Dominion. These complaints we invariably dealt with ourselves and, in justice to the management of the picture theatres, I must say that when we approached them and pointed out our objections to these displays, we had always been very courteously received, and the objectionable pictures had been removed from the programme. I mention

this in passing merely to emphasise the fact that this conference is called together to deal with the moral and social side of picture films and not the religious side. Apart altogether from those pictures, to which we, as Catholics, have taken exception, we have also had numerous and frequent complaints of the very unsavory and objectionable class of picture which is gradually creeping into the programmes of many theatres. So frequent have these complaints become of late that our Dominion Council, which is composed of delegates from all parts of New Zealand, deemed it advisable to put into force one of the aims of our association, which is as follows:—'It (the Federation) stands for the suppression of indecent and objectionable pictures, films, theatricals, and advertisements, and is willing to co-operate with all citizens and all civil and social agencies working for truth and virtue.' With the object in view of making an effective protest against the indiscriminate presentation of so many indecent, immoral, and objectionable pictures, which are tending to undermine the moral, social, and home life of our rising generation, the council, when in assembly in Wellington last August, waited on the Minister of Internal Affairs, and pointed out to him the urgent need of a rigorous censorship of moving pictures. Our reception by the Minister was so sympathetic and favorable, and we received so many messages of congratulation for the steps we had taken, that we decided to carry the matter further by getting into touch with all city and borough councils, education boards, educational institutions, and other associations, working for the social welfare of the people, and ask their opinions on the necessity and advisability of holding a conference to discuss the question. Need I say how our appeal was received? Your presence here to-night is the only answer necessary, and whilst your numbers are sufficient indication of the feelings of the people you represent, I might add that we have received very favorable replies from many other bodies who are sympathetic with the object but are not able to send delegates. In conclusion, I wish to add, that in order not to discount in any way the importance of the decisions to be arrived at this evening, no invitations have been extended to purely religious associations, although very many have in their assemblies endorsed our action and forwarded letters of appreciation. (Applause.)

Councillor J. Hutcheson (Wellington) moved that Councillor G. Frost, who represented the Mayor of Wellington, take the chair. This was agreed to, and Councillor Frost presided over the gathering. He apologised for the Mayor's absence, and complimented the Federation on the action it had taken in the matter. He believed that a strong censorship had been established in other parts of the world, and New Zealand should not lag behind. In the interests of the young folk particularly, such a censorship was necessary. He was glad to see such a representative gathering assembled to debate such an important subject. (Applause.)

The secretary of the Federation (Mr. G. Girling-Butcher) read a telegram from the Mayor of Wellington (Mr. J. P. Luke), wishing the conference every success. He (the secretary) had found that the police had made a report to the Minister, but that nothing could be done without legislation.

#### What is Wanted.

Mr. J. J. L. Burke moved the following resolution:—That this conference of local governing bodies, educational authorities, and organisations concerned with the social welfare of the people of this Dominion, whilst fully appreciating the useful and educational value of the cinematograph, is of opinion that the class of moving pictures at present exhibited in New Zealand constitutes a grave danger to the moral health and social welfare of the community, and affirms the necessity for a strict supervision by the Government of all films exhibited to the public in the picture theatres of this Dominion, and requests that an officer or board be appointed, whose duty it shall be to inspect all films before they are allowed to be exhibited, and that every film so licensed shall bear a certificate signed to that effect; and, further, that a list of all films declared

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unsuitable be published weekly in the *Police Gazette*, and that a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the Minister of Internal Affairs, with a request that legislation be introduced to give effect to the same at the earliest possible opportunity.' In doing so, Mr. Burke said the Federation had come to the conclusion that it should carry out that part of its policy which was concerned with the suppression of objectionable, indecent, and immoral pictures. (Applause.)

The motion was seconded by Councillor J. Hutcheson, who endorsed what the chairman had said about the debt the clean-minded people of the community owed to the Federation for the action it had taken in the matter. (Hear, hear.) It was stated that the picture shows here were already censored in Britain and America, and it was therefore suggested that no further censorship was necessary. He fully believed in the educative value of the cinematograph (he was an inveterate picture-goer), but before they could see the beautiful they had to see the reproduction of the slums of New York and other parts of America. This movement had not been begun too soon. The National Board of Censorship of the United States of moving pictures was a voluntary body; it had no legal standing, and was kept alive by the proprietors of moving pictures. The appointment of censors would be a difficult thing for the Government, but it was surely possible to eliminate references to crime, and the worst form of the melodrama, and the impossible. The glorification of crime was the worst possible education for our young people. Were the people going to suffer the consequent contamination of the young? It might be difficult, but it was not impossible to find the right men to act as censors. In several of the States of the United States there were legal Boards of Censorship, but their ideas of what was reasonable and what was unreasonable varied considerably. The speaker gave at length instances of extraordinary selections made by the censors. On one occasion he had held a little boy on his lap while a tiger chased a little boy into an enclosure. What an experience for the child! He hoped the matter would be put as vividly and lucidly as possible before the Minister, and that the fathers and mothers should be allowed to have a voice in saying what is or is not fit for our young people to see. (Applause.)

#### Men and Women Censors Wanted.

Mrs. A. R. Atkinson considered there was urgent need for a censorship, and that the censors should be composed of both men and women. She referred particularly to the wretched effect on the young child's mind of divorce pictures (she had discovered that at the kindergarten), and she also considered it was bad that children should continually have their feelings harrowed. She had come across cases in which children had been kept awake all night, as a result of seeing pictures, but worse than all was the clandestine love-making which was portrayed. They had also to remember that the pictures had an extraordinary fascination, and she instanced the case of a well-connected boy who took his food out on Saturday morning and stayed in the shows until the shows closed at night. The matter should be put before the Minister in the strongest possible terms.

#### Protecting the Children.

Dr. Edith A. Huntley, representing the Moral and Physical Health Society, fully endorsed these remarks, and expressed the hope that sensible people would realise what influence the pictures referred to would have on the national life. There was quite enough influence against the children without the influence of amusement. Few people realised that the consequences of such influences were tremendously far-reaching, and created problems which were very difficult to solve; we were tampering with our children's purity in the name of amusement. In connection with the stage, censorship had not been a success. If grown-up people wanted to see such things as were referred to we could not help it, but surely some means could be provided to prevent the children seeing them. (Applause.)

#### A Teacher's Views.

Mr. J. C. Webb (Teachers' Institute) said he believed they were tackling the question at the right end. He was one of three deputed by the Headmasters' Association to investigate the matter, and he made a report on the subject. They believed that the proper way to teach a child was to hold out to him the right and not the wrong. (Hear, hear.) If there was one body in New Zealand that owed a deep debt of gratitude to the Catholic Federation it was the teachers of New Zealand. (Hear, hear.) Three years or more ago the teachers got no support from any other public body. They could not at present see any decent picture until they had waded through a sea of filth, and the representation of subjects which none of them could discuss in the presence of children in their own homes; and yet parents took their children there and applauded, and laughed at those pictures. Mr. Webb added that the three teachers appointed by the Headmasters' Association three years ago asked the proprietors to institute a series of educational matinees, but they were politely bowed out. 'We are up against the dollars, and no steps we may take can be too strong,' concluded Mr. Webb amid applause.

Mr. Duggan (Catholic Federation) objected to the principle of endeavoring to cure vice by advertising it, and, further, that it was unreasonable to advertise a vice that does not exist in our midst, and which reeks of the filth and foulness of another civilisation.

Mr. C. M. Luke expressed his appreciation of the action of the Federation. They had, he said, taken exceptional means to conserve the physical health of the community, and at the same time they had allowed to enter into their midst a stream of pollution that was infinitely more harmful to the people than that which affected their health. Nothing could be said on the subject that was too strong. The Government should be 'taken by the throat,' said the speaker. He believed the majority of the people were clean-minded and desired to see their children brought up properly. If there was a censorship of reading matter sold in shops it was infinitely more necessary that they should have a censorship of pictures.

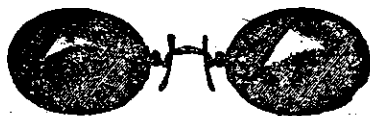
Professor Garrow (Otago) said the evil referred to touched at the springs of the national life. The child mind was marvellously impressionable, and impression through the eye was a most powerful instrument. He had not seen many pictures, but he was impressed with the inexpressible silliness of some of those he did see, and he resented the fact that a child's mind should be induced to frivol itself away on such things. As to the difficulty of censorship, he remarked that if the Board of Censors did not do its duty they could put it out of office and appoint another—even if we have to hang one or two! (Laughter and applause.)

The Hon. J. G. W. Aitken, in supporting the motion, said he was delighted to be present and to hear what had been said. He was sure that if the same eloquent remarks were made to the Minister the deputation would be very successful.

#### Exploiting Vice.

Mr. W. F. Johnson (Waimate Council) thought the Federation should feel pleased that its invitation had been replied to in such a hearty manner, particularly by the Educational Institute. He did not believe there was any desire to deprive the public or the children of innocent enjoyment, but in many cases vice had been exploited for commercial purposes, and in one case there was a cinema reproduction of a book that had been condemned in England on account of its grossly immoral character. Last August, the Minister of Internal Affairs had suggested that each municipal authority should be its own censor. That would be worse than anything else. One body would forbid a film and another would pass it.

Mr. A. Thompson (Wanganui) said he was chairman of the Municipal Opera House in that town. He considered that many of the pictures were undesirable, and in many instances the picture theatres were decidedly lacking from the health point of view. (Applause.)



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Miss Mary McLean, M.A., representing the Y.W.C.A., fully sympathised with the object of the resolution. She was of opinion that the pictures did far more harm than good to the children, and she was supported in that belief by all the members of her staff.

Representing the Women's Christian Association, Mrs. Peryman strongly supported the resolution, and thanked the Federation for the opportunity of joining in a combined movement.

Mr. B. Burn (Mayor of Karori) said his council was thoroughly in accord with the action of the Federation, but he remarked with regret that many mothers were only too glad to give money to their little children to enable them to go to the picture shows.

Mr. W. T. Grundy (representing the Otago Educational Institute) said the teachers of that part of New Zealand were strongly in favor of the proposal before the conference. He trusted that this would be the beginning of a movement that would result in protecting children from the horrible influence of these picture shows.

Mrs. Anderson (Richmond Kindergarten Union) thought steps should be taken to protect the children from the influence of the representations of pictures displayed on hoardings. (Applause.)

Several other members of the conference spoke on similar lines.

Councillor Anderson made the suggestion that if there was any difficulty about fixing up a full censorship, they should at least urge the establishment of a censorship of programmes submitted to the children.

Councillor Jackson (Palmerston North) urged that all films should be censored at the point of entry, and that any film objected to should be arrested, so as to prevent it being shown anywhere else.

Mr. A. Cassie (Catholic Federation) said it had been suggested to him that the press was the best censor. He did not believe in that theory, because the press would not censor anything in which £ s. d. was concerned.

The motion was carried unanimously, amid applause, and it was announced that a deputation wait on the Minister of Internal Affairs at 11 o'clock the next morning.

Mr. W. Allan moved a hearty vote of thanks to the Federation for its diligence and enthusiasm in having got the conference together. The motion was seconded by Mr. H. A. Parkinson and carried by acclamation.

Mr. J. J. L. Burke, in returning thanks, said it was one of the aims and objects of the Federation to help the social welfare of the community, and it was only doing its duty in doing what it had done. (Applause.)

The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

#### DEPUTATION TO MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS.

At 11 a.m. next day the deputation was introduced by the Hon. J. G. W. Aitken, M.L.C., and the speakers were Mr. G. Frost (chairman of the conference), Mrs. A. R. Atkinson, Mr. J. J. L. Burke, Mr. J. Hutcheson, and Mr. J. C. Webb. Their remarks were on similar lines to those made at the conference.

'I recognise that censorship of cinema films is desirable in New Zealand, and as Minister of Internal Affairs I am prepared to recommend my colleagues next session to bring down the necessary legislation to provide for it. From what I know of the constitution of the Government, realising that all the members of the Government are men who will take what I think is the proper view of this question, I have no doubt that in due course legislation will be proposed,' said the Hon. G. W. Russell in reply. Continuing, he said the subject brought before him by the deputation was one of the most important that could be brought before a Minister, because throughout the whole of the speeches that had been delivered, emphasis had been laid upon the fact that pictures that are being shown will have

a harmful effect upon the temperament, the disposition, and the characters of our young and growing population. (Hear, hear.) He need hardly say that he would not be fit to occupy the honorable position of a Minister of the Crown if he did not realise that the views put before him demanded his sympathetic and careful consideration. First, he would like to congratulate the Catholic Federation upon the work that it had done in this matter. It had succeeded in focusing pre-existing public opinion, and it had brought together a powerful deputation which represented New Zealand. (Applause.) In that respect it had done a great public service, and he was especially pleased that the deputation was not in any way sectarian nor specially representative of the religious sentiment of the country. (Hear, hear.) The deputation came before him, not as representing the Churches, but as representing the people, and the children in particular. (Applause.)

#### Kept in View.

That was not the first time that he had considered the matter. As long ago as 1912, when he was Minister of Internal Affairs, the matter was discussed between himself and his Under-Secretary (Mr. J. Hislop), and as a result the Department of Internal Affairs had kept in touch with what had been going on throughout the world upon this very important matter. When, towards the end of August last, the Federation waited upon him, he got into communication with the Minister in charge of the police, who issued a circular instructing the police to enquire into and report upon the subject.

#### The Police Agree.

'I may say at once that there is a consensus of opinion among the police on this subject—among men who are not wowsers, who are not men who regard questions from the Puritanical point of view—that there is a need for censorship in connection with these films. (Hear, hear.) No Government, in view of the reports I have before me from the police officers in charge of New Zealand, representing men from the Commissioner down to constables in charge of small stations, can refuse to realise the importance of the subject which you have brought before me this morning. (Hear, hear.) You will understand that I recognise that censorship of cinema films is desirable in New Zealand, and as Minister of Internal Affairs I am prepared to recommend my colleagues next session to bring down the necessary legislation to provide for it.' (Applause.)

#### No Local Censorship.

The Minister went on to say that he regarded a local censorship as impracticable and worthless. There was only one censorship that would be satisfactory, namely, that a board should be established in Wellington and that every film on arrival in New Zealand should be screened before that board, and that without the permission of the board it would be a penal offence for any man to screen a picture in any theatre.

A great deal would, of course, depend upon the board. It would occupy a most responsible position, and it would be his (the Minister's) business, if legislation was passed, to see that members appointed were not narrow-minded men, because the people who had gone to great expense in preparing films had a right to have their interests considered, and it would be unfair for the State to practically confiscate large sums of money that had been expended in the preparation of films that might be regarded as unobjectionable in other countries. It would be his business too, as far as possible, to see that the proper class of men were placed upon the board. As to women being represented, he was not prepared to make any promise, but in the meantime it would receive his most careful consideration. (Hear, hear.)

#### Classification of Films.

If the board was set up they might divide the films into three classes—(1) Those which only adults should be allowed to see—such subjects that, though educational in value, would be repulsive to children,

(2) Those which would be for general exhibition. In regard to these, it would be the duty of the censor to see that any objectionable portions were cut out, so that the whole of the film need not be rendered worthless. (3) Films specially for children, and which would probably be shown chiefly at matinees. The Minister remarked, in conclusion, that it would be his earnest desire to assist the people of the Dominion to maintain in the picture theatres, as well as in the press and in general literature, a high standard, both for parents and children. (Applause.)

## RETURNING TO THE FOLD

The movement towards the Church—a logical sequence following recent developments in the Establishment—is far-reaching in its effects, and shows no signs of immediate abatement (says the *London Universe*). We have recorded of late the submission of several clergymen, and it may be supposed that the action of these leaders is not without effect upon their respective flocks.

The conversion to the Church of the following clergymen has been recorded in these columns during the past four months, the date in each case being that of the announcement:—Rev. Bernard Moultrie, June 11; Rev. S. F. T. Borrow, June 11; Rev. Arthur Ryland, June 25; Rev. G. W. Dibben, August 27; Anon. (name withheld by request), September 17; Rev. H. J. Poskitt, October 1; Rev. C. F. Farrar, October 1; Rev. W. Moor, October 8; Rev. R. P. Phillips, October 8.

Other notable conversions during the same period were those of Lady Sybil Fraser, Brother Anselm, and Mr. John Cox.

Another interesting conversion which we are able to announce is that of Mrs. C. A. S. Nicoll, who for many years has been prominently associated with Christ Church, St. Leonards-on-Sea (the well-known High Church centre), where her husband still ministers. Besides being a lady of considerable local influence, she has also marked literary ability. Amongst other offices lately held by Mrs. Nicoll was that of secretary of the St. Leonards branch of the (Anglican) Confraternity of the Blessed Sacrament.

The Rev. Bernard Moultrie, B.A., whose submission to the Church was recorded by the *Universe* in June last, hopes shortly to go to Rome to pursue studies preparatory to ordination. It is understood that his old colleague, the Rev. S. F. T. Borrow, will accompany him with the same object in view.

It will be remembered that after leaving St. Leonard's, Mr. Moultrie was for over two years Warden of the Community of St. John the Baptist, Clewer. Several members of that community (the largest Sisterhood in the Anglican Church) have already followed their former Warden's example by becoming Catholics.

## THE LATE MR. PETER HARRINGTON, CLYDE

Away back in our boyhood days, when we knew every coo' on Mains, Taieri Lake run, and were often engaged by the owners themselves to pick out their cattle, we (*Alexandra Herald*) first saw Peter Harrington, and heard his Hibernian jokes as we stock-whipped together a mob of cattle he had brought at about £1 a head—think of those prices in this day of war profits—from various diggers about Hyde. At that time, few finer set up specimens of a young Irish pioneer could be seen than Peter Harrington. Dressed in his old Bedford cord riding breeches, so much in vogue then, he sat his horse like any grenadier, used his stockwhip like a cowboy, and his conversation was always lightened by his rich brogue and his undoubted native wit. Peter Harrington was a personality which impressed itself on one's memory, and many a hearty laugh we have had with him, and many a bit of Irish humor has he doled out since, often at our own expense. Of all the

old Ophir pioneers that we know Mr. John Pitches and Mr. Peter Harrington were the last. Mr. Harrington was closely associated with Blacks for many years with varying fortunes. Later he took over the Commercial Hotel at Hyde, the license of which he transferred to Ranfurly, and which there became a real good investment. Later on he also took over the hotel at Clyde, where he eventually died. Mr. Harrington was twice married, and leaves by his first marriage a daughter, Mrs. John Gow, of Wellington, and a son, Mr. John Harrington, of the North Island, and by his second marriage with Miss Pigott, of Dunedin, who survives him, the well-known little Miss Harrington, who has so often cheered our Alexandra audiences in the convent concerts. The circle of 'the men of the golden legion' is narrowing in, and very soon they will be but a memory. And the old world will jog on as it always has done, whilst here and there, by a fireside nook, the newer generation will sometimes recall some funny joke or old incident; and when they do, they are not likely to forget the Irish wit and humor of Peter Harrington, whose *bons mots* have been the joy of many an old pioneer.

## CORRESPONDENCE

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

### OUR DEAD.

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir,—This is the month that recalls the 'holy and wholesome thought.' Doubtless, as Catholics, we have all entered into the spirit of the Church by frequent pleadings in behalf of the Church suffering. But our duty is not alone that of prayer. What about these little plots in which we were once so interested, which are treasuring so many 'temples of the Holy Ghost,' until the day when the angel shall issue the summons of their Lord? Are they being cared for now in a becoming manner? It is to be feared that Catholic cemeteries compare but ill with the 'God's acres' of many who do not admit the 'holy thought.'

All Catholics should esteem it a duty to keep in decent order the graves of their own dead. Then, could not the Purgatorial Association, the Catholic Federation, or other Catholic society, charge itself with the care of those for whom no one is responsible? Especially could they not undertake to keep in order the graves of the priests who have labored in the parish. The priest, as a rule leaves no blood relatives to assume the responsibility, but who will say that he is unrepresented in the parish to which he has given his life? His name should be preserved, his last resting place almost a place of pilgrimage, while a Catholic remains for whom, or for whose forbears, he has performed the least spiritual service.

If personal service cannot be rendered, would it not be well to provide for the perpetual attention that can be arranged for with cemetery trustees? Soldiers' graves are an object of affectionate and loyal interest, and great efforts are made to discover them. What would many a mother give to kiss and water with her tears that bit of turf 'somewhere in France,' and how is she gladdened to learn that some comrade has lovingly marked it with the sign of the Crucified. Then, when we have our dear ones, and among them our priests, in our close-at-hand cemeteries we should not neglect our duty.—I am, etc.,

PILGRIM.

Napier, November 29.

The annual spiritual retreat for ladies at the Convent of the Sacred Heart, Island Bay, Wellington, will begin on Monday, January 3, and end on January 8. It will be preached by the Rev. Father McGrath, S.J....



## Current Topics

### Around Gorizia

It is always interesting to look at things from a different viewpoint from our own, and a former resident of the Gorizia region furnishes us with some valuable information regarding the district and people, written from the Austrian side. The facts supplied not only help to explain the importance of the present fighting but throw some light also on the probable course of future operations. 'Perhaps it will interest you,' our correspondent writes, 'to know that the Slovenic nation (a branch of the Southern Slavs) to which I belong, having the strength of about one and a half millions, inhabits the Austrian provinces to the east of Trieste and Gorz (this is the German name, in Italian it is Gorizia and in Slovenic Goritza), just about where there is some lively fighting with the Italians going on at present. My own home is only about 20 miles from the Italian frontier, so you will understand that I was a little scared at the outbreak for my people, but they are still far from the battle front at present. The Slovenians are all Catholics, converted from Bavaria in the eighth and ninth centuries, but have all the same developed a strong national individuality of their own. They possess, in their own national language, a well developed literature and a strong Catholic press of all kinds, political papers, reviews, etc. The largest publishing enterprise is no doubt the Society of St. Hermagoras, this saint representing one of their national apostles, something like St. Patrick in Ireland. The Slovenic nation is not fond of the Italian Kingdom, on national and religious grounds, and this will perhaps to a certain extent explain the fact that the Italians are making such slow progress. The country on the eastern side of the Isonzo river is of course highly suitable for defensive warfare: there are rows after rows of mountains of the Mt. Cook type—you read such a lot about snow-clad peaks in Italian reports. There is only one little gap which would enable them to pass through, situated to the south-east of Gorz, and then in the direction of Laibach, that is why the Italians are attacking the bridgehead at Gorz with such a fury. The Italians know the country only too well. When there was a new railway line built down the Isonzo valley, a few years ago, an Italian contractor, Conte Cecconi, had a lot to do with it. He also constructed the big railway tunnel through the Julian Alps, from Wochein Feistitz (see *Daily Telegraph* war map No. 8), under the Hochkogel, on the stretch leading towards Idria di Baza, near Tolmino. One acquainted with the country rather wonders that the Italians have not yet blown up this tunnel, since it is well known that a lot of Italian officers were engaged in the construction, disguised as laborers and engineers.'

### Cupid and the President

Even President Wilson has come to see that there are limits to the virtue of the policy of 'watchful waiting,' for some short time ago he made the fateful decision and took a second plunge into matrimony. Just how the President finally fell from the 'fine and balanced poise' on which he prides himself must, of course, be left to the imagination, but we may hazard a shrewd conjecture that in this, as in less exalted cases, the lady supplied the disturbing factor—though whether she did so gently, by pointing out that though there might be such a thing as a nation being 'too proud to fight,' there was no occasion for its President to be too proud to marry, or whether she adopted sterner measures and declared that further delay would be regarded as 'an unfriendly act,' the world will never know. Apropos of the marriage, a correspondent of the *Daily Mail* makes merry over President Wilson's assumed negotiations with himself, after the fashion of those fine-spun 'Notes' which have made this pacifist professor the joke of all the belligerents. The correspondent writes:—Sir,—In common with all other American residents in this country, I am delighted

to hear of our President's engagement, and we feel sure that the whole British public will unite with us in wishing him the best kind of happiness. We question, however, whether you in this country have any idea of the painstaking self-communion in which the President held himself to strict accountability before taking this step. In America, where we have no censor, it is well known that before making up his mind he retired several times into the country to a little fishing cottage which he leased for the purpose, and there in the clear stillness considered, firstly, whether he ought to make up his mind on the subject; and, secondly, if so, what his mind on the subject was. His passionate desire to set an example by remaining neutral on every subject appeared for a long time to present an insurmountable obstacle, for to marry at all seemed (a) to be ceasing to have an open mind; (b) to be taking a side; (c) to be a reflection on those of his countrymen who remained unwed. There was also the far-reaching question of whether by singling out one lady only he was not casting a slight on all the others. In making up his mind definitely, as we now know he did, I am able to assure the interested public that he acted entirely on his own initiative, and was not once in communication with Mr. Lansing. It may be worth mentioning that the President went for a long motor drive after despatching the ultimatum which has had such a happy answer.

'Too Proud to Marry.'

A contributor to the *Sunday Times* also scores a point off the President, and conveys a subtle hint that in playing with Cupid the Harvard man may have missed a higher and more serious opportunity. This versifier writes:

'President Woodrow Wilson is engaged  
To Mrs. Blank!' Of course, I wish you joy:  
And yet, proud Note-Deviser, don't you see  
You've missed the finest war men ever waged  
Just to get bagged by the unscrupulous Boy?  
*Heigh-ho—you are engaged!— . . . Well—so are we.'*

### War Prospects

Mr. Hilaire Belloc is nothing if not optimistic, but his optimism is usually backed up by solid fact and reasoned argument. In the current issue of *Land and Water*—which periodical, by the way, has received a very notable 'boom' through Mr. Belloc's articles—this eminent Catholic writer gives a version of the military situation which makes interesting and stimulating reading, and which gives ground for that feeling of quiet confidence which is gradually gathering strength on the side of the Allies. He declares that 'the maximum energies' of the enemy can never again be reached, 'for those energies throughout this summer have been spent in attempting to find a decision in the East.' And on the West Mr. Belloc says, 'the Western Allies can now concentrate more men, more rapidly, and (on account of their superiority in the air) more secretly, and accumulate more munitions for the service of more heavy pieces than can their opponents.' 'This is the capital mark of the whole situation,' adds Mr. Belloc. 'It has given to the Western Allies time to establish a superiority in all the essentials of modern war, and it is probable that the enemy has so engaged himself in the East as to make a retrieval of this position impossible to him in the West.'

According to Mr. Belloc, the whole war is now dominated by the fact that the enemy cannot, in the West, recover equality with the Allies; and that he will, as time goes on, be in an increasing inferiority to them in men, in munitions, and in pieces, because his Eastern adventure thrust forward so far, still quite undecided, and 'apparently further than ever from a decision, strictly binds him. Mr. Belloc then says that the supreme question which the Higher Command and everybody else is now putting with regard to the Western front is—*when and where will the next blow fall?* And Mr. Belloc replies:—'Upon the inability

of the enemy to guess the answer depends the campaign. But it remains true that the power to take this next step lies now absolutely with the Anglo-French Command; that the enemy has not remaining to him a power of counter-attack sufficient to prevent it, unless he shall find some way of maintaining himself in the East without disaster and yet with lessening forces, and by transferring to the West from the East a margin of guns, shell, and men which he has hitherto found necessary upon the East. But the state of affairs in Lithuania does not seem to promise anything of the sort to the enemy.' Mr. Belloc holds firmly that Germany cannot entrench from north to south on the Russian front, and is condemned to an indeterminate offensive there. And the advance from June to October has cost him nearly 2,000,000 men—the price was too high.' 'The recovery by Russia of a balance in the East is already possible.' 'The enemy has no source of new energy,' adds Mr. Belloc. 'He cannot increase his power of munitionment; he cannot increase his dwindling reserves in men. This is a plain piece of arithmetic which everyone throughout Europe knows, and no one better than the enemy's higher command. One new force of energy, and one only, has the enemy any prospect of tapping, and that is the having upon his side forces hitherto neutral—such as Bulgaria. How far that move will serve him, with the imminent Russian invasion of Bulgaria and the pending Italian expedition through Albania, the near future will tell.'

### The 'Crisis' in Austria

It would be easily possible to misunderstand and to exaggerate the significance of the Austrian ministerial resignations, particulars of which appeared in our cables of Saturday. The Ministers of the Interior, of Commerce, and of Finance, we are told, have resigned, and the cable proceeds, in its customary highly-colored strain, to tell us that 'a sensation has been caused at Vienna by the announcement,' that 'it is surmised that serious happenings have necessitated the changes,' that 'the (Austrian) public connect the crisis with the Kaiser's visit,' that 'the financial condition of Austria-Hungary is most serious,' etc. All this is merely wild conjecture, or almost palpable over-statement. The true explanation is almost certainly that given, in a later cable, by the Hungarian correspondent of the *Morning Post*. 'The rumors of Austrian peace desires,' he says, 'can be dismissed. The most probable explanation of the Kaiser's visit was a desire to establish an Austro-German tariff union, to which the three retiring Ministers were hostile.'

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This project for a tariff union or for the establishment of closer economic relations between Germany and Austria has, in point of fact, been under consideration for a great many months past. Quite six months ago a meeting of prominent national economists of Germany and Austria-Hungary took place at Vienna. Their resolutions recommended the establishment of a tariff union between the two countries which it was held would be of the most far-reaching consequences. By it the tariff barriers between the two Central Powers were to be almost entirely broken down. Only on certain articles, where the different cost of production in the respective lands requires it, would even a slight tariff be retained. The aim would then be to pursue a common economic policy in regard to all other countries. The assembly furthermore resolved to enter at once into communication with both Governments that the first steps might be taken as soon as possible for introducing the proposed union. If established, it was regarded as likely to mark a new era in the economic history of the world. The clause by which a tariff sufficient to equalise the cost of production between the two countries would be possible was expected to make the proposal still more acceptable. It would set aside at least partly the great difficulty previously urged against such tariff union by conservative Austrians who feared that Austria-Hungary might not be able to compete economically with Germany. Dr. Rieser, the pre-

sident of the Hansa-Bund, is reported to have stated at this conference that the four great Powers allied against Germany and Austria-Hungary had not only come to political agreement with one another, but had likewise jointly passed a number of economic resolutions. One of the most important of these, according to the Zürich correspondent's report of the speech, prevents any of the four Powers from entering upon a commercial contract with Germany and Austria-Hungary, unless the consent of the other Powers has first been obtained.

\*

At a later date the movement received a further impetus when the national economist, Professor Julius Wolf, of Berlin, published some interesting figures in the *Neuen Freien Presse* of Vienna to show the advantages Austria would reap from closer economic relations with Germany. The export of Austria for 1900 amounted in value to 1,900,000,000 crowns, and for 1913 to 2,800,000,000 crowns. That of Germany for the same years was respectively 4,600,000,000 marks and 10,000,000,000 marks. Reducing both to the same terms the Austrian export has increased only 1.6 per cent. during these thirteen years as against an increase of 2.3 per cent. on the part of Germany. In the markets where the greatest profits are made Austria has secured almost no foothold. Professor Wolf argued that the conditions for production are in some regards no less favorable in Austria than in Germany, while in no sense can they account for the difference in commercial progress between the two nations. He held, therefore, that it would greatly profit Austria-Hungary to join itself more closely to Germany in an economic union and to utilise to the utmost the German initiative. There has been considerable division of opinion in Austria in regard to this entire question. It is stated that Austrians of note and influence are not wanting who share Professor Wolf's view, and who believe that this is the time which must decide their country's economic greatness. The matter has thus been stated by them: 'The hour has come when the economic conditions of Austria-Hungary can be placed in their proper relation to the world's economic order. We must now bring about a division of work and an exchange of goods with the German Empire which is suited to our own peculiar development. It is time to find a form of economic co-operation with the Germanic spirit of enterprise, talent for organisation and power of capital which will weld together even more closely, if that is possible, our bond of political unity.' The cabled resignations may, indeed, represent an extension of German influence and control in Austria-Hungary, but it is an over-statement of the position to regard it as anything in the nature of a 'sensation' or a 'crisis.'

## Diocesan News

### ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON

(From our own correspondent.)

December 4.

The Rev. Father Moloney, S.M., Wanganui, left by the hospital ship *Marama* as chaplain.

The Rev. Father McMenamin, who returned from the firing line recently, is still an inmate of the hospital, and unable to leave his bed. He is progressing slowly.

The pupils of the Marist Brothers' School, Tasman street, are at present busily engaged in preparing for their annual concert, which is to take place in the Town Hall on Wednesday, December 15.

A very successful retreat for the women of the parish was commenced last Tuesday at St. Mary of the Angels' Church. It is being conducted by the Rev. Father Hurley, S.M., Adm. of St. Joseph's.

Mr. Martin Kennedy, K.S.G., has been re-elected to the directorate of the Bank of New Zealand. The chairman congratulated Mr. Kennedy upon the attainment of his 'majority' as a director of the bank, and



expressed the hope that he might continue in the enjoyment of good health and vigor to serve shareholders' interests as a director of the bank for many years to come.

Mr. J. S. Swan, architect, has admitted to partnership his brother, Mr. F. H. Swan, who for the past four years has been engaged in the Commonwealth Architect's Department, Sydney, a position which he resigned in order to join his brother.

A very successful furnishing tea was held this afternoon at the Catholic Women's Hostel, Thompson street. There was a large attendance, and the result of the afternoon's function has aided the hostel considerably.

Permission has been granted by the Hon. the Minister for Internal Affairs to the Very Rev. Father O'Connell, S.M., to hold an art union in connection with his parish festival which he is organising for January 22.

Mr. Gerald Griffin, the Irish-American singer, is at present in Wellington. He is a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, of America, and found time to look up the officers of the local branches whilst in Wellington.

The Boxing Day picnic committee met last Tuesday under the chairmanship of Mr. W. F. Johnson, when there was a large attendance. Satisfactory reports were received from the various sub-committees. The Very Rev. Father O'Connell, S.M., donated £1 1s towards the picnic fund.

The Very Rev. Father O'Connell, S.M., has arranged for the fencing and putting in good order the old Catholic cemetery, Mount street. This cemetery, which at one time was regarded as being in an out-of-the-way spot, is now adjoining the Victoria University in the popular suburb of Kelburn.

Mrs. Sullivan has organised a sale of work at her home, Roxburgh street, for the Home of Compassion. The profits are to go towards providing Christmas gifts and comforts for the different inmates, who are looked after by the Sisters. By this means Mrs. Sullivan hopes to make quite a good sum towards the fund, every penny taken being profit. A great deal of beautiful needlework has been done by the Sisters at the Home, and a number of friends have helped Mrs. Sullivan to work for the sale, so that there are some very beautiful things to be disposed of. Some beautiful flowers were also for sale, many of them having been sent from Masterton by Miss Williams, who also assisted in other ways. Mrs. and Miss Sullivan were assisted in selling and looking after the visitors by Mrs. Bolton, Mrs. Young, Mrs. and Miss Gamble, Miss Saunders, Mrs. Sidford, and Miss Brady.

## Palmerston North

(From our own correspondent.)

December 3.

A Solemn Requiem Mass for the fallen soldiers took place on Wednesday morning. The celebrant of the Mass was the Rev. Father Forrestal, Rev. Father Doolaghty (Marton) being deacon, and Rev. Father Cashman subdeacon. The music was supplied by the Sisters of Mercy. A large number received Holy Communion.

The fortnightly meeting of the H.A.C.B. Society was held on Tuesday evening, Bro. Comerford being in the chair. The whole of the business was put through in four and a-half minutes, which is no doubt a record. It has been decided to hold the Friendly Societies' annual picnic at Foxton on New Year's Day. The proceeds are to be devoted to the local sick and wounded fund.

A progressive euchre tournament in aid of the Girls' Catholic Hostel, Wellington, was held in the Empire Hall last evening, under the auspices of the Palmerston St. Vincent de Paul Society. There was a very large gathering, and the euchre tournament, for which valuable prizes were offered, went off successfully. Supper was supplied by the ladies. The arrangements were in the hands of Mrs. E. J. Leydon and Miss L. Low, the joint secretaries, who are to be congratulated on the success which attended their efforts.

## DIOCESE OF CHRISTCHURCH

(From our own correspondent.)

December 6.

The Rev. Father McManus, of Palmerston North, was a guest of the Very Rev. Father Price, Adm., at the episcopal residence during the week.

The annual spiritual retreat of the diocesan secular clergy is to commence at the Cathedral on January 17, and of the clergy of the Marist Order at St. Mary's, Manchester street, on January 21.

Members of the Christchurch Catholic Club and of the Marist Brothers' Old Boys' Association are to meet the ladies of the Catholic branch of the Red Cross Society in the Hibernian Hall on Tuesday evening to devise means of giving assistance in the good work now undertaken.

In the match with Elmwood, in the primary schools' cricket contest, the Marist Brothers made 95 for three wickets—Neilson 37 (not out), O'Donnell 33, Dunn 12, Dobbs 10. Elmwood made 53. Sumner got five



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wickets for 17, Goodman three for 13, H. McCormack two for 4.

As a means towards the carrying out of several projects, the Cathedral school committee has mapped out for the improvement of the educational institutions most directly under its sphere of operations, a garden party has been arranged for Saturday, January 13, in the Cathedral grounds.

Complete success attended the first afternoon for work of the members of the Catholic branch of the Red Cross Society. About 50 members were present on last Tuesday in the rooms of the Catholic Club. Bandage and sewing machines were vigorously plied, and resulted in quite a creditable number of finished articles being made available for the central depot.

Work in connection with the laying of the mosaic tessellated pavement in the sanctuary of the Cathedral, preparatory to the erection of the magnificent marble high altar, is now in progress. The huge cases, containing the sectional portions of the altar, have been unpacked, and these show, in a measure, the effect that will be produced when the work of erection will be completed.

At a meeting of the executive of the M.B.O.B. Association in the school on Sunday, the resignation of Mr. F. Smythe (club captain), who is joining the 11th Reinforcements, was dealt with. It was unanimously decided, that he should hold the position whilst away, a deputy-captain being appointed in his stead. Mr. P. Amodeo was elected to the position. Mr. Minehan was elected a member of the executive in place of Mr. Amodeo. Saturday will see more Old Boys away to the front, bringing the total up to 110.

The annual entertainment in connection with the Marist Brothers' School, prior to the Christmas vacation, is to be given in the Choral Hall on next Monday evening, December 13, in aid of the prize fund. An excellent programme of a varied nature has been prepared, including an exhibition of physical culture, for which a squad of the pupils have undergone a special course of training under the direction of Mr. Hornbrook. As the event is usually one of the most popular of the year, a large audience is anticipated.

In a letter to the Very Rev. Father Price, Adm., the Rev. Father Richards, chaplain with the New Zealand Forces at the Dardanelles, writes (under date October 13) in part as follows:—'I had a month at Gallipoli and then came back here (Lemnos) as the Brigade is having a spell. I saw a little of the red side of war and the effects of shrapnel and the fire of snipers.' Father Richards describes a narrow escape he had. He and Dr. Buck (the Maori medical officer) were standing quite close together conversing when a sniper 'got one' right between them. It is needless to say that cover was taken immediately. 'We are waiting and resting at Lemnos,' he writes, 'until fate and the authorities decide a new move. I am now attached to the Wellington Infantry Battalion, which is Father McMenamin's old charge, and am also chaplain to the mounted men as well as infantry. Father Dore went home to England, and is doing well; his wound was severe enough, and was a close call for a complete knock-out.'

## DIocese of AUCKLAND

(By telegraph, from our own correspondent.)

December 6.

The Marist Brothers' residence, Lincoln street, Ponsonby, which has been enlarged by the addition of a new storey, will be opened next Sunday afternoon.

The pupils of the Marist Brothers, Vermont street, will give their annual entertainment in the Town Hall on Tuesday evening, December 14. This year an exceptionally attractive programme will be presented.

Very Rev. Father Roche, Superior of the Redemptorist Fathers, is at present giving a retreat to the Little Sisters of the Poor here. It will terminate on

Wednesday, December 8. Father Roche leaves for Wellington by the mid-day express on the same day.

Rev. Fathers Taylor and Flynn, from the Wexford Seminary, and Rev. Fathers Bleakley and McCormack from St. Kieran's Seminary, Kilkenny, arrived by the Remuera to-day from Ireland *via* Capetown. They had a splendid voyage, which they enjoyed. All are for this diocese.

News from a reliable source has been received here to the effect that the Rev. Father Dore, chaplain to the 1st New Zealand Contingent, was wounded in the lower portion of his spine by a bullet, and is suffering from paralysis. It will be some time before he is completely restored to health. He is at present at the Plymouth Hospital.

One of the finest spectacular displays ever seen here was that given in the Auckland Domain by the pupils of the public and private schools in aid of the local Patriotic Funds. The director of the display was the Rev. Brother George, of the Marist College. No one better fitted could have been chosen, and the organisation and manipulation of these thousands of children were simply marvellous.

The second meeting in connection with the reception of his Excellency the Apostolic Delegate was held on Tuesday evening. The Right Rev. Dr. Brodie presided, and the following officers were elected: President, his Lordship Bishop Cleary; vice-presidents—Hon. J. A. Tole, K.C., Messrs. J. J. O'Brien, and P. J. Nerheny; secretary, Mr. F. G. Temm; treasurer, Mr. M. J. Sheahan. These, with others chosen later, will form an executive to carry out the details. The committee meets again on Thursday night. The utmost enthusiasm prevails, and the reception promises to be highly successful.

A meeting was held on yesterday afternoon at St. Benedict's Hall in connection with the establishing of a Girls' Catholic Club and Hostel. Right Rev. Mgr. Gillan, V.G., presided, and the Right Rev. Dr. Brodie, Rev. Father Forde, and a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen from the various parishes were present. The following officers were chosen:—Patron, his Lordship Bishop Cleary; president, Right Rev. Mgr. Gillan, V.G.; vice-presidents—Messrs. J. J. O'Brien, P. J. Nerheny, P. B. Darby, M. J. Sheahan; honorary vice-presidents, the whole of the diocesan clergy; secretaries, Miss A. V. Lorrigan and Mr. Geo. Hansen; treasurers, Mrs. Delaney and Mr. Rodgers; finance committee—the executive officers and Messrs. Fitzgerald, Cullen, Dromgool, Temm, Rose, and Woodley. This committee met after the general meeting, Mr. Nerheny presiding. Matters of importance were dealt with, and it was decided to issue at once a circular appealing for subscriptions towards the expenses of the reception. Before the general meeting dispersed a collection was made, and a sum of £90 was subscribed. The Right Rev. Dr. Brodie contributed £20, and guaranteed £50 a year for the next three years if such sum were needed. The committee meets again on Sunday, December 26.

## Huntly

(By telegraph, from our own correspondent.)

December 6.

The Rev. Father Skinner spent last week-end in Huntly, and officiated in the absence of Rev. Father O'Doherty, who is visiting Waiuku.

The Rev. Father Edge, who has been recruiting his health in Australia during the past twelve months, is expected to return and resume his duties in this parish on January 6.

At the H.A.C.B. Society's meeting on Sunday night a motion was unanimously carried congratulating the Right Rev. Dr. Brodie on his elevation to the Bishopric of Christchurch.

A circular has been received from the Catholic Social Guild explaining its aims and objects, and some

of our young men are considering the advisability of taking a course of study on social problems.

## MUSICAL EXAMINATIONS

### ST. DOMINIC'S COLLEGE.

The following are the results of the examinations held at St. Dominic's College by Dr. F. G. Shinn (examiner for the Associated Board of the Royal Academy and the Royal College of Music, London):—

Local Centre, Advanced Grade—Hyacinth Collins, 135 (honors); Elvino Millow, 123; Madge Mulholland, 119; Dolly Kelly, 118.

School Examinations, Higher Division—Flora Bowman, 115; Margaret Leslie, 113 (violin); Kathleen Airey, 105.

Lower Division—Nora O'Connell, 131 (distinction); Margaret Bastings, 130 (distinction).

Elementary Division—Adelina McGrath, 134 (distinction); Josephine O'Neill, 133 (distinction); Mona Kemp, 131 (distinction); Gracie Knowles, 130 (distinction); Annie Walshe, 125.

Primary Division—Agnes O'Neill, 135 (distinction); Janet Griffiths, 130 (distinction); Winnie Beck, 125; Gladys McTigue, 125; Helen O'Neill, 118; Lily Deehan, 116.

At the recent practical musical examination, conducted by Mr. Mverscough, of Trinity College, London, the following pupils of St. Dominic's College were successful:—

Licentiate Practical—Mary Brown, 87 (singing); Renetta Rings, 81.

Associate Practical—Dora Annetts, 85 (violin); Gertrude Spring, 80; Dorothy Sweeney (Milton Convent), 71; Eily Kelly, 70 (singing); Gwendoline Gillies, 70.

Higher Local—Jessie Soutag, 68.

Senior—Honors: Kathleen Sullivan, 90 (singing); Beryl Callaghan, 85 (singing); Phyllis Hawcrige, 84 (violin); Renetta Rings, 82 (singing); Margaret Leslie, 81 (singing). Pass: Laura Hawk, 77 (singing); Olga Pearce, 75; Aileen Blee, 74; Margaret Curran (Convent, Milton), 74.

Intermediate—Kathleen Burk, 92 (honors); May Matheson, 76 (singing); Violet McKechnie (Convent, Milton), 76; Gwennie Millar, 60.

Junior—Honors: Dolly Kelly, 89 (singing); Norma Pearson, 88 (singing); Kathleen Greenslade, 83; Amy Walshe (Convent, Milton), 82; Tessa Millar, 81 (singing); Molly Cullen, 81; Arthur Aburn, 81 (violin). Pass: Kathleen Stewart (Convent, Milton), 77; Veronica McKenzie, 76; Clara Cullen, 72; Marie Paterson, 75.

Preparatory—Marie Major, 96 (honors); Bertie O'Reilly, 88 (honors); Eily McKewen, 75 (singing).

First Steps—Kathleen Field, 88; Daisy Aburn, 83; Kathleen McKenzie, 81; Margaret Galvin, 78; Kathleen Moloney, 70.

The annual retreat for ladies at the Convent of the Sacred Heart, Timaru, will begin on Monday evening, January 3, and end on Saturday, January 8. The retreat will be conducted by the Rev. Father Ryan, S.J....

## OBITUARY

### MR. MICHAEL FLANNERY, WELLINGTON.

The news of the death of Mr. Michael Flannery, who passed away at his residence, Arlington street, Wellington, on November 27, came as a great shock to his many friends throughout New Zealand. The late Mr. Flannery was born at Ballaghaderreen, Ireland, 78 years ago, and came out to Dunedin in 1862. Joining the Prison Service the next year, the late Mr. Flannery saw some very stirring times during the growth of Dunedin, when the prisoners of those days were employed in the public works of the colony. He was chief warder when the Maori prisoners of war were sent to the gaol in Dunedin. In the early 'eighties an attempt was made to oust Mr. Flannery from the Prison Service on a trumped-up charge, which many of the older residents of Dunedin will remember. So unjust was this charge that Mr. Flannery, who had been retired for a fortnight, was re-instated, and in 1883 was transferred to Auckland, where he remained until 1897, when he was appointed gaoler at Hokitika. In 1909 Mr. Flannery was appointed gaoler at Napier, where he remained until his retirement on superannuation in 1906. The late Mr. Flannery was one of the old school of Irishmen, who had the whole history of Ireland at his fingers' ends, and could give chapter and verse for every event of any note occurring in the history of the Old Land. Mr. Flannery was a practical Catholic, and died fortified by the rites of the Church. He was a strong supporter of the *Tablet*, having been a subscriber from the first issue of that paper until his death. He leaves a widow and three daughters (Miss Flannery, a prominent member of the C.I.C., Wellington; Mrs. J. J. L. Burke, Wellington; and Mrs. J. J. O'Gorman, Christchurch), to whom is extended the deepest sympathy of a very large circle of friends. A Requiem Mass for the repose of the soul of the deceased was celebrated on November 30 by Rev. Father Schaefer, and Rev. Father Barra, assisted by Rev. Fathers Hurley, O'Connor, and Very Rev. Dean Regnault officiated at the graveside.—R.I.P.

### Wairoa (Hawke's Bay)

(From an occasional correspondent.)

Two candidates from St. Joseph's Convent School, Wairoa, obtained certificates from the National Business College, Sydney. In his report the examiner said he was extremely satisfied with the excellent way in which the papers were handled, both in the practical and theoretical sections. The following are the results:—Elementary Bookkeeping—Thomas Corkill, 100; Stephen Martin, 98. Elementary Typewriting—Thomas Corkill, 98; Stephen Martin, 98.

There will be a great sale of unredeemed pledges on Friday and Saturday at Messrs. John Geerin and Co's auction rooms, Dunedin, when that firm, acting under instructions from Mr. W. G. Rossiter, will dispose of a comprehensive stock of all kinds of gold and silver jewellery, watches (ladies' and gentlemen's), musical instruments, field and opera glasses, clothing, etc., all of which must be sold, no matter at what price....

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BRANCHES THROUGHOUT NEW ZEALAND.



London, December 6.

The High Commissioner cables as follows from London (Note: The quotations, unless otherwise specified, are the average market prices on spot):—Meat.—The market continues dull. There has been no material change in the market conditions during the week. Mutton: Canterbury, 7d per lb for light-weight; heavy-weights, 6½d; other brands than Canterbury, not quoted; ewes, 5½d. Lamb: Canterbury twos, 7½d; heavy-weight fores, 7d; second-class quality, light-weight, 7½d; other brands than Canterbury, 7½d; for best quality light-weight, ordinary quality, 6½d. Beef: Prime New Zealand beef, not available; chilled hinds, 7½d; fores, 5½d. Butter.—The market is very firm for finest, but there is only a moderate demand for second grade. Danish (quiet), 180s to 182s per cwt; Siberian, 128s to 134s; exceptionally good, 136s to 140s; Irish creamery, 160s and up to 166s; Australian, 160s and up to 166s; New Zealand (firm market), 166s to 168s; unsalted, 168s to 172s; Argentine (in good demand), 160s. Cheese.—The market remains firm, but steady. The Canadian market is quiet, but firm. White colored, 90s to 92s per cwt; English cheddar (firm market), 100s to 102s; New Zealand (quiet market), white and colored, 89s to 90s; United States, fair to good quality, 78s to 84s. On December 1 the estimated Canadian and United States cheese stocks in London, Liverpool, and Bristol were 209,000 boxes, as against 215,000 boxes at the same time last year. The New Zealand and Australian cheese stocks in London and Bristol are 20,000 crates, as against 7000 crates last year. Hemp.—The market is very firm, and there is better demand. New Zealand good fair, £36 per ton on spot; fair, £34 10s; Manila, new graded fair, £44 10s; coarse, £35; spot prices, nominal. January to March shipment: New Zealand good fair, £35 10s; fair, £33 10s; Manila: New graded fair, £44; coarse, £35. The output from Manila for the week was 22,000 bales. Wheat.—The market is firm, with an upward tendency. There is a general and active demand. Canadian, on spot, 57s 6d per quarter; December to January shipment, 56s 3d; Australian, January to February shipment, per steamer, 61s; per sailer, 58s 6d. Oats.—The market is very dull, and the demand is falling off. Argentine, on spot, 30s per quarter; January to February shipment, 27s 6d. Wool.—The market remains firm, and there is an active demand.

Messrs. Donald Reid and Co. report:—We held our weekly sale of grain and produce on Monday, when values ruled as under: Oats.—During the last few days there has been a little better inquiry for oats for shipment. Prime milling, 2s 10d to 2s 11d; good to best feed, 2s 8d to 2s 9d; inferior to medium, 2s 4d to 2s 6d per bushel (sacks extra). Wheat.—Milling prices remain at former quotations. There is a good demand for whole fowl wheat, which is scarce and meets with ready sale. Best whole fowl wheat, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; medium, 3s 10d to 4s 3d; inferior and damaged, 2s 6d to 3s 6d per bushel (sacks extra). Potatoes.—Old potatoes have been coming forward freely during the past week, and any lots not prime are difficult to quit. The demand for these is practically at an end, their places having been taken by new potatoes—both Auckland and locally grown—with which the market is well supplied. Prime freshly-picked old potatoes, £5 to £6; others, £3 10s to £4 per ton (sacks included). Chaff.—There is a good demand for prime chaff, and any lots of this description coming to hand meet with ready sale. Best oaten sheaf, £5 to £5 2s 6d; choice, to £5 5s; medium to good, £4 10s to £4 15s; inferior and discolored, £3 5s to £4 per ton (bags extra).

Messrs Stronach, Morris, and Co., Ltd., report for week ended Tuesday, December 7, 1915, as follows:—Rabbitskins.—Our next sale will be held on the 13th inst. Sheepskins.—Our next sale will be held on the 14th inst. Hides.—We offered a medium catalogue of only medium quality. Prices were much firmer.

Quotations: Prime-heavy ox, 11d to 11½d; heavy, 10½d to 10¾d; medium, 9¾d to 10¾d; light, 8d to 9¾d; cow, extra stout, to 9¾d; heavy and medium, 8¾d to 9¾d; light, 8d to 9d; damaged and badly conditioned ox and cow hides, from 6d to 8½; bull and stag hides, 6d to 7¾d; calfskins, 10½d to 11d for best; medium, 9¾d to 10½d; damaged and inferior, 5d to 8d per lb. Oats.—The market for oats is a shade firmer. Quotations: Prime milling, 2s 10d to 2s 11d; good to best feed, 2s 6d to 2s 9d; inferior to medium, 2s 4d to 2s 6d per bushel (sacks extra). Wheat.—Prices are firm at last quotations. Prime milling wheat to 5s 2d; best whole fowl wheat, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; medium, 3s 10d to 4s 3d; inferior, to 3s per bushel (sacks extra). Chaff.—The market is poorly supplied with prime quality chaff, and prices are a little firmer. Extra prime oaten sheaf, to £5 5s; prime, £4 17s 6d to £5, medium, £4 5s to £4 10s per ton (sacks extra). Potatoes.—The market for old potatoes has collapsed, new potatoes from the north now being on the market. Quotations: Prime freshly-picked old potatoes, £5 to £6; others, £3 10s to £4 10s per ton (sacks extra).

## CATHOLIC WOMEN'S HOSTEL, WELLINGTON

The Catholic Women's Hostel, Wellington, was formally opened by his Grace Archbishop Redwood on Sunday afternoon in the presence of a representative gathering, including the Very Rev. Dean Regnault, S.M., and the Very Rev. Father O'Connell, S.M. The hostel (says the *Dominion*) is a very charming 16-roomed residence, formerly known as 'The Knoll,' which has been leased (with the option of purchase) by the Hostel Board of Management from Mrs. Edwin Moul. It provides accommodation for 32 visitors or inmates, in addition to quarters for the matron (Miss Williams, of Wellington) and the domestic staff. The hostel is allied as a social institution to the New Zealand Catholic Federation, but is managed by a separate board, and is incorporated under the Religious and Charitable Institutions Act of 1908.

At the opening yesterday afternoon Mr. J. Dugan, chairman of the board, said that the matter of establishing a Women's Hostel in Wellington was one that had been considered for some years, but the means had not been available to carry it into effect. Thanks to the active support of the clergy, the Diocesan Council, the Immigration Committee, and to Misses Johnson and Wheeler (who had given constant assistance to the board), the difficulties in the way had been overcome. To the guarantors and subscribers thanks were due for making the hostel possible, and a high meed of praise was due to the Catholic people of Wellington generally.

His Grace Archbishop Redwood congratulated the Catholic Federation on the good it had accomplished in this Dominion, and that though it had not existed very long it was fulfilling many things necessary to the Catholic community in the Dominion. (Applause.) This hostel, he added, was going to be a very great success. It was going to be a great boon to Catholic women coming to Wellington from foreign parts.

His Grace then turned the key, and the visitors entered to inspect the hostel. The cash donations so far received included £50 each from Messrs. Sydney Johnston and Martin Kennedy, whilst a number of people have guaranteed an income to the hostel of £500 a year.

## POLISH RELIEF FUND

|                              |           |
|------------------------------|-----------|
| Already acknowledged         | £188 14 3 |
| Very Rev. Dean Power, Hawera | 17 0 0    |
| E. Magner, Ngaere            | 2 2 0     |
| 'Colleen Bawn'               | 2 0 0     |
| Mrs. Dowling, Seaward Downs  | 0 5 0     |

## CRUSADE OF RESCUE

|                             |        |
|-----------------------------|--------|
| Mrs. Dowling, Seaward Downs | £0 5 0 |
|-----------------------------|--------|

## PERMITS AND PASSPORTS

A statement was made by Mr. Russell on Wednesday of last week regarding the issue of passports and permits to travellers leaving New Zealand.

'The new instruction that has come from Home that nobody will be allowed to land in Great Britain without a passport means,' said Mr. Russell, 'that every person proceeding from New Zealand to the Mother Country will in future require a passport. It is just as well that people should thoroughly understand this, otherwise travellers will find themselves held up or placed in a very invidious position when they get to the other side of the world. A police report has been obtained regarding every applicant for a passport, and every application has to be accompanied by a photograph of the person applying, this being for purposes of identification. From these rules there is absolutely no departure. If the results of the police inquiries are satisfactory a recommendation goes on from this department to his Excellency the Governor, who signs the passport. Not only is it imperative that persons going to England should first obtain passports, but it is

very desirable that people visiting America should have them. The examination system of the United States authorities regarding every person arriving in the country is exceedingly thorough. Those travellers who have passports, however, are at once accepted as desirable immigrants, but those who have not have to submit to a very thorough and searching examination. They are required in many cases to substantiate their verbal statements by documentary or other evidence. Of course, all this has nothing to do with our permits. All males who wish to leave New Zealand for any destination must get permits before they will be permitted to leave. A man who wishes to go to Great Britain requires first of all a permit to enable him to leave New Zealand, and a passport to enable him to land in Great Britain.'

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## HIGHLANDER MILK

**RECIPE**—8 Apricots (dried), 3 1/2 oz. gelatine, 4 tablespoons Capstan Milk (undiluted), 1 1/2 pint Highlander Milk (1 part Highlander to 5 parts water), 1 oz. sugar, Lemon juice.

**METHOD**—Soak the Apricots over night, and cook them in the water in which they were soaked. Pulp through a sieve. The pulp should measure a 1/2 pint. Soak and dissolve the gelatine in the milk, sweeten to taste, and stir in the Capstan Milk and Lemon Juice. Wet a mould, drain it, and pour in the warm cream. Turn out when cold. In cold weather use less gelatine. Peaches may be cooked in the same manner.



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Full Cream.

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A TRIAL SOLICITED.

GODBERS.



## Interprovincial

The military authorities at Trentham made a final and exhaustive test of the machine gun recently manufactured in the Petone Railway Workshops, prior to taking delivery. It is understood (says the *Wellington Post*) that the results were thoroughly satisfactory, and that the gun will now be placed in commission.

There has been a keen demand for shearers in Ashburton County during the last week, and every man who has any knowledge of shearing has been readily snapped up (says the *Guardian*). The demand for farm hands and unskilled labor is also good, and in consequence there is an almost entire absence of unemployed men in the county.

Otira, far famed for the rugged grandeur of its scenery, is intent upon achieving notoriety in another direction; it aspires to be the wettest spot on the wet West Coast. The total rainfall during November was 42in, on 27 days. The 15th established the individual day's record, 9.8in. This is truly phenomenal, and is the highest registered this year.

The Hon. G. W. Russell states that there is a great rush for passports under the new regulations, something like 500 applications coming to hand in a fortnight. Every application has to be inquired into by the police, and the passports have to go to the Governor for signature; therefore applications should reach the department at least a fortnight before the document is required, and longer notice should be given where possible.

Southland dairy factories have received instructions to forward about a quarter of the total amount of cheese requisitioned by the Government for Imperial Army supplies to the cool stores at Bluff this month. This cheese (says the *Times*) is being paid for at the rate of 7½d per lb, f.o.b., Bluff, but instead of being subject to a shrinkage allowance of 2½lb, as provided in ordinary sales notes, the Government will be content with 2lb in each cwt.

The Auckland City Library and collections of art treasures are highly praised in a report on City Council affairs recently received from Mr. Robert Anderson, a former town clerk of Sydney (says the *Herald*). Mr. Anderson, however, adds the following paragraph to his report:—'It is probably difficult for your council to refuse gifts of pictures, but some of those exhibited in commemoration of departed citizens might, with propriety, be relegated to some special chamber where persons seeking depression or chastening of spirit might be confident of acquiring it by inspecting them.'

In the course of a speech at the Upper Hutt flower show, Sir J. G. Ward said: 'We know there is a terrible war raging, but we are so happily circumstanced that if it were not for the press and for the activity in connection with recruiting we would not know there was a war going on. It is one of the marvellous things at the present juncture that while New Zealand is doing its part, and doing it well, people in every walk of life are carrying on their occupations just as though there was no war at all. Yet our hearts are beating with our kith and kin and with our Allies in their splendid defence and their intrepid attempts to secure supremacy, which means the maintenance of the highest state of civilisation for the future and the benefit of their children and their children's children. Let me say a word to farmers. One of the first duties of the Government in connection with the war is to provide money to enable it to be carried on. War taxes have had to be imposed, and money must be got. Too much is not being asked, and if the war is to go on for another year or two there can be no doubt that still further money will be required. I believe the farmers and every section of the community who are called upon to contribute towards the taxation will do everything in their power to meet what requirements there are on the financial side. Three inspectors in the Taxation Department are being sent to different portions of New

Zealand, and their whole duty will be to give information to those who are concerned in order that they may fill up their forms with as little inconvenience as possible.'

A most successful demonstration of the new process of manufacturing iron from ironsand was given on Tuesday at New Plymouth. It is known as the Heskett process, the discoverers being Messrs. J. A. Heskett and W. P. Heskett, Melbourne, and S. E. Fraser, consulting engineer, Auckland. A syndicate has secured a sub-lease of the Parapara Ore Company's works at Moturoa, and, under Mr. Heskett, sen., has brought the present works up to date, erecting three blast furnaces, coke ovens, installing a 10 horse-power electric motor, etc. The process was developed until about three months ago it was conclusively shown that high-class pig iron could profitably be produced. Several tons of iron ore were run off, and afterwards tested at Auckland and Christchurch foundries, and found quite satisfactory. Since then a great deal of pig iron has been turned out.

## THE NATIONAL REGISTER

By working long hours with a large staff the Government Statistician was able on Tuesday to hand to the Government the first results of the national war census (says a Press Association message from Wellington). A preliminary summary of the census, said the Minister of Internal Affairs, had been completed. The analysed results only included those from the ages of 19 to 44 years. The total number of men who were willing to become members of an expeditionary force if required was 109,683. This number was made up as follows:—

|  |        |
|--|--------|
| Single men and widowers without dependents | 33,127 |
| Single men with dependents                 | 16,321 |
| Widowers with dependents                   | 947    |
| Married men with wife only                 | 9,944  |
| Married men with wife and other dependents | 50,344 |

Other results of the census showed the following:—Not prepared to volunteer for the Expeditionary Forces, but were willing to serve in a civil capacity, 43,524; not prepared to volunteer for the Expeditionary Forces nor serve in a civil capacity, 34,386; volunteered for the Expeditionary Forces, but rejected, 9042; British subjects incapacitated for military service, 3963; foreign subjects, 3206; returned troopers, 288:—grand total of all classes, 208,513.

In addition, said the Minister, there were the whole of the men between the ages of 45 and 60 still to be considered, also some 7000 names of men included in the ages from 19 to 44, whose cards had been set aside for further inquiry and examination.

The Prime Minister stated: 'I consider that the results are exceedingly satisfactory and creditable to the men of New Zealand. I had confidence that when the position was put to them they would do the right thing. I am satisfied now that they will come forward when they are wanted, and, so far as I am able to judge, a very large proportion of those who are willing will be required. In regard to those who are not prepared to serve in any Expeditionary Forces or in a civil capacity, it has to be remembered that a number of men have families occupying small farms. In each of these cases to leave the farm or business under existing conditions would probably mean financial ruin for them and their dependents. I have not seen the cards yet, but I think that when we get to know the actual position it will be found that what I have said applies to quite a large proportion. It has to be remembered that on the registration cards there was very little room for explanations of this sort.'

WANTED, POSITION in Gentleman's Family; sewing and junior music.—Address 'Prompt,' c/o *N.Z. Tablet*, Dunedin.

J. M. J.

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Students are prepared for N.Z. University Junior Scholarship, Matriculation, Medical and Engineering Preliminary, Solicitors' General Knowledge, Senior and Junior Civil Service Examinations.

Students not preparing for the learned professions have the advantage of a Special COMMERCIAL COURSE, comprising Shorthand, Typewriting, and Book-keeping; and those who intend to take up Farming Pursuits may follow a Special Course of AGRICULTURAL and DAIRY SCIENCE.

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The Blessed Will Know Each Other in Heaven (Abbe Meric)—3/-

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The Retreat Manual (Madame Cecilia)—2/-

New Baltimore Ritual—4/-

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— THE —

## Provincial Ecclesiastical Seminary of New Zealand HOLY CROSS COLLEGE, MOSGIEL.

**I**N conformity with arrangements made at the First Provincial Synod, held in Wellington in 1899, this Seminary has been established for the Education of Students from all parts of New Zealand who aspire to the Ecclesiastical State.

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.

For further particulars, apply to

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## CONVENT OF THE SACRED HEART, ISLAND BAY, WELLINGTON

### THE ANNUAL SPIRITUAL RETREAT FOR LADIES

Will begin on the evening of Monday, January 3, 1916, and end on Saturday morning, January 8. It will be preached by the Rev. P. McGrath, S.J.

Ladies wishing to attend should let the Reverend Mother Superior know as soon as possible.

## CONVENT OF THE SACRED HEART, TIMARU

### THE ANNUAL SPIRITUAL RETREAT FOR LADIES

will begin at 7 p.m. on Monday, the 3rd day of January, 1916, and will end on the morning of Saturday, the 8th day of January. The Retreat will be conducted by the Rev. Father W. Ryan, S.J.

By applying in time to the Reverend Mother Superior, ladies wishing to make the Retreat can find every accommodation at the Convent during the time specified.

As January 2nd, 1916, falls on a Sunday, the holiday fares on the New Zealand Railways will be available on January 3rd.

### DEATHS

CONWAY.—At Invercargill, on November 25, 1915, Patrick, beloved husband of Margaret Conway, Haldane, and native of Co. Cork, Ireland; aged 60 years. Deeply regretted.—R.I.P.

FLANNERY.—Of your charity pray for the soul of Michael Flannery, who died at 29 Arlington street, Wellington, on November 27, 1915.—R.I.P.  
On his soul, sweet Jesus, have mercy.

### IN MEMORIAM

SCOTT.—Of your charity pray for the repose of the soul of William Scott, dearly beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. John Scott, who died at Lyalldale (result of an accident) on December 4, 1914.  
On whose soul, sweet Jesus, have mercy.

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Sale to be held at JOHN GEERIN & Co's, Auctioneers, 215 Princes Street, on Friday and Saturday, December 10 and 11, at 11 o'clock each day.

WATCH DAILY PAPERS FOR PARTICULARS.

## DOMINICAN COLLEGE TESCHEMAKERS (Near Oamaru)

**I**DEALLY located in a beautiful park, surrounded by its hundred acres, St. Patrick's possesses all the essentials for a successful Boarding School. The climate is excellent, exempt alike from the severe cold of a southern winter and the enervating heat of the northern summer. Nervous and fragile girls develop rapidly in the bracing out-door life which obtains at St. Patrick's.

Remoteness from the many distractions of city life affords an incentive to regular and uninterrupted study.

For details of the course of studies, examination results, etc., see the college prospectus, which can be had on application to the Mother Superior. Places are already booked for the new term. Intending pupils should apply without delay.

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

*Pergant Directores et Scriptores New Zealand Tablet, Apostolica Benedictione confortati, Religionis et Justitiam 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, DECEMBER 9, 1915.

## THE CENSORSHIP CONFERENCE



Of its kind, the conference organised by the N.Z. Catholic Federation to consider the question of the censorship of cinematograph films was one of the most representative and successful ever held in the Dominion. Members of Parliament, University professors, school inspectors, headmasters of schools, mayors, councillors, and social workers of all kinds were amongst the personnel of the gathering. It was no less comprehensive and representative viewed from the territorial standpoint.

Not a district in the Dominion but was represented, either in person or by official expressions of sympathy. As the Minister of Internal Affairs happily expressed it, the conference represented New Zealand; and its deliberations and conclusions carried with them a weight and impressiveness of an absolutely unique kind. We give elsewhere a very full report of the proceedings, which will well-repay our readers' perusal. As the object of the gathering has now been definitely achieved, it is not necessary for us to elaborate upon the addresses delivered, or upon the telling facts and arguments that were advanced. It will be sufficient to say that the speeches, generally, reached a level worthy of the occasion, and were marked by a sincere and thoughtful earnestness which entitled them to the respectful treatment which they have received. Unlike most meetings of the kind, the conference did not exhaust itself in mere oratory and academic resolutions. The deputation which followed was accorded a most sympathetic reception by the Minister, and a definite and official promise was given that legislation would be brought down upon the desired lines. Thus at one stroke the conference scored practical and complete success. It is satisfactory to know that the proprietors of the picture shows themselves do not, for the most part, regard the movement with disfavor, but are prepared loyally to co-operate in the effort to place our picture theatres beyond all reasonable reproach. The prospect is in every way most satisfactory and encouraging.

\*

The conference, as was freely acknowledged by all the speakers, was due wholly to the initiative of the Catholic Federation. A gathering of such dimensions and importance, it need hardly be said, is not organised without a vast amount of patient, laborious, and intelligent effort; and an ungrudging tribute is due to the organising secretary (Mr. Girling-Butcher) and to the Dominion Executive for the energy and signal ability with which they have carried out their laudable and public-spirited task. They have earned, as they have gained, the congratulations not only of the Catholic body, who are justifiably proud of their achievement, but of the whole community for their courage in tackling this problem, and for the skill with which they have brought the work to such a triumphant conclusion.

### SOME COUNCIL OF EDUCATION RECOMMENDATIONS

Most of our readers, we presume, are aware that under the Education Act of 1914 provision was made for the establishment of a General Council of Education, whose duty it should be to report to the Minister of Education:—(a) Upon methods or developments in national education which in its opinion it is desirable to introduce into New Zealand; (b) Upon any matters concerning the provision of facilities for education in New Zealand or in any district thereof, and upon the co-ordination of the work carried on by the various bodies controlling education; and (c) Upon any other matters in connection with education referred to it by the Minister. The council consists of seventeen members, and is constituted as follows:—(a) The Director of Education, who shall be chairman; (b) the Assistant Director of Education, who shall be chairman in the absence of the Director; (c) one other officer of the Education Department, who shall be an Inspector, appointed by the Minister; (d) two members elected by the members of the education boards in the North Island, and two members elected by the members of the education boards in the South Island; (e) one member elected by certificated male teachers of public schools in the North Island, and one member elected by certificated male teachers of public schools in the South Island; (f) one member elected by the male teachers in secondary and technical schools; (g) one member elected by certificated women teachers of public schools in the North Island, and one member

elected by certificated women teachers of public schools in the South Island; (h) one member elected by the women teachers of secondary and technical schools; (i) one member of the University of New Zealand, appointed by the Senate; and (j) three members appointed by the Minister—namely, two to represent industrial and technical interests (one of whom shall represent agriculture), and one (a woman) to represent the interests of the education of girls. It is to be noted that the Council consists entirely of men and women who either represent or are actually engaged in administering the State system of education, and whose interests, professional and pecuniary, are intimately and inextricably bound up with the State system.

\*

A meeting of the council has recently been held in Wellington, primarily for the purpose of fixing the boundaries of the new education districts. The Minister for Education (Hon. J. A. Hanan) took the opportunity, however, to submit for the consideration of the council certain subjects on which, as the *N.Z. Times* expresses it, 'he himself has decided opinions.' Two of these items, those relating to scholarships and to free places, directly affect the interests of Catholic children and Catholic taxpayers. The recommendation regarding scholarships is thus recorded in the official report of the proceedings:—'The council resolved: "That the Council of Education advise the Minister that in the opinion of the council national scholarships should be tenable only at secondary and endowed schools as defined by the Act, district high schools, and technical high schools." In arriving at this decision the council was guided partly by the principle that in a country like New Zealand, where the population is small, no encouragement should be given to the establishment of a multiplicity of schools of secondary instruction. Further, it was held that where directly or indirectly a school has been established in consequence of a grant from the Crown, an obligation was imposed on the grantees to provide where required necessary public facilities which should be available for scholarship holders as well as for other duly qualified pupils.' This recommendation is meant to exclude from the benefits of the scholarship fund, to which Catholic taxpayers contribute their full share, all those secondary educational establishments—no matter how admirably conducted and equipped—which are maintained and supported by Catholics.

\*

The reasons advanced for this narrow and illiberal recommendation—which does little credit to a gathering of alleged educationists—are at once feeble and absurd. It is not a question of giving 'encouragement to the establishment of a multiplicity of schools of secondary instruction'—the schools of secondary instruction for which such recognition is claimed are already and have been for years established. The excuse as to the smallness of population does not ring true, for it is notorious that the population of the Dominion is rapidly increasing. During the last forty years it has risen from 250,000 to over 1,000,000; and every citizen with any knowledge of our resources, and with the least particle of prevision in his mental make-up, knows perfectly well that the time is fast approaching when the country will carry an immensely larger number of people than it now supports. The Council of Education has, therefore, been distinctly unhappy in pitching upon smallness of population as a pretext for the act of injustice which it recommends. The council's further suggestion that national scholarships should be tenable only at State or State-endowed institutions because 'the obligation was imposed on the grantees to provide the facilities that should be available for scholarship holders as well as other qualified pupils,' is absolutely without point or meaning. No responsible person suggests that scholarships should be made tenable at institutions at which the requisite facilities are not available. In the case of the Catholic institutions for which recognition is claimed, these facilities are already provided, and are approved and certified to by the State inspec-

tors. The Act at present provides that scholarships shall be tenable at State secondary schools or at an 'approved equivalent,' and it is rather difficult to see why the council should have been consulted at all in the matter. No doubt this is one of the subjects on which the Minister himself 'has decided opinions,' and there is little reason to suppose that the council's recommendations on this point will be taken at all seriously.

\*

Regarding free places, we are told that the council unanimously passed the following motion:—'That free places be not tenable at private schools.' The unanimity is quite touching—'Great is Diana of the Ephesians!' No reason is offered for this intolerant discrimination—the council is content baldly and shamelessly to declare that Catholic taxpayers should be compelled to pay for the maintenance of these free places, but that their children—unless they are prepared to violate the dictates of their conscience and the precepts of their religion—are not to be allowed to derive any benefit from them. The members of the council may be, and presumably are, experts on purely educational questions—on questions of justice and principle they are clearly very rickety and unreliable guides.

## Notes

### The Best Joke

The cabled accounts of the despatch of 'Ford's Ar.' make it tolerably clear that the movers in the enterprise are people with a good deal more money than sense. The incident has, however, produced at least one good joke. 'Mr. Ford,' says one of the recent cables, 'has published with the utmost solemnity the best joke of the peace mission. It consists of a long telegram to the Pope, asking for his good-will and co-operation. It was addressed "Benedict VII." Later, Mr. Ford learned that Benedict VII. died in the year 993.'

### The Religions of the Tenth

The religions of the Tenth Reinforcements (2609 men) are shown in the following table:—

|                   | No.  | P.C.  |
|-------------------|------|-------|
| Church of England | 1244 | 47.68 |
| Presbyterian      | 663  | 25.41 |
| Roman Catholic    | 409  | 15.67 |
| Methodist         | 189  | 7.24  |
| Baptist           | 52   | 1.99  |
| Salvation Army    | 11   | .42   |
| Miscellaneous     | 41   | 1.57  |

Three have stated their religion as 'nil,' there is one solitary agnostic, and one who is willing to be entered under 'any religion.' The Catholic proportion of population is, roughly, 14 per cent.

### Alleged Shirkers

Another of those stupid anti-Irish cables the publication of which, especially at the present juncture, calls for the most vehement protest, appeared in our dailies last week. It was dated San Francisco, December 2, and was in these terms:—'A party of 70 Irishmen has arrived here from New Zealand. They admitted they left because they were afraid of conscription. Mr. P. T. Sullivan said that in order to escape the New Zealand officials the party pretended they were going to England to enlist, while they really intended to make their homes in California.'

\*

Naturally, the publication of such an absurd and unfounded statement aroused considerable indignation, and at a meeting of representative Irishmen held in Wellington it was unanimously resolved that statements such as those cabled from San Francisco to the effect that a party of Irishmen left New Zealand to escape

conscription ought not to be published at the present time, when the unity of all nations of the Empire is pre-eminently to be desired. The feeling in Irish circles in Wellington, and the probable facts regarding the incident, are thus indicated by the Wellington correspondent of the *Otago Daily Times*: 'The message was apparently built up out of the loquacity of one Irishman, and the imagination, perhaps, of an American newspaper man. In the first place, as prominent Wellington Irishmen argue, there was no party of Irishmen on the Moana. It may be true that men left on the Moana to evade their proper duty of defending the Empire, but to say that they constituted "a party" and to infer thereby that it was an organised affair among the Irish is wrong. It is not true that there were 70 Irishmen on the ship. There were in all some 50 persons about whose motives for leaving there can be suspicions. Among these were 30 men with Irish names, and there is no evidence that many of these had not good reasons for leaving. Two men, at least, named McGrath, had come to New Zealand only a few weeks previously, and their original intention, which they carried out, was to go to California. It is argued with some justification that Irishmen all over the Empire have not been failing in their duty to the Empire, that in Wellington every daily list of recruits published contains Irish names, and that in patriotic work here Irish men and women have taken an active part. They take strong exception to the publication of messages insulting the nation generally at a time when the unity of all the peoples of the Empire matters so much, and they suggest also that just as there are doubtless Irishmen who are laggards, there are also laggards amongst Englishmen, Scotchmen, and colonials.'

## DIOCESE OF DUNEDIN

His Lordship the Bishop will administer the Sacrament of Confirmation in St. Joseph's Cathedral on Sunday afternoon at half-past two o'clock.

The retreat of the Little Sisters of the Poor, which was conducted by the Rev. Father O'Sullivan, C.S.S.R., concluded on Wednesday morning, after which Father O'Sullivan left for the north.

On Sunday there was Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament at St. Joseph's Cathedral from the last Mass until after Vespers, when the usual procession, followed by Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, took place.

A collection by direction of his Lordship the Bishop will be made in the churches of the diocese on Sunday in aid of the funds for the erection of a hall at the military camp at Tauherenikau for Catholic soldiers. Mass will be celebrated in the hall on Sundays, and on week days it will be used for social purposes.

On Wednesday (the feast of the Immaculate Conception), there were Masses at 6.30, 7, and 8 o'clock at St. Joseph's Cathedral. Mass was celebrated at 7 o'clock at the Church of the Sacred Heart, North-east Valley, and 9 o'clock at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Kaikorai. There was First Communion of a number of children at the Cathedral, and also at the suburban churches of the parish.

The students of St. Philomena's College will celebrate the close of their scholastic year by giving an entertainment in St. Patrick's School Hall, South Dunedin, on Wednesday evening, December 15. The programme will consist of, among other items, action songs, choruses, pianoforte items, orchestral selections, an extravaganza, and a comedy. The programme is of such a character that it will give an opportunity to the students to display their varied accomplishments, and the progress which they have made during the past twelve months.

The arrangements for the fete in St. Dominic's Priory on Saturday afternoon, in aid of Father Bans' Belgian Fund, are now almost completed, and everything promises that it will be most successful. There will be several attractions, including out-door games

and amusements, which cannot fail to give pleasure to patrons. The use of the cloister has been kindly given to the promoters, who will have stalls for the sale of refreshments, sweets, etc. Given fine weather, the fête should be largely patronised, especially as it is for the purpose of raising funds for a most deserving object.

The week's mission which was given at the Church of the Sacred Heart, North-east Valley, by the Rev. Fathers Mangan, C.S.S.R., and Barry, C.S.S.R., was brought to a close on Sunday evening. The attendance throughout the week was very edifying, and on Sunday a very large number approached the Holy Table at the early Masses. The closing sermon was preached by the Rev. Father Mangan to a very large congregation. The mission, which was conducted by the Rev. Father Kelly, C.S.S.R., during the past week at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Kaikorai, was brought to a close on Sunday evening. Rev. Fathers Mangan, Barry, and Kelly left for the north on Monday.

The pupils of the Christian Brothers' School are noted for the excellence of their annual entertainments, and, judging by the programme now being arranged, that on December 16, in His Majesty's Theatre, should be equal, if not superior, to the best of those of the past. The first part will consist of an overture by the Kaikorai Band, choruses, recitations, calisthenic displays, etc. The second part will be devoted to a production of scenes from 'Hamlet,' under the direction of Mr. De Spong. This is an ambitious undertaking for schoolboys, but we feel confident from past experience, that they will be equal to the occasion, and will reflect credit on themselves and their teachers. These entertainments have always in the past attracted large audiences, and we are certain there will be a packed house on this occasion.

## THE BISHOP-ELECT OF CHRISTCHURCH

(From our Christchurch correspondent.)

The *N.Z. Tablet* editorial last week accurately gauged the feelings of the people of the diocese, in regard to the appointment of a successor to the late illustrious Bishop of this see. The comparatively long time, during which the decision has been awaited, occasioned intensified interest. The consequent tension was markedly relieved when, on last Monday evening, the news was rapidly spread abroad that the new Bishop of Christchurch had been appointed. Exceedingly great was the satisfaction manifested in this fact, but even greater still was that experienced at the knowledge that the selected prelate was one of our own Dominion's most devoted and able ecclesiastics, in the person of the Right Rev. Dr. Brodie. Immediately, messages of congratulation were despatched in scores from priests and people, Catholic organisations, colleges, schools, and institutions. That the new Bishop will receive the most cordial and sincere welcome to his episcopal city, not alone from his own people, but from the whole community, is an assured fact. The loyalty and devotion to their pastors of the Catholics of Canterbury and Westland are beyond question, so that our new Chief Pastor will be among staunch and steadfast friends from the very first.

Reference was made in the Cathedral on Sunday to the raising to the episcopate of the Right Rev. Dr. Brodie, and the congregations were recommended to offer prayers of thanksgiving that the vacancy in the Bishopric has been filled, and on behalf of the new prelate.

(By telegraph, from our Auckland correspondent.)  
December 6.

The Right Rev. Dr. Brodie continues to receive messages from far and wide conveying congratulations on his elevation to episcopal rank. With none is he more gratified than those he received from the priests and others of the diocese over which he will soon preside. The Prime Minister, Sir J. G. Ward, the Hon.

Mr. Herries, the Hon. Mr. Myers, the Mayor of Auckland, and many public men all over the Dominion have sent warm congratulations. At the recent meeting, held in connection with the Apostolic Delegate's reception, Monsignor Gillan warmly congratulated Dr. Brodie on the honor conferred on him. Other speakers joined in the felicitations. At yesterday's gathering in connection with the Catholic Hostel, further references were made to Dr. Brodie's appointment. All the speakers, while rejoicing at the appointment, expressed regret at the loss the Auckland diocese will suffer by his removal. The Bishop-elect of Christchurch feelingly replied. He said he must bow to the decision of our Holy Father, and go wherever he was ordered, but to him it was a great wrench to leave those with whom he had spent his whole life. While he would work and spend himself amongst the good



RIGHT REV. DR. BRODIE,  
Bishop-Elect of Christchurch.

priests and people over whom he was soon to preside, he would always look back and think of the dear Bishop, priests, and people whom he was about to leave in a few weeks.

At the Holy Family Confraternity Very Rev. Father Cahill said Monsignor Brodie had done great work for their confraternity, and consequently they rejoiced at his elevation to the episcopacy. In this appointment the hand of God was assuredly manifested.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

HERALD, Amberley.—The paper would have practically no value in New Zealand, but would be worth something in London. If you dropped a line to the Manager, The Times Book Club, 380 Oxford Street, London, W., you would doubtless get an indication of the probable price it would bring.

P. J. CONSEDINE, Spreydon.—We note that you take exception to our Christchurch correspondent's statement that the arrangements for the Addington picnic were carried out by the committee of management of the Catholic Federation. You merely write, however, that you 'fear' he is in error, but you do not furnish any positive statement or correction.

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## THE DUBLIN FUSILIERS

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers is a regiment of several nicknames and much glory. You may call it, if you like, 'The Dubs,' or 'The Lambs,' or 'The Old Toughs,' or, better than aught else, 'The Blue Caps,' and you will be calling them no more than great men and great generals have called them in pride, or determined enemies had called them in fear (writes Mr. W. Douglas Newton). Each of their nicknames means to them an honor; and each of their nicknames matters little before the grave splendor of their motto. 'Spectamus Agendo' is the text written in gold across their battle standard, and 'Judge us by our deeds' is the only thing that concerns them. Indeed, it is the only thing that matters at all. The Dublin Fusiliers have made for themselves a glorious annal with their arms; but they have done more than that—they have, with their own bayonets, made a great part of the British Empire as it stands to-day.

A startling thing, this, to realise that the British Empire is what it is to-day because a regiment of Irishmen made it so. But that is only true. India is one of the brightest jewels in our crown, and the Dublins put that jewel there. They are India. They won it. But for them it would not be ours. Their courage, their pre-eminence in fighting, and their bayonets gave us this wide and wondrous realm, and their bayonets helped through many years to hold what Irishmen had won. History gives them this glory, which none can gainsay.

The Dubliners have been fighting in their old fine fashion in this war. That is, they have not merely been fighting bravely and well, they have been fighting in every sphere where fighting was to be done. They have been at their splendid old game in the East as well as the West. They were not only at Mons, but they were first in the landing at the Dardanelles. The Dubliners acted as rearguards in the (Mons) fight. They covered with their steady front the retirement of the small but indomitable army that fell back towards Paris. It was fight and fall back, and fight again all those awful days. Whenever the Germans sought to quicken the pace of retreat to rout, the Dubliners met them and broke their rushes with the chill austerity of their rifles, and before these steady ranks the German checked and tempered his ardor of chase. On August 26, 1914, the Irishmen had the worst of their times. They were in a turnip field and a blazing sun, and they had to meet the attack of the Germans without any cover.

They performed their task in their old habit. The enemy endeavored to swamp them with massed rushes. The beat of the Irish bullets withered each rush as it came on. Mass after mass piled up against the Dubliners, and mass after mass was shattered and tossed back. The Irishmen suffered woefully. Their ranks were cut up by quick-firer and rifle bullets, their numbers were thinned by the plunging fire of shrapnel. Still they held tight, fought on, banded the Germans off. They were keen to get to work with their homely and traditional weapon the bayonet, but only once did the Germans draw near enough for that. The chance, however, was seized. The 'Dubs' leapt to their feet, catapulted into the thick mass before them, and the crude steel reddened and sank home. That was the only chance. It was glorious, and it was good.

Mass told after that. Mass pushed and pushed at them until it drove them from the field. They went back through the bitter day's fighting stubbornly. At one time they held a farm until the building was burst to pieces about them as they fought by the German shells. A party of them was cut off, and spent wildly adventurous days wandering about behind the German front, evading capture by fractions, hiding by day and running by night, until they reached safety in Boulogne, shipped to England, and returned to their regiment once more. The rest went back steadily, in spite of thinned ranks, fought a rousing battle on the right of Landrecies, went back again until the whole British line was safe.

Since then they have had as much fighting as any regiment, and they have done it well. They fought through the Marne and the Aisne, and they have notched their name on the glories of Ypres. They did splendid work at La Bassée, and with the Royal Irish and Seaforth Highlanders they were responsible, with a splendid flash of bayonets, in rushing a difficult hill and clearing it of Germans. Since then they have taken their just share in trench war, and in many quick fights that have gone forward along our line. Always they did well, and carried themselves bravely.

### Wairoa

(From our own correspondent.)

November 29.

On Friday, November 12, the devotion of the Forty Hours' Adoration was commenced by Rev. Father Herring, Marist Missioner, and continued until the 10 o'clock Mass on Sunday. At the 7.30 Mass on Sunday thirty children received their First Communion, and on Sunday evening a week's mission was commenced. During the week the attendance at the early Mass improved every morning, and on Sunday there was a general Communion of the whole congregation, when almost every member approached the Holy Table. On Sunday evening Rev. Father Herring preached on 'Final perseverance,' and the mission was brought to a close with the imparting of the Papal Blessing, followed by Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament and the renewal of baptismal vows. During the course of the mission the Rev. Father Herring strongly recommended frequent Communion, and impressed on his hearers the necessity of prayer. Altogether the mission was a great success, due to the very eloquent sermons and instructions by the zealous missioner. On Wednesday last Father Herring left for Temuka.

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## Irish News

### GENERAL.

Corporal James London, of the Irish Guards, brother of Mr. Thomas London, M.P., was wounded on September 29, in France. Corporal London was promoted lieutenant on October 3.

Very Rev. Dr. James McCaffrey, Professor of History at Maynooth, has been appointed Vice-President of Maynooth College, in succession to the Most Rev. Dr. McRory, lately appointed Bishop of Down and Connor.

Second-Lieutenant R. P. W. Gethin, 2nd Munsters, reported killed, was the only child of the late Captain Henry Gethin and Mrs. Gethin, Blackrock, Dublin. He was educated at Stonyhurst and Sandhurst, where he was Under-Officer of A Company.

The annual celebration in honor of Father Mathew, the great Irish apostle of temperance, took place in Dublin on October 11. Lord Justice Molony took the chair, and a vigorous address was given by the Most Rev. Dr. Gilmartin, Bishop of Clonfert.

The *Morning Post* unofficially announces the death in action in the Persian Gulf operations of Captain John Rupert Frederick Lecky, 7th Royal Fusiliers (attached to the 2nd Norfolks), of Ballykealey, Tullow, Co. Carlow. He was the only son of Mrs. Rupert Lecky and the late John Rupert Robert Lecky.

Sergeant Gilroy, of the 6th Leinsters, who was at home in Mullingar on short leave from the Dardanelles early in October, having been wounded in action, believes he is likely the oldest soldier (he is 57 years of age) who has been fighting in Gallipoli. Indeed, he found it difficult to get on active service at first, but he is 'an old warrior' of 36 years' army service, and was anxious to go.

Sergt. Somers, V.C., an Irish Victoria Cross man, received a presentation of £240 from his neighbors of all creeds and classes in Co. Tipperary. It was mentioned at the presentation that there are now fifty battalions of Irish infantry in the British Army, a total of 55,000 men, leaving out of count the cavalry, artillery, and other arms of the service, to say nothing of the thousands of Irishmen in English and Scotch regiments. Of the 80 Victoria Crosses awarded in this war 22 have gone to Irishmen.

A picturesque career has closed with the death of Mr. John Mallon, the famous Irish detective, who rose from the position of constable to that of Assistant Commissioner of the Dublin Metropolitan Police. He became a Justice of the Peace for Armagh when he took up farming upon his retirement in 1902. Mr. Mallon, who died at his house in Meigh, Newry, was seized with illness while attending Mass at Meigh Chapel. As inspector, he was a notable figure in obtaining evidence in the Phoenix Park crime, in which Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke were the victims.

### IRISH TOBACCO.

Sir Nugent T. Everard, Navan, writes as follows to the *Freeman's Journal*:—'The refusal of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to grant any abatement of the increased duty upon home-grown tobacco has sounded the death-knell of an industry that, although still in its infancy, employed large numbers of women and children, and, with reasonable encouragement, might have become of national importance, providing profitable employment to thousands of small holders and their families. The industry is of special importance to Ireland, as 75 per cent. of the holdings are of less than 30 acres statute. So late as 1830 the tobacco-growing industry was of considerable importance in Ireland, a thousand acres of tobacco being grown in Wexford alone. The industry was suppressed by Parliament because it interfered with British trade. After twelve years of experimenting the Department of Agriculture have succeeded in re-establishing the industry

on a small scale in certain districts in Ireland, and have induced the experimenters to invest private capital in the enterprise. Now, once more, the industry is to be annihilated, this time by the imposition of a crushing tax. The opportunity will thus have been lost of mitigating the hardships of indirect taxation by enabling the working man to supply himself at a price within his humble means with a luxury which is almost a necessity of life to him, while his wife and family will be deprived of a source of profitable employment on the land.'

### THE LATE BISHOP OF DROMORE.

The abiding place which the late Bishop of Dromore occupied in the affections of all creeds and classes in his native diocese, and in an especial degree in the Frontier Town, was given expression to in a remarkable and striking manner when the news of his demise became known (says the *Irish Weekly*). How deeply he was appreciated by his Protestant neighbors is evidenced in the expressions of unfeigned regret which have been heard on all sides ever since it became known that death had removed him from their midst. The Rev. H. B. Swansey, Rector of St. Mary's, representing the Episcopalian Church, a large and important section of Newry's citizens, speaking at a service on the Sunday following the Bishop's death, paid a touching and eloquent tribute to the deceased prelate. 'Yesterday,' said the rev. gentleman, 'the whole community suffered a very great loss in the sudden death of Dr. O'Neill, our neighbor, the Bishop of Dromore. He won, and held, the affection and respect of all. A wise ruler, a dignified prelate, a good man, his influence was great in this place, and his memory will be sweet.' 'Those of every creed in this town,' proceeded the Rev. Mr. Swansey, 'will sympathise with the members of his flock, and mourn the loss of one who was an ornament to his Church. May we so learn from this time of sorrow, from these losses by death around us, by the anxiety we feel for our friends who are fighting to-day, may we so join in the service of praise to the God Who has preserved us alive and safe up to this very hour, that we may make our lives and our souls and our character, "one sweet, grand song."'

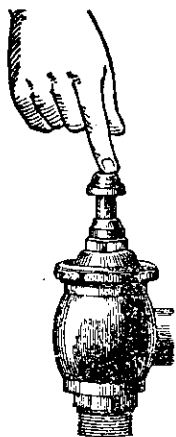
### MEETING OF THE HIERARCHY AT MAYNOOTH.

His Eminence Cardinal Logue presided on October 12 at Maynooth over the general October meeting of the members of the Irish Hierarchy. A statement on the finances of the college, which have been subjected to a heavy strain of late years and reduced in amount owing to the war, was issued in the hope that the college may be benefited by the bounty of benefactors. Applications for vacant chaplaincies at the front were invited. The publications of the Catholic Truth Society were recommended to the faithful as an antidote to publications injurious to faith and morals, an appeal for the people of Poland was ordered to be published, abuses in connection with the holding of sports and immoral and seductive picture exhibitions were condemned, and the work of St. Joseph's Young Priests' Missionary Association, instituted for the purpose of educating priests to preach the Gospel in China and the Far East, was commended to the support of Catholics.

### IRISH SENTIMENT IN REGARD TO THE WAR.

Irish sentiment in regard to the war, said Sir Horace Plunkett to a London *Observer* interviewer, is slowly but steadily moving in the right direction, chiefly because the people are gradually getting to understand why Ireland is at war. One of the best illustrations of the better feeling in Ireland towards the Empire may be found in the readiness with which, though the Home-Rule Bill was passed after the war broke out, the people saw the impracticability of setting up an Irish Parliament or of dealing with the concessions promised to Ulster during the period of the war. 'There is no pro-Germanism in Ireland to-day,'

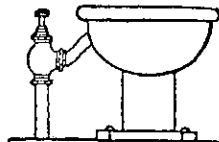
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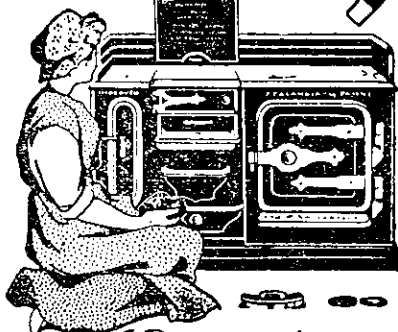
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he proceeded. 'As to the latest Prussian attempt to get hold of Irish thought and feeling, it will simply show that the Germans surpass the English in their inability to understand the Irish psychology. As to the alleged emigration to escape service, no doubt there had been a certain amount, but it was merely due to an anti-British propaganda in certain districts and certainly not to cowardice.' The war, he said, was bound to make a profound change in the economic relationship of Ireland to the rest of the United Kingdom. 'If,' he proceeded, 'the Government understand the agricultural situation as well as the Irish farmers do, and encourage the efforts of those who are working to make Irish farming more productive, they might incidentally make some other Irish problems easier of solution.'

#### UNIONIST TRIBUTE TO IRISH PARTY.

Speaking at a recruiting meeting in Tipperary, Captain Lefroy said that he was proud that Mr. William Redmond—now Captain Redmond—the member of Parliament for the county he (Captain Lefroy) was born in, had gone and trained as a soldier. Captain Redmond would not give a minute of his time of training, even to go and speak at a recruiting meeting. When, some time ago, he asked Captain Redmond to speak at one of these meetings the Captain wrote back: 'It's a time for doing and not for talk. The time for talk has passed: it is time now to go and act, and I have something else to do besides telling men to go and do their duty.' That great Irishman, John Redmond (continued Captain Lefroy), had said it was the duty of every Irishman of military age to prevent Ireland from being turned into the hell into which Germany had turned Belgium and the North of France. But John Redmond did not ask others to do what he was not ready to do himself: he had given what every man prized about everything else on earth—he had given his own child to the service of a great and a just cause. I may not be of the same political thought as most of you here, continued the speaker, and I may not agree with everything the Nationalist leaders say, but I am broad-minded enough to recognise and appreciate all that they have done for their country. Thirty years ago Ireland was poverty-stricken and in misery and in wretchedness, but a little over a year ago, before this accursed war, Ireland was enjoying happiness and prosperity. Who brought the farmers and the laborers of Ireland to that happiness and prosperity? Your own leaders, and Mr. Redmond, your leader to-day tells Irishmen what their duty in the present crisis is. Please God, when we have the brutes whom we are now fighting beaten, ours will be a united Ireland. Yes, over the dead bodies of our countrymen from north and from south, over the graves where the bones mingle and moulder away together in foreign lands, Irishmen, no matter what their creed or politics may be, will join hands, and all the bitterness of the past will be forgotten.

Archbishop Walsh, in a letter to the *Freeman's Journal* regarding objectionable performances in Dublin theatres, calls attention to an evil even more widespread than anything displayed within the wall of a theatre. His Grace says that the bill-posting hoardings at Dublin seem to have 'become clear of all decent control,' and he adds that 'there is little to be gained by parents attempting to guard their children from the evil influences of lascivious displays in the theatre,' if worse spectacles are openly displayed on the hoardings of public highways.

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## People We Hear About

The proposed substitution of Spanish for German as the second modern language in the curriculum of public schools should appeal to the venerable Provost of Trinity College. Shortly after Queen Ena's marriage, Dr. Mahaffy was presented to her Majesty at a Buckingham Palace function, and she told him how much she enjoyed learning Spanish. 'Good,' said the doctor. 'Spanish is the grandest of languages. Charles V. used to classify the tongues of Europe in this way: "I speak Spanish to my God, Italian to my wife, French to my friends, and German to my servants, and my dogs."' Queen Ena laughed so heartily that the Kaiser, who was also among the guests, crossed the room to inquire what the joke might be. Dr. Mahaffy proved equal to the emergency. 'I have only known her Majesty for ten minutes,' he said, 'and already we have something to conceal.'

Reference has already been made in this column (says a writer in the *Univers*), to the 'John Ayscough Club.' It is rarely that an author finds himself honored by his contemporaries to the extent of the foundation of a club bearing his name. I learn from the *Catholic Citizen*, of Milwaukee, that the president has appointed the following councillors for the club's new year: London, Mr. Ambrose Willis; New York, Mr. Joyce Kilmer, of the *New York Times*; Philadelphia, Miss Katherine Bregy, author of *The Poet's Chantry*; Chicago, Miss Georgina Pell Curtis, editor and author; Los Angeles, Mr. Frank Spearman, the novelist; Wilmett, Illinois, Mr. Scammon Lockwood; Evanston, Ill., Very Rev. Hugh P. Smyth, Rector of St. Mary's Church; Milwaukee, Mr. Guy Darrell Berry; St. Louis, Mr. Will McGuinness; Omaha, Mr. Felix McShane; Alexandria, La., Rev. F. J. Plutz, of the Cathedral. The Ayscough Club now contains 100 members. Archbishop Seton, Titular of Heliopolis, is the patron of the club, which works with the object of cheering converts by means of correspondence and gifts of literature.

The Very Rev. Dr. James MacCaffrey, who has been appointed Vice-president of Maynooth College, in room of Dr. McRory, Bishop-elect of Down and Connor, was born in Fivemiletown, County Tyrone, in the year 1875. He was educated at the Macartan Seminary, Monaghan, and subsequently at Maynooth, where he was ordained to the priesthood in 1899. After a course of two years in the Dunboyne Establishment, he was appointed to the Chair of Ecclesiastical History in 1901. In the years following he pursued a post-graduate course in a number of German Universities, principally at Freiburg. In due course he secured his degree of Doctor of Philosophy. On his return to Maynooth, Dr. MacCaffrey displayed great literary activity, and in 1909 published, in two volumes, *A History of the Catholic Church in the 19th Century*. This work attracted considerable attention in all the English-speaking countries and others. This was followed by *A General History of the Church from its Foundation*, intended for the use of schools. Within the last year the new Vice-president published a history of the Catholic Church from the period of the Reformation to the French Revolution. So popular was this work that a second edition is now in the press. Dr. MacCaffrey was also secretary to the Irish Records Society and chief editor of the *Archivium*. Since its establishment, in 1906, he has been one of the editors of the *Irish Theological Quarterly*, and is now its chief editor, in succession to the Right Rev. Dr. McRory. He has contributed largely to various Catholic magazines, notably, to the *Irish Ecclesiastical Record*, and has been a well-known figure on platforms throughout Ireland wherever subjects of Catholic interest were concerned.

What I have to do is to see that I do not lend myself to the wrong which I condemn.

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## OBITUARY

## MR. WILLIAM HANRAHAN, GREYMOUTH.

We regret to record the death of Mr. William Hanrahan, sen., which took place at his residence, Tainui street, Greymouth. The deceased had not enjoyed the best of health for some considerable time past, and the end was not altogether unexpected. The late Mr. Hanrahan was one of the earliest settlers on the West Coast, with which he had had a long and honorable association. For years he engaged in successful mining operations at Goldsbrough, where he settled at the time of the first rushes. He was well known and highly respected throughout the district, where his familiar figure will be greatly missed by a host of friends. The late Mr. Hanrahan was born in 1852 at Mitchelstown, County Cork, and arrived in Victoria in 1867 and on the West Coast in 1872. He leaves a wife and three daughters (one of whom is Mrs. John Giesecking, of Greymouth) and nine sons, one of whom is married, residing at Waimea. The late Mr. Hanrahan took a prominent part in all matters relating to the welfare of the Church and was a typical son of Erin. Six of his sons are members of the local branch of the Hibernian Society. The funeral took place on Tuesday of last week, a Solemn Requiem Mass being celebrated at St. Patrick's Church. The following priests were present:—Very Rev. Dean Carew, Rev. Fathers Clancy, (Hokitika), Creed (Kumara), O'Hare (Ahaura), and Riordan (Ross). The many messages and wreaths received showed the esteem in which the deceased was held, and also sympathy with the relatives.—R.I.P.

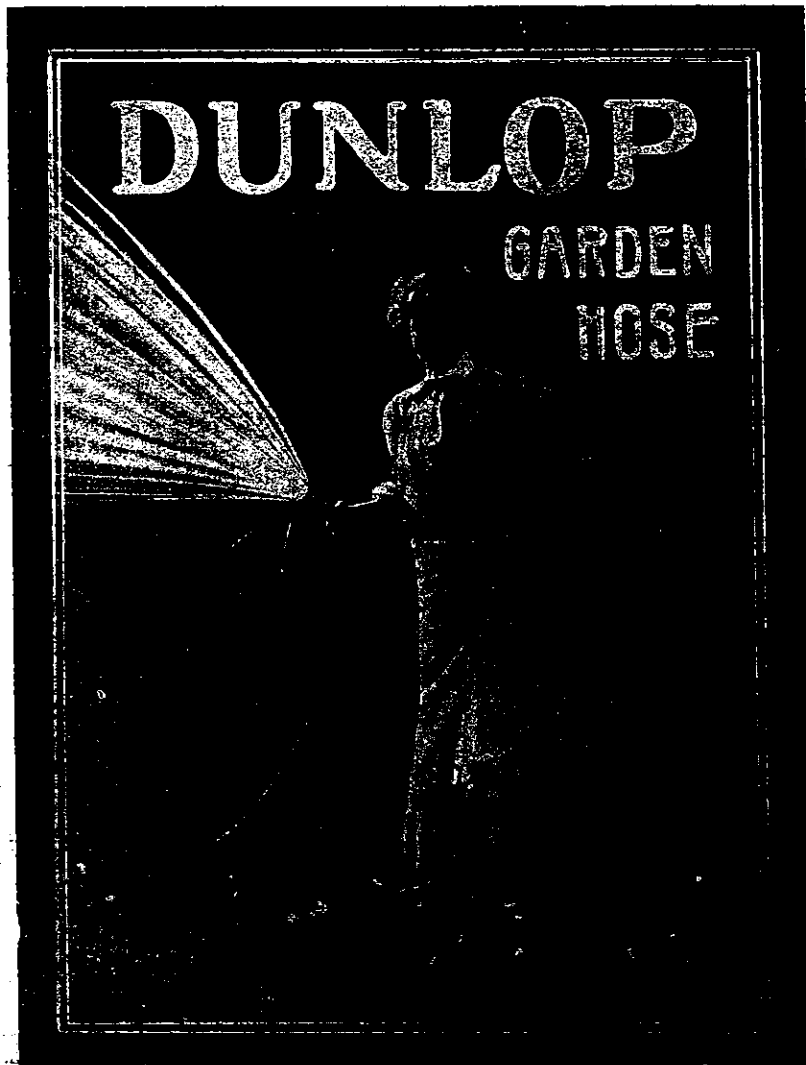
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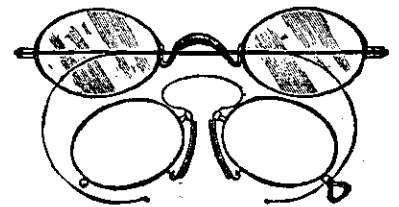
(From an occasional correspondent.)

A large number of members attended the fortnightly meeting of the H.A.C.B. Society on Wednesday last. The balance sheet, which was read and adopted, showed the branch to be in a very good financial position, all the funds showing substantial increases. Six new members were initiated, and twelve candidates proposed for membership. The mission conducted by the Marist Missioners, Rev. Fathers Herring and McCarthy, helped very much in increasing the membership of the society. On the last Sunday of the mission a general Communion for the men took place, after which a breakfast was given under the control and direction of the local branch of the H.A.C.B. Society. Nearly all the men of the parish attended. Rev. Father Herring exhorted all those who were not members of the society to join, and the result was that from 30 to 40 candidates handed in their names. Bro. Jas. Gunn has given the branch a handsome gold medal, which is to be presented to the member who has the greatest number of financial full benefit members to his credit at the end of 12 months. The president, Bro. J. Barry, presented Bro. J. Mannix with a smoker's outfit, for work in connection with a branch function.

Speaking at the annual Communion of the members of the Catholic Young Men's Society, Melbourne, the Archbishop of Melbourne said that they would be glad to hear that the conditions attending the offer of Mr. Donovan, of Sydney, to donate £30,000 towards the endowment of a Catholic College would be fulfilled, and the money would be available to commence the erection of the college before the end of the year.



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## WEDDING BELLS

### PACKER—KENNEDY.

A very pretty wedding was solemnised a few days ago at St. Patrick's Church, Greymouth, by the Rev. Father Fraher, when Miss Mary Elizabeth, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Kennedy, of The Terrace, Chapel street, was united in the bonds of Matrimony to Mr. Joseph Packer, son of the late Mr. Packer, of Studholme Junction, South Canterbury. The bride, who entered the church with her father, by whom she was given away, appeared charming in a handsome crepe-de-chine costume, elaborately trimmed, and she wore the usual wreath and veil. She was attended by her sister, Miss Annie Kennedy, as bridesmaid, wearing a dress of white voile with hat to match. Mr. Thomas Coll was best man. The bridegroom's present to the bride was a gold wrist-let watch, and to the bridesmaid a gold brooch. The bride's present to the bridegroom was a set of military brushes. After the interesting ceremony the happy couple, with a host of friends, adjourned to the residence of the bride's parents, where toasts appropriate to the occasion were enthusiastically honored. Subsequently Mr. and Mrs. Packer left *en route* for Christchurch and Dunedin, where the honeymoon will be spent, taking with them the best wishes of their numerous friends for every good luck in their wedded life.

### O'BRIEN—DOOLING.

A wedding of much interest took place at St. Mary's Church, Manchester street, Christchurch, on November 9. The contracting parties were Mr. Edward Albert O'Brien, third son of Mr. Joseph O'Brien, of Lower Riccarton, and Miss Ella Winifred, third daughter of Mr. D. Dooling, of Hokitika. The bride was given away by her brother (Mr. D. Dooling, of Waimate). The Very Rev. Dean Hills, V.G., performed the ceremony. Miss Mollie Dooling attended her sister as bridesmaid, while Mr. E. O'Brien, brother of the bridegroom, acted as best man. A Nuptial Mass was celebrated. After the ceremony the guests, who were immediate relatives only, were entertained by Mr. and Mrs. J. O'Brien, at their residence, Hagley road, Riccarton. The bride and bridegroom left for their wedding tour by the south express, before returning to their future home in Sheffield.

### GERAGHTY—KENEALY.

The marriage of Mr. Christopher J. Geraghty, of Rimitybelle, N.S.W., and Miss May Kenealy, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Kenealy, Wellington Park, Auckland, was solemnised at the Church of St. John, Parnell, Auckland, on Wednesday, November 30. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Tormey, of Ellerslie, in the absence of the Right Rev. Dr. Brodie, V.G., Bishop-elect of Christchurch. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a handsome robe of ivory white crepe-de-chine, finished with Honiton lace and pearl trimming, and carried a shower bouquet of arum lilies and white roses. Two bridesmaids were in attendance—Misses Kathleen Kenealy (sister of the bride) and Ellen Donovan, who wore pretty gowns of shell pink crepe-de-chine with pink tulle caps finished with trails of black velvet and posies. The bridegroom's gift to the bride was a jewelled bracelet, and to the bridesmaids pretty clasp bangles. A reception of immediate friends was afterwards held at the Domain Kiosk. The happy couple left later in the day for the south, where the honeymoon is being spent.

### MOYNIHAN—CURRAN.

The event of the past week in Shannon was the wedding of Mr. William Joseph Moynihan, eldest son of Mr. Michael Moynihan, of the Club Hotel, Shannon, and Miss Laura Ann Curran, daughter of Mr. James Curran, of Shannon. The Rev. Father Cronin performed the ceremony, which was followed by a Nuptial

Mass. Mrs. Butler presided at the organ. She played Mendelssohn's 'Wedding March,' selections from Mozart's 'Twelfth Mass,' and Gounod's 'Ave Maria.' Miss Mollie Curran acted as bridesmaid, and Private Rewi Moynihan, who was recently invalided from the fighting line, acted as best man. The bride, who was given away by her father, was attired in a beautiful costume of crepe-de-chine satin, with a deep flounce of Limerick lace. She had a magnificently embroidered veil arranged mob fashion, with clusters of orange blossoms. The bridesmaid's dress was of shell pink, white satin with wreath of pink rosebuds and white and black hat. The ceremony took place at 10 a.m., and the wedding party was entertained at breakfast at the residence of the bride's father. Father Cronin proposed the toast of the 'Bride and bridegroom,' in fitting terms. Mr. Moynihan, sen., and Mr. John Curran responded, and the bridegroom also acknowledged the toast. Among the beautiful wedding presents were several substantial cheques. The happy couple left by motor car for Palmerston, en route for Auckland.

## MUSICAL EXAMINATIONS

### SACRED HEART CONVENT, WANGANUI.

The following are the results of the practical examination held at the Sacred Heart Convent, Wanganui, under the Associated Board, by Dr. F. G. Shinn:—

L.A.B.—Ruby Kathleen Curran, 154.

Advanced Local Centre—Olive Martin, 118; Honore Roche (singing), 115; Shirley Bremer, 110 (Patea); Margaret Gilligan, 103 (Patea).

Higher School—Ruby K. Curran (singing), 118.

Elementary Division—Hilda Rhodes, 125; Monica Spillane (singing), 120; Rione Duncan, 114; Hera Scott, 113.

Primary Division—Marian Gower, 130 (honors); Winnie O'Connell (singing), 130 (honors); John McGonigle, 130 (honors); Veronica Shale, 126; Nora Powell, 124; Rita Crotty, 122; Muriel Craig, 120; Sylvia Satherley, 114; Dorothy Morse, 112; Phyllis Macfarlane, 112; Marion Gower (singing), 110; Turiki McDonnell (singing), 106.

Class Singing—St. Joseph's School, 105; Sacred Heart Convent, 101.

### OAMARU.

(From our own correspondent.)

The following successes were secured by pupils of local Catholic ladies at the musical examinations held here on November 22 by the representative of the R.A.M. and R.C.M., London:—

Primary—Helen Crow (Miss Hannah Cartwright, L.A.B.), 130 distinction; Etta Walker (Miss Cartwright, L.A.B.), 122 pass.

Elementary—Eveline Barley (Miss Gilligan, A.T.C.L.), 120 pass; Esther Bezett (Miss Gilligan, A.T.C.L.), 109 pass; Millicent Gilchrist (Miss Gilligan, A.T.C.L.), 105 pass.

Intermediate—Louie Gray (Miss Cartwright), 136 distinction.

Advanced—Maude Cartwright (Miss Cartwright), 125 pass.

By last mail boat, Rev. Father Hawes arrived in this State (says the *West Australian Record* of November 13), where he will take up missionary duties in the diocese of Geraldton. Prior to his becoming a minister of the Anglican Church, Father Hawes followed the profession of architect. For some years he was Anglican missionary rector at Long Island, Bahamas. Resigning his mission there, he embraced the True Faith in February, 1911, set out for Rome, entered the Collegio Beda, and was ordained in the Basilica of St. John Lateran last February. He left Rome after Easter, and arrived at his home in England, where he spent some months, in May last.

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## Science Siftings

By 'VOLT.'

### German Artillery.

Professor J. A. Fleming, speaking recently at the London University College on 'Science in War and after the War,' said the great artillery which so easily demolished the forts of Liege and Namur consisted of a gun weighing 87 tons. A foundation of 37 tons was required for the carriage, 200 men were engaged in the manipulation of it, 25 or 26 hours' work was needed to erect the gun, the shell weighed 8cwt and was 5ft 4in long, 12 railway carriages were required to transport the gun, it was fired by electricity from a distance of a quarter of a mile, and the cost of each shot was about £500.

### Hard Water.

Do you realise how hard water is when a boat sails through it at full speed? Water passing at fifty miles an hour is not the limpid liquid we are accustomed to bathe in. If you put your arm overboard from a hydroplane running fifty miles an hour and strike a wave crest, the probability is that you will break your arm or wrist, because at that speed the water has not time to give, or even to change shape, and striking it is like striking so much metal. If a swordsman should enter one of the great hydraulic quarries where a stream of water, under enormous head, is used to wash down hillsides, and attempt to cut into one of those streams, his sword would fly in pieces without being able to penetrate the water. The stream is like a bar of iron.

### Ancient and Modern Guns.

Mr. John B. C. Kershaw, F.I.C., discussing modern explosives and their application in *Cassier's Engineering Monthly*, states that it is difficult to realise now that at the battle of Waterloo the effective range of cannon was less than two-thirds of a mile, and that, as solid iron balls were employed, the destructive effect of artillery fire was confined to the individual or building hit. He adds that one round from a modern field gun firing a 3in shell will do more material damage and cause more casualties than twelve hours' firing with the form of cannon used in 1815. Mr. Kershaw states that when the Dardanelles were last forced by a British fleet (in 1807) the Turkish guns were firing stone shot, and that in Nelson's day naval actions rarely began at a range of more than 1000 yards. The writer predicts that the great battles of the future will be fought entirely on open country, and that, whether on land or sea, the big gun, whenever it can be brought into action under favourable circumstances, will be supreme.

### An Electric Bulb Barometer.

It is an easy matter to convert a burned-out, incandescent light bulb into a barometer that will foretell the changes in the weather with remarkable success (says an exchange). Place a discarded bulb under water in a deep basin, and after protecting the hands against danger from broken glass, break off the pointed bit of glass at the very end of the bulb with a pair of pliers. As soon as an opening is made in the glass, the bulb will fill with water, which rushes in to take the place of the vacuum. Tie a cord or stout string about the neck of the bulb and hang it on a hook or nail. If the weather is to be fine, no water will drop from the hole at the bottom of the bulb. When the water begins to bulge out of the opening until drops fall from the bulb, you may expect a change in the weather. Atmospheric pressure governs the action of this simple barometer. When the pressure increases—a sign of fair weather—it pushes the water back from the mouth of the bulb, and no drop can form; when it falls, the water expands through the opening, until a few drops fall. As lower pressure nearly always precedes a change of weather, a drop from the bulb usually indicates a coming storm.

## HAPPY FLOWERS

(For the N.Z. Tablet.)

On our Lady's altar,  
Flowers, blue and white,  
Forget-me-not and roses,  
Children of the light.

Picked from open fields,  
Culled from gardens shady,  
Bearing straight from 'mother earth'  
Homage to our Lady.

When, their mission o'er,  
Stars shine out above,  
Droop they then their little heads,  
And die of very love.

Auckland.

THELMA BURTON.

## 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.

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# "Amber Tips" Tea

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## GARDENING NOTES

(By Mr J. JOYCE, Landscape Gardener, Christchurch.)

## WORK FOR DECEMBER.

I usually confine my notes at the commencement of each month to the work which may be done during that period; so that it is not necessary for me to repeat each week a list of the work which should be done.

## Kitchen Garden.

During December there should be planted cabbages, cauliflowers, broccoli, Brussels' sprouts and curled kale for winter use. All these plants require well cultivated and liberally manured ground, with plenty of water during the dry months. If not kept growing and in good health they fare badly from the attacks of all the blights to which they are subject. When kept growing in a healthy state they resist those attacks, just as in the animal world the weakly and delicate are always more liable to attacks of disease than the strong and healthy. The planting of tomatoes should now be finished. Vegetable marrows, pumpkins, and cucumbers may now be planted out, as all danger of frost is possibly over. Marrows and pumpkins require a barrow of manure at the roots, as they are very gross feeders. A good plan is to make a wide hole, and mix up with the soil a barrow of rotten manure and plant, leaving a hollow around the plant for watering. Peas, broad beans, kidney beans, and scarlet runners should now be sown. The last frost here in Canterbury having destroyed all the kidney beans, these will have to be sown over again, so that we will have to wait a month longer than usual for the crop this year. The crops of onions, parsnips, carrots, turnips, etc., will need thinning, and the weeds kept well in hand by the frequent application of the Dutch hoe. When weeds are kept down now they will not give so much trouble later on. Small quantities of lettuce, radish, and mustard and cress should be sown occasionally as required.

## The Fruit Garden.

The trees which are making a lot of young growth will require to be pruned. All the shoots should be shortened back to about five or six buds from the base. If cut back closer the next season's bearing buds may break into growth and ruin the next season's crop. They can be shortened back in the winter, pruning to about two buds. If there is time and it is necessary to do so, thinning of the fruit may be done. A mulching of stable manure at the roots would greatly help the crop, as it would keep the ground nice and cool. Red and black currants will also need attention. The red, especially, want shortening back, as they usually make a lot of young wood and get broken by the wind if not shortened back. Gooseberries, too, would be benefited by clipping back all the young growth in the centre of the tree. This would also facilitate the picking of the fruit. Gooseberries usually make a dense growth of young shoots, which makes it very unpleasant at picking time, so that if this growth is cut away it would help matters much. The crop of strawberries will now be nearly over, so that if young plants are wanted for the making of a new bed a few runners from each plant should be encouraged, and the young plants pegged down to take root. Two or three plants are sufficient to leave on each runner: all the rest should be cut away. Usually the best and most productive plants grow next the old plant. Strawberries are about done in their third year from planting. Late grapes will now need to be thinned. This is a very tedious work, and a tiresome one on a hot day. The work is best done in the cool of the mornings and evenings. Care must be taken not to handle the berries as it will injure them. They are covered with a substance called the bloom, which is a sort of protection to the berries, and if this is wiped away by handling they do not get on so well. On this account the best plan is to provide

yourself with a sharp-pointed scissors, and catch the stem of the bunch above the berries with the left hand so as to steady it, and cut away carefully, leaving sufficient on so that one berry will not touch another. One bunch to each lateral shoot is plenty to leave, and if the cane is not strong it may be too many. Sometimes mildew attacks the grapes, and on that account a careful watch must be kept, and if it should appear a dusting of sulphur is the best preventative. There is an apparatus to be had at the seedsmen's for blowing it on. There are many causes for mildew attacking the vines, and if it gets possession it will ruin the crop, so that it is wise to sprinkle the sulphur about the house as a preventative. What usually brings on mildew is a cold or wet spell, a draft through the house, too much water at the roots, or *vice versa*. Those are the principal causes, so that they must be avoided as much as possible. On no account must sulphur be burned in the house during the growth of the vines. Some people have made this mistake to their cost. They thought the best plan was to burn the sulphur in the house to destroy the mildew, and this it did most successfully, but at the same time it destroyed all the green foliage on the vine, not a leaf being left. On three occasions I have seen the result of such treatment, when every leaf was scorched, and, needless to say, the crop of grapes came to nothing that season. It seems that no leaves will stand the fumes of sulphur. But I would recommend it to be burned in the house in the winter time, after the pruning is done, but then every plant must be cleared away beforehand. Some coal tar and sulphur used in this manner in a vinery which had mildew very badly the same season, were very successful in clearing away all traces of mildew the next season. This has been my experience. Having been away from home, my work being in the country at the time, my vines got badly infested and there was no one to attend to them. Having read of this remedy I tried it, and was quite successful. Not a particle of mildew was to be seen the next season. This was a few years ago, so I had not an occasion to need the remedy since, but I have often recommended it to people whose vines have been affected. The way to proceed is to collect a few dry chips or shavings of wood and saturate them with the tar. Then set fire to it and, when burning slowly, throw the sulphur on the fire and let it burn gently, having shut up the house to keep in the smoke and fumes beforehand. The next best thing to do, when the sulphur is on, is to make a sudden exit and shut the door.

## The Flower Garden.

The weekly mowing, rolling, and watering of lawns must be constantly attended to. All bedding out plants ought to be now finished, so that the garden can have a good start. Stake and tie dahlias as they grow, so as to prevent them being blown about by the wind. Cut back out-door chrysanthemums, as they would grow too tall if left growing on. Cut back the young growth of hedges, and tie up straggling creepers and climbing roses against walls. Keep an eye on the roses, and if any aphid is on them give them a good hard syringing to clear off the blight. A few applications will be sufficient. Constant attention is the best remedy. The general work among the beds and borders is to keep the Dutch hoe going, and attend to the watering when necessary.

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## Intercolonial

The fund for placing a memorial over the grave of the late Archbishop O'Reilly, of Adelaide, closed with a total of £100.

A nonagenarian Irishman, Dr. O'Grady, died in the Hospice of the Dying, Sydney, the other day. He took out his degrees in America, and practised in the country parts of New South Wales for many years. He was a fine old gentleman, was in the full possession of his faculties to the end, and died a holy death.

Sixteen hundred members of the Catholic Young Men's Society in Melbourne received Holy Communion on Sunday, November 21 in St. Patrick's Cathedral. Subsequently the annual Communion breakfast was held in the Cathedral Hall, at which the Archbishop of Melbourne delivered an interesting address.

Mr. J. Brown, Ellice street, Wellington, writes to us as follows:—'You had a short article in a recent issue of the *N.Z. Tablet* referring to the late Dr. Backhaus, the first Catholic priest in Bendigo; he was also the first Catholic priest on any of the Victorian goldfields. I was working at Bendigo as a digger when Dr. Backhaus settled there. I remember a great many people blamed Father Backhaus for taking up so much land. He replied that Bendigo might be a diocese some day, a bishop would reside there, the land would be required for churches and schools, and it would be much easier and cheaper to acquire the land then than later on. Father Backhaus lived for a long time in a tent. His first church was a large tent. There were no benches in the church to sit upon. I do not suppose there are many living now who were on the Bendigo goldfields at that time.'

His Grace the Archbishop of Melbourne has received a letter from Cardinal Logue, in the course of which his Eminence says:—'I have received your Grace's letter, enclosing a draft for £525. I am sending the draft to Mgr. De Wachter, the Auxiliary of Cardinal Mercier in London, with instructions to dispose of it according to your Grace's directions. This, as far as I remember, makes well over £3000 which your Grace has sent for the Belgian nuns and general purposes. . . . To-day I enter on my seventy-sixth year, which gives me food for serious consideration. I am just as usual, thank God; but the years creep on, all the same. We have a teeming crop in Ireland this year, thank God, and beautiful weather just now to save it. This and all the aid Divine Providence may send is sadly necessary, considering the ever-growing burden of this terrible war. No one can forecast when it may end, and the burden is still growing at a fearful rate.'

During the recent visit of the Apostolic Delegate to Bendigo, the Italians in the city and of Eaglehawk had the honor of the first interview with his Excellency. There were 28 men, their wives and children. His Excellency shook hands with each one, and asked to which part of Italy they belonged. Signor Poletti read a short address. He thanked his Excellency for granting them the privilege of a private audience. Being their compatriot, they longed to greet him, and wished to assure him that, though far from the Bella Italia, they clung to their faith, the faith given them by Jesus Christ, and handed down to them by Peter and his successors, the Popes: that they were lovingly attached to the Holy Father, and to the Chair of Peter. They were glad to tell him that they were happy in Australia, that the strong bond of faith united them closely to the Irish in Australia. They begged his blessing for

themselves and families. His Excellency spoke to them in Italian. He said he was very, very pleased to find such a colony of good and faithful Italians in Bendigo. He exhorted them to be good, practical Catholics, and reminded them that the glories of Italy in the past have come to her from the Catholic Church.

### Onehunga

(From an occasional correspondent.)

The annual concert by the pupils and ex-pupils of the Onehunga Convent School, which was held in the Foresters' Theatre on November 18, was an unqualified success, and no better proof of the popularity of this class of entertainment could be given than the large and enthusiastic audience that filled the theatre from stage to door. The programme was varied and interesting, the items evidently having been selected with care and forethought. The good Sisters of Mercy deserve the heartiest congratulations, for at each of these entertainments the progress of the pupils is most noticeable. The first item, 'Overture entr'acte,' was excellently played by the orchestra. Then came the cantata, the 'Fairy queen's court,' which was exceptionally well rendered. It was a very pretty scene, and the fairy dell, with the lighting effects, proved a great success. The fairy queen (Miss Betts) sang very sweetly, and the stranger (Miss F. Glanfield) sang and acted well. Miss Blaikie sang with excellent effect, and Miss Doreen O'Sullivan's fairy dance was greatly appreciated. After the cantata the boys gave a patriotic demonstration, 'We want to be soldiers' and 'British soldier boys,' both of which were warmly applauded. The Belgian drill was excellently performed. Its execution was perfect, and it might well be called the gem of the evening. Miss O'Neill contributed a very pleasing item, and the junior boys were particularly successful in their violin selection, 'Belle nuit.' The violin solo, 'The minstrel boy,' was very nicely played by Master Eddy Doherty, who is only a mere child. The second part of the programme, which consisted of a dramatic version of 'Isoline Durante,' was excellently staged. The scenic effects were in the hands of Mr. Armitage, who worked hard to make the concert such a success. The manner in which the performers went through the different parts proved that much time had been devoted to rehearsals, and that an experienced stage manager had been in charge. The audience were delighted with the excellent acting of the principals, the characters being as follow:—Miss Elfreda Sutherland, King of the Belgians; Miss Glanfield, the Countess; Miss E. Tapp, Count Alexis; Mr. Norman Glanfield, Count Everard; Miss Carlton, sailor; Miss Imelda Simmons, Agatha Durante; Miss Brightie Barry, Isoline; Miss Greenan, a Frenchman; Masters G. Maxwell, J. Jeffrey, and V. Morton, courtiers; Masters W. Hotchin and J. Godfrey, guards; Masters Drager and Simmons, pages. On the whole the entertainment reflected great credit on the Sisters of Mercy and their able helpers, who were responsible for its production, and it was the general opinion that it was one of the best of its class ever given in Onehunga. Much praise is due to the accompanists—Misses Mulkere and O'Neill (piano) and Messrs McDonnell and Grant (violin), while Mr Armitage, as scenic artist, was warmly congratulated on the great success attending his efforts. The entertainment is to be repeated for the benefit of the Wounded Soldiers' fund. The Sisters of Mercy tender their sincere thanks to the ladies and gentlemen who devoted so much time and labor in order to make the concert such an unqualified success.

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## ROME LETTER

(From our own correspondent.)

September 20.

## TO PRESIDE, BUT NOT TO VOTE?

Slowly and surely among Italy's statesmen the question of the Pope's status at the World Congress is gaining ground. Is the Vicar of Christ to have a seat at the meeting which the Powers of the globe must hold as soon as the Temple of Janus is closed? If so, on what footing is Benedict XV. to occupy it? Within the last few days it has been stated in the columns of one of the most influential dailies in Italy, the *Giornale d'Italia*, of which the Minister of Foreign Affairs is the proprietor, that it was not on the initiative of Italy that Leo XIII. had been excluded from the Hague Conference in 1898. 'Russia first, and England immediately afterwards,' says Sonnino's journal, 'made it clearly understood that the presence of a representative of the Pontiff as Head of the Catholic Church would place in a difficult position the representatives of their respective sovereigns, and that, in any case, it would be necessary to make very clear the reason and the nature of his presence. The Pope could not be considered as the equal of the other Powers, precisely because he had no armaments to reduce, no confines to guarantee, no conventional usages in case of war to stipulate. And, above all, because the non-Catholic Powers would not tolerate it. Then, and not until then,' proceeds the *Giornale*, 'did Italy make the question her own for reasons easily understood, and she cut short a discussion that might go beyond certain limits. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Admiral Canevaro, sent a note in which he simply declared that, if the Pope were invited to the Conference, Italy would abstain from taking any part in it.'

Will Italy act likewise at the next shuffle of the cards? Who knows? But this we know: Much of the ancient prestige of the Papacy has been restored to it, because it could not be withheld. And will those Powers that were so anxious to have their ambassadors by the Papal throne while the war lasted offer opposition if an invitation to the congress is sent to its occupant, who was 'the Peacemaker of Europe' a thousand years before peace conferences were dreamt of? It would be far from complimentary to them to hint so much.

## MORE EASY FOR ITALY.

Probably on Italy's side no opposition will be offered. What solution might be acceptable to the Italian Government? Writing a few weeks ago on this subject in a Democratic paper, a prominent Italian recalled how the heir of Don Rodrigo, having to give hospitality to the peasants of Tramaglino, got over his little difficulty about equality. He could not sit at the same board as his guests, but he would do something else. He would serve them. In like manner, pursued the writer, the Pope could preside at the World Congress, without taking part in the debate or without casting his vote. In this way, he adds, it would be made easier for Italy to agree to his being present.

All this is very interesting, but the mind of Benedict XV. is not yet known on the matter, and the Italian Government is anxious to know it.

## THE IRISH PRISONERS IN GERMANY.

News current in Roman circles tells how the Irish prisoners of war in Germany are now here and there over the harvest fields of the country, living with the farmers, and, no doubt, turning an honest penny by the sweat of their brow. The arrangement suits both sides. The Hibernians must have been growing weary of their *otium cum dignitate* (or, *sine dignitate*, if you will); and the farmers badly needed hands. So, we may conclude, all parties are satisfied. The only drawback is that Father Crotty is left temporarily without his flock of 2000. For, among the Germans, the Irish soldiers got the name of being 'great prayers.' To the last the men gathered in ten divisions to recite the Rosary of the Blessed Virgin and the Litany every

evening; and, it goes without saying, the grand old Irish custom will be resumed as soon as the Wild Geese meet again.

Space cannot be given here this week to the development of a question raised by a Scotch ecclesiastic some time ago in the columns of the *Irish Times*, as to the fact that Dr. O'Gorman, O.S.A., and Father Crotty, O.P., went from Rome as chaplains to their fellow-countrymen, prisoners in Germany. But it will bear holding over until next week.

## THE CLERGY IN THE ITALIAN ARMY.

It must hold anyhow, for the efforts that are being made to make the project of conscription in Ireland and Great Britain a *fait accompli* call for a very precise explanation of the presence in the Italian army of 17,000 or 18,000 ecclesiastics, secular and regular. Conscription binds all ecclesiastics up to a certain age, but the Catholic spirit and logical mind of Italians do not ask priests, deacons, or subdeacons to do any fighting. If priests volunteer to fight, well and good; that is their own affair. So when the Generalissimo of the Italian forces marshalled his troops, the portion of his army that was in major Orders was at once told off to Red Cross departments, to duty in barracks, hospitals—in a word wherever deftness and headwork were needed.

The seven hundred odd chaplains with the army must, I need not say, remain constantly with the men, in the trenches, on the march—in fact, wherever a man is likely to run risks. They do brave things with the same kind of bravery which is exhibited by the priest in big cities all over the world every week in the year at fires, railway accidents, etc.—viz., the bravery which the Church requires of the minister of the Gospel where souls are at stake.

## NOTES.

Contrary to the expectation of some, no sign of holding the General Chapter of the (Calced) Order of Carmelites is in evidence.

The Holy Father has received in private audience Father Joseph Haegy, C.S.P., Father Tavani, Vicar-General of the Conventual Franciscans; Father Rodriguez, General of the Order of St. Augustine; Father Murray, General of the Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer; Father Petroni, General of the Missionaries of the Most Precious Blood, the Procurator General of the Congregation of Jesus and Mary.

An Irish admirer in Rome of the Right Rev. Dr. O'Dwyer, Bishop of Limerick, has had translated into Italian his Lordship's letter to Mr. John Redmond, M.P., in favor of peace, and distributed copies to the Cardinals and prominent people of the Eternal City. The same admirer singled out the Bishop's recent pastoral from all the pastorals of the Irish Bishops for translation and distribution as above. And the Bishop's controversial letter to Mr. Wilfrid Ward, of which so much was heard some time ago, came in for similar attention from the same source.

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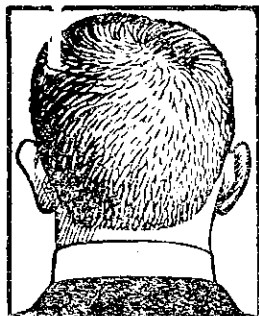
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# The Catholic World

## BELGIUM

### PRESENTATION OF VILLAGE CHURCHES.

A scheme which has the approval of his Holiness and of Cardinal Bourne has been started with the object of presenting to Cardinal Mercier village churches for Belgian refugees (says the London correspondent of the *Irish Catholic*). The committee for 'La Maison de Dieu,' which has the matter in hand, has issued an appeal for funds to enable them to have these temporary churches erected. In their appeal they say: 'The ruthless destruction of villages in Belgium has included the ruin and desecration of many churches. It must necessarily be a long time before any of them can be rebuilt in a permanent form.' They appeal, therefore, for funds to present Cardinal Mercier and his desolated dioceses with one or more wooden churches. It is proposed that the buildings should be made by the people who have suffered so much from their country's destruction—the Belgian refugees. The scheme is a novel one, as it is proposed to build the churches in such a manner so that they can be bolted together and easily transported from one place to another. In this way the refugees can use them in their temporary homes until such time as they return to their native land, when the churches would be removed and re-erected in Belgium in more solid fashion. It is estimated that the average size of the temporary church would be sufficiently large to accommodate 600 people. Although only temporary structures, yet it is not intended that they should be composed of the cheapest materials, but so built as to stand for a number of years, supposing funds were not available to erect a permanent church when Belgium was freed from the invader. The committee has consulted Bishop de Wachter, Auxiliary to Cardinal Mercier; M. Carton de Wiart, Minister of Justice, and M. George Helleputte, Minister for Public Works.

## ENGLAND

### FAITH AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS.

The Bishop of Northampton, in his eloquent and stirring address at the meeting of the Catholic Social Guild in the Birmingham Town Hall, defined the root cause of the war as the insolent and aggressive repudiation of the religious factor. Men were so puffed up with intellectual pride that they left God out of all their plans and calculations for the betterment of the world. The Bishop pointed out how this mental attitude affected social thought and action. The social question was declared to be everything but what it was—a legislative, an economic, an industrial, an educational, or a biological problem, whereas it was mainly religious. No assertion could be more accurate. The tendency was to thrust aside more and more the religious aspect of social duty and to bring into prominence theories which were a negation of religion and of responsibility to God. The war has taught men severe lessons. It has shown them the folly of Free Thought and the importance of the supernatural. They will resume their tasks after the war in a chastened spirit, but most probably, in the course of time, the Godless theories and systems will be pressed upon the attention of the people again. Catholics should be prepared to combat them more vigorously than ever. By doing so they will perform a great work for the State as well as for the Church.

### THE CATHOLIC SOCIAL GUILD.

An important conference was held by the Catholic Social Guild at Birmingham on October 9 and 10 (says the *Universe*). Notable addresses were given by prominent speakers, and the conference attracted considerable attention in the Midlands. The National Catholic Congress was abandoned this year owing to the war. The Catholic Social Guild, realising apparently that it is important in these days of crisis that social questions should be discussed with a view to future action, seized the opportunity of organising a conference on the grand scale. The event was completely success-

ful, and at the chief meeting, held in the Town Hall, over three thousand people were present. Archbishop Ilsley presided at the meetings, and, in his brief speeches, showed his realisation of the need for action. Bishop Keating's address on 'The one thing necessary' was a masterly argument in favor of religion, and created a deep impression. Mr. Cecil Chesterton, in his characteristic way, showed why Catholic effort in the direction of social reform does not blend with the effort of those outside the Church. The Catholic Social Guild was founded six years ago. The guild aims at the creation of a strong civic spirit based upon Catholic principles. This it does in three ways: (1) The publication of literature on social questions; (2) the organisation of systematic study, and (3) the encouragement of the retreat movement.

## ROME

### THE CHURCH EXTENSION SOCIETY OF AMERICA.

One of the most interesting audiences granted by the Holy Father during the first week in October (says the Rome correspondent of the *Catholic Times*) was that given to the Right Rev. Mgr. Clement Kelly, Chicago, President of the Church Extension Society of America, whose business in Rome has to do with matters far different from the ordinary affairs of the association to which he has devoted the best years of his life. Mgr. Kelly came to lay before the Pope a report on the condition of the Church in Mexico, her sufferings, the execution of priests there, and the action of the United States in regard to the Mexican disturbances. Accompanying Mgr. Kelly, in the capacity of secretary, is a young Mexican priest who barely escaped with his life over the frontier; and in Rome also is a Mexican Bishop upon whose head a price was put by the Mexican enemies of the Church—the Most Rev. Mgr. Orozco, Bishop of Guadalajara. In recognition of his great services to the Church in America, Benedict XV. appointed Father Kelly quite recently a Domestic Prelate and Protanotary-Apostolic. When one reflects upon the wonderful work done in America by the Church Extension Society, which this distinguished Irish priest founded, any honor the Holy See may confer on him will not seem too high. Since its foundation the Extension Society has been instrumental in erecting no fewer than eleven hundred churches in the United States, all, or nearly all, in poor districts. It does not take upon its shoulders the whole of the expenses entailed in building a church; but it contributes something like a third of the sum needed; the remainder must be found by the priest who undertakes the work.

## GENERAL

### SWISS CATHOLICS AND THE POPE.

A Rome journal publishes the following telegram sent to the Holy Father by the popular Swiss Union: The General Assembly of the Popular Catholic Union of Switzerland, gathered at Lucerne, sends to your Holiness the homage of the most sincere and profound devotion and filial fidelity. With great joy it salutes the universal acknowledgment of the moral power of the Apostolic See, which is confirmed in the sight of all the States and all the peoples, in this most dolorous epoch of the world-wide conflagration. We thank you, Holy Father, from the bottom of our hearts for all the efficacious initiatives taken in great part in agreement with our supreme Federal authorities and our Episcopacy to lighten the fate of the victims of the war. We pray fervently that your constant efforts for peace, which are watched with longing eyes and hearts full of hope by all people, may be crowned with happy success, and our prayers are beseeching from God that at the termination of this horrible war the Holy Apostolic See may be confirmed in the fulness of liberty and independence as the citadel of peace and justice and the source of every benediction for the Church and humanity.

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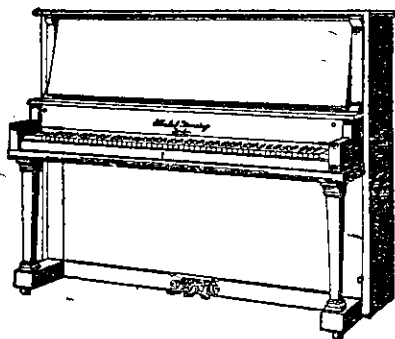
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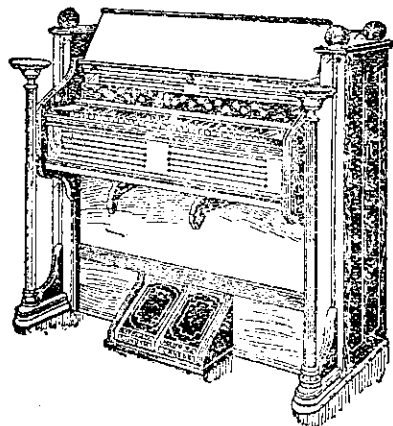
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## Domestic

(BY MAUREEN.)

### CHRISTMAS COOKERY.

#### Economical Christmas Cake.

Take  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb of butter, lard, mixed peel,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lb currants, 1 lb of sugar, one nutmeg, half a teaspoonful of salt, one packet of egg powder, one gill of best stout. Cream the butter, lard, egg powder, and stout together. Beat well, and then add the other ingredients, and sufficient flour to make a stiff batter. Bake three and a-half hours to four hours in a slow oven. Using the stout makes the cake look a rich dark color.

#### Arrowroot Sauce for Christmas Puddings.

One dessertspoonful of arrowroot, two of sifted sugar, one glass of white wine, the juice of half a lemon, half a pint of water. Rub the arrowroot very smoothly in a tiny drop of water, add the wine, the sugar, and the lemon juice, then pour in gradually half a pint of hot water. Stir it very quickly over a clear fire until it boils. Strain and serve at once. This sauce may be flavoured with anything preferred, and, if liked, may be dusted with nutmeg.

#### Mince-meat.

Take  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb of suet,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb of raisins,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb of sultanas,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb of currants,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb of apples,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb of sugar, 2oz candied peel, and a lemon. Chop the suet finely, stone and chop the raisins, wash well and pick the currants, rub and pick the sultanas, peel, core, and chop the apples, mince the candied peel: mix all the ingredients together with the sugar, juice, and grated rind of a lemon. Put into jars, and cover tightly. This should be made some days before required for use. Line patty pans with some good puff paste, put in the mince-meat, heaping it well in, cover with paste, make a hole in the centre, bake for about 20 minutes in a hot oven.

#### Christmas Cake.

Half a pound of butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb of castor sugar,  $\frac{3}{4}$  lb flour, 1 teaspoonful baking powder, half a teaspoonful salt,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb sultanas,  $\frac{3}{4}$  lb of glace cherries,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb of almonds, 2 lemons,  $\frac{3}{4}$  oz powdered cloves, spice, and cinnamon, mixed, 5 eggs. Line a cake tin with three thicknesses of greased paper. Next cream together the sugar and butter. Well whisk the eggs, and add them gradually to the sugar and butter, at the same time putting in the flour, salt, and baking powder, previously sifted together. Stalk and clean the sultanas, halve the cherries, chop the peel, and skin and shred the almonds; mix all these on a plate together with the rind of the lemon and the spices. Then add them to the butter, etc. Mix well. Put the mixture into the prepared tin. Stand the tin on a baking sheet, which should have a thick layer of sand to keep the cake from burning underneath. Bake in a moderate oven for  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours.

#### Very Rich Christmas Cake.

One and a-quarter pounds of fresh butter, the same quantity of flour, 10 eggs, 12oz of sugar,  $\frac{3}{4}$  oz of mixed spice,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb of blanched almonds (sweet),  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lb currants, 6oz of mixed candied peel,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb of sultanas, a claret glassful of good brandy, and a quarter of a teacupful of orange flower water. Beat the butter to a cream, add the powdered sugar, the yolks of the eggs well beaten, then by degrees the flour, spice, candied peel cut in small pieces, the almonds, currants, and sultanas, then the orange flower water and brandy; beat for half an hour, then add the whites of the eggs, which must be whisked to a stiff froth; beat again for half an hour, pour into a buttered tin lined with several thicknesses of buttered paper, and bake for five hours. As soon as the outside of the cake is baked it is best to cover the top with two or three layers of paper. To try when the cake is baked enough, put a highly-polished knife into the centre, and if nothing adheres to it the cake is baked enough.

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## On the Land

The most economical way of applying nitrogen to the soil is by growing leguminous plants, such as clover, lucerne, peas, etc.

An abundance of humus makes a soil friable, and thus permits the roots to penetrate easily in search of moisture and plant food.

Soot may be used for many purposes in the garden. The ground might be dusted with it once every three weeks where onions, carrots, parsnips, and any of the cabbage tribe are grown. It gives the foliage good color, and helps to drive away insects and slugs. It may be used in the same way amongst roses, hardy border perennials, etc. Spread it on the ground, not on the foliage.

In the course of an address at the opening of a new cool dairy store at the Bluff, Sir Joseph Ward dealt with the rapid development of the dairying industry, and said the time was close at hand when dairy produce would be second in importance in point of value in our exports. Commenting on the action of the Imperial Government, through the New Zealand Government, requisitioning the meat exports and a third of the cheese exports, he said that since March 3 to November 22 there had been shipped in round numbers 354,000 quarters of beef, 2,068,000 carcasses of mutton, and 2,999,000 carcasses of lamb. Of this 221,000 quarters of beef, 1,471,000 carcasses mutton, and 2,174,000 carcasses lamb had already arrived at their destination, of a value of nearly £6,000,000.

The following prices ruled at Addington last week: Fat Sheep.—Woolly wethers, 29s 3d; prime shorn wethers, 20s to 28s; others, 16s to 19s 6d; shorn merino wethers, 13s 1d to 15s; woolly ewes, 22s; prime shorn ewes, 20s to 28s 6d; medium ewes, 16s 6d to 19s 6d; lighter, 11s to 15s 6d; hoggets, 12s to 21s. Fat Lambs.—Prime lambs, 19s to 24s 6d; light sorts, 12s to 18s 6d. Fat Cattle.—Extra prime steers, to £21; ordinary steers, £7 17s 6d to £12 10s; extra prime heifers, to £11 12s 6d; ordinary heifers, £7 7s 6d to £10 10s; extra prime cows, to £15; ordinary cows, £6 to £9 10s. Pigs.—Choppers, 40s to 100s; baconers, 55s to 111s 6d; porkers, 30s to 42s; medium stores, 22s to 26s; smaller, 14s to 21s; weaners, 4s 6d to 13s.

There were large yardings of fat sheep and lambs at Burnside last week, and as a result prices were somewhat easier than those ruling at the previous sale. Fat Cattle.—189 yarded. Only a few prime heavy cattle were forward, and the competition for these was keen. The sale opened well above previous week's prices, and continued pretty good right through the auction. Quotations: Best bullocks, £17 to £19; extra, to £21 7s 6d; medium, £14 to £16; light, to £12 10s; best cows, £10 10s to £12; extra, to £14 15s; medium, to £9; light and unfinished, to £7. Fat Sheep.—2251 penned. This number proved more than sufficient for butchers' requirements, consequently prices were easier than those ruling at previous sale by about 1s to 1s 6d per head. Quotations: Best shorn wethers, 27s to 29s; extra, to 33s; medium, 23s 6d to 25s 6d; best woolly wethers, to 39s; extra, to 50s; best shorn ewes, 23s to 25s; extra, to 28s; medium, 19s to 21s; woolly ewes, extra good, to 47s. Fat Lambs.—187 penned. Quotations: Best lambs, to 21s; extra, to 26s 3d; medium, to 18s; light, to 15s 6d.

### LIVE STOCK OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Most countries are either suitable or noted for some kind of live stock, and it is from these special breeds or types that other countries replenish their stock of pedigree animals. Having at one time and another travelled extensively in Europe, Africa, and North America, one cannot help noticing the class of animal for which each country or district is more or less noted (says a writer in *Farm, Field, and Fireside*).

Taking, for instance, the northern parts of Norway and Sweden, reindeer are the peculiarity, and recently

several herds have been introduced into Labrador, where they are doing very well.

Northern Europe produces a hardy, stocky pony, which is imported into England for use in the coal mines.

Belgium was noted for a heavy cart horse, which was exported in large quantities to Canada and America, but at the present time these animals are more or less scattered, some being taken to Germany, and a good number of the best studs have taken refuge in England.

Belgium and Holland produce the finest funeral horses in the world, and it is from these parts we obtain our supply. Strange to say, neither the mare nor gelding is quite the intense black of the stallion. America has for some while been a large importer of the famous Percheron cart horse, whose home is the north-west districts of France, and in the winter months several large horse fairs are held, and it is no uncommon thing for 10,000 to be on sale at the biggest fair of the year. These horses are, if I may call them so, the Suffolk Punch's first cousin, and are generally one or two colors, grey or black, the greys being the most sought after. They are carefully bred and seen to, and every true Percheron is branded.

Strange to say, in certain districts of North America, the horse is dying out, farmers being unable to breed and rear them. It is to these districts and the newly opened-up ones that these horses are sent, as they are noted for their steady pull, more like that of an ox than a horse, which makes them so valuable in breaking up new land. Also, they carry little or no hair on their legs, which is a great advantage in a partially settled country.

The largest and finest jack donkeys are bred in Spain, and are often 15 hands high, costing locally from £200 to £300, and are used for breeding those fine mules, which may be seen working along the quays of Marseilles and New Orleans. I have seen a mule 18 hands high, but this is exceptional. Spain is also the home of the merino sheep.

Taking the other parts of Europe, Holland produces a special deep milking cow, suitable for marshland, and Switzerland the largest and deepest milking goat—namely, the Toggenburg, some show specimens of which have produced seven pints of milk in one day.

It is to these various countries that the remainder of the world from time to time turn to replenish their live stock, as in most countries, what from want of care, special feeding, selection, climate, and environment, there is a tendency for certain kinds and varieties to deteriorate. Take, for instance, the donkey. It is found that even if the large Spanish donkeys are bred in England they gradually lose their size and characteristics, and the same, more or less, is going on in different parts of the world. Certain districts and countries will always be more suitable for certain breeds of live stock than others.

### CROPS AND WATER.

Experiments conducted for the past fourteen years have led to the following conclusions of interest to the practical farmer in the matter of rotation of crops.

Potatoes require the least water, and leave the subsoil rich in moisture. They therefore leave the soil in a more favourable condition for subsequent crops, provided that the getting in of the potatoes be not unduly delayed, and that nitrogen be added to the soil in a readily assimilable form.

Peas are another crop which absorb little moisture from the soil; oats, on the other hand, take up much.

Clover exhausts the moisture of the soil in the highest degree. Thus, in dry years, a crop sown after clover will find the conditions of the soil unfavourable and will develop slowly.

Besides rain, heat, character of soil, and all the well recognised factors which enter into the question of plant growth, there are some subtle influences at work which have hitherto been little, or not at all, taken into account. Among these influences is the influence of the rays of the sun, the sunrise rays, and the sunset rays.

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# The Family Circle

## THE MAN WHO WINS.

The man who wins is an average man;  
Not built on any particular plan,  
Not blessed with any peculiar luck;  
Just steady and earnest and full of pluck.

When asked a question, he does not 'guess'—  
He knows, and answers, 'No' or 'Yes';  
When set a task that the rest can't do,  
He buckles down till he's put it through.

Three things he learned: that the man who tries  
Finds favor in his employer's eyes;  
That it pays to know more than one thing well;  
And it doesn't pay all he knows to tell.

So he works and works, till one fine day  
There's a better job with higher pay;  
And the men who shirked whenever they could  
Are led by the man whose work made good.

For the man who wins is the man who works,  
Who neither trouble nor labor shirks;  
Who uses his hands, his head, his eyes;  
The man who wins is the man who tries.

—*Sacred Heart Review.*

## A PAINTING THAT WAS NOT A PICTURE.

The great painter Hogarth, it is said, was quick to resent an injury, whether fancied or real. On one occasion a famous nobleman employed him to paint a picture of the destruction of Pharaoh's host in the Red Sea. Hogarth had been warned by a friend to be on his guard: that his new patron was a driver of hard bargains and a most parsimonious man.

'I think I can look out for my own interests, however,' answered the painter.

So it proved.

The nobleman at once began to find fault with the price set by Hogarth. 'I will give you just half of what you ask,' he said, 'and not one farthing more.'

'Very well,' said Hogarth. 'I do not often lower my prices: but on account of the immense advantage it will be to me to have so distinguished a customer, I will make an exception in your favor.'

The nobleman, unconscious of the sarcasm, bade him proceed. In two or three days the artist announced that the picture was finished. The great patron was thunderstruck at the shortness of the time occupied, and went, with some misgivings, to inspect the work of art which he had procured at such a low price. He simply found all of the space painted over a bright red color. He was highly indignant, at which one does not wonder.

'What do you mean,' he cried to Hogarth, 'by daubing some of your miserable paint on my wall and calling it a picture? You know I ordered a painting of the Red Sea.'

'And you have it,' answered Hogarth, with great calmness.

'But where are the Israelites?' persisted the other.

'Oh, they have crossed over!'

'And where are the Egyptians?'

'Every single one of them is drowned.'

The nobleman began to laugh. 'You have beaten me at my own game,' he said. 'Allow me to present you with the price you at first demanded; and I hope that at your first leisure you will paint me a picture of the Red Sea more easily recognised than the one before me.—*Ave Maria.*

## THE DOCTOR'S STORY.

'Children, I have a story to tell you,' the old doctor said to the young people the other evening.

'Let us hear it,' was the response, and the doctor gave his story as follows:

'One day—a long, hot day it had been, too, I met my father on the way to the nearby town. "I wish you would take this package to the village for me," he said, hesitating. Now, I was a boy of 12, not fond of work, and was just out of the hayfield, where I had been at work since daylight. I was tired, hungry, and dusty. It was two miles into town. I wanted to get my supper, and to wash and dress for singing school. My first impulse was to refuse, and to do it harshly, for I was vexed that I should be asked to do such an errand after my long day's work. I thought he would go himself, should I refuse. He was a patient, gentle old man. Something kept me from saying no—one of God's good angels, I think. "Of course, father, I'll take it," I said heartily, as I gave my scythe to one of the men. Father gave me the package. "Thank you, Jim," he said, "I was going myself, but from some cause I don't feel well to-day." He walked with me to the road that turned on to the town. As he left, he put his hand on my arm and said, "Thank you, my son. You've always been a good boy to me, Jim." I hurried into the town, delivered the package and hurried back home. When I came near the house I saw a crowd of farm hands at the door. One of them, the tears rolling down his face, came to me and said, "Your father fell dead just as he reached the house after he left you. The last words he spoke were to you." I'm an old man now, but I have thanked God all my life that those last words were "You've always been a good boy to me."'

## THE EXCUSE.

A kindergarten teacher in our snow country, tells a good joke on herself. She had been very strict in requiring written excuses from the mothers in case of absence. The morning of the big snow storm only a few of the babies made their appearance. The next day they all came with written excuses, except one tot, named Willie. When asked for his he said: 'I did ferdit it.'

He was cautioned to bring it the next day.

Willie's mother was quite disgusted. It seemed to her that any one with the slightest pretensions to gray matter ought to know the reason for his absence.

The next morning he arrived all rosy with the cold, and handed the teacher his excuse. It read:

'Dear Miss C——: Little Willie's legs are fourteen inches long. The snow was two feet deep. Very truly yours, Mrs J——.'

## HER FAVORITE GUEST.

Two ladies sitting on a cottage verandah by a lakeside were discussing some young girls who had recently visited the resort—a house-party of some six or eight guests of the granddaughter of one of the ladies.

'What a lovely set of girls you had at the cottage!' said the other lady to the grandmother.

'Yes,' she answered heartily, 'they are all nice girls, and were all anxious to do their part in helping in the work, sweeping, washing dishes, and coming often to me to do something more. They were a very willing set of girls, and I enjoyed their stay.'

'I knew you would,' replied the younger lady, 'especially when I knew Sue Draper was to be of the party. She's such a pleasant girl, and Rose Bartlett, too.'

'Certainly they are,' said the older lady. 'They have a fine training and they do credit to it; but neither of them was my favorite guest. Faith Stuart filled that place.'

The younger lady raised her eyebrows, a little perplexed. 'Did she? Might I ask why? She seems a nice girl, but so quiet, and not so gay and attractive as the others.'

The grandmother smiled. 'Perhaps not to people in general, but especially so to me. And if I were asked to indicate her charm, I should say it was because she saw what was to be done, and did it without

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asking, and was refreshingly quiet about it all. She drew the shades when the sun poured in, she got fresh water for the vases, and she never forgot to close the doors. I'll admit her natural qualifications were less than those of some of the others—she is not so handsome as Rose, nor so clever as my own granddaughter, but I could well spare a little of Madeline's vivacity if she could exchange it for a little of Faith's gentleness and thought for others.

'Oh, but,' expostulated her friend, Madeline's a dear girl, and she would do just the same, only it isn't natural for young girls always to think of other people—they have so many absorbing concerns of their own.'

'I suppose that's why I find the one who does think so especially attractive,' said Madeline's grandmother.

#### TOOK TO THE WATER.

A woman who lives in Chicago has a canary of which she has long been fond, and is now both fond and proud. Its cage hangs in a room heated by a large coal stove.

One afternoon the woman was going out for a little while, and as the fire was low she filled the stove and opened the draught. She was gone longer than she expected, and when she got back the stove was red hot, and the air of the room was like a furnace seven times heated.

Her first thought was of the canary. She glanced up at the cage. The bird was nowhere in sight, and she stepped into a chair, expecting to find the little fellow lying on the floor of the cage, dead.

Instead, to her delight, there he sat in his bathtub, squatting down in the water, with nothing out but his head, and even that he was ducking at short intervals.

#### JAPANESE PROVERBS.

It has been said that the Japanese are as apt and unique in their proverbs as they are in their works of art. What, for example, could be more appropriate to men in certain desperate circumstances than this: 'Man may shout when he can no longer swim.' 'While the tongue works, the brain sleeps,' is another saying of the Japanese, which expresses their contempt for loquacious persons.

The Japanese are quick at repartee. Their wit is keen and tempered, and they can often administer a perfect snub in brief, terse form. In illustration of this there may be cited the following instance.

There was being tried in court a case involving the possession and ownership of a piece of property. The litigants were brothers. The holder, who was clearly not the rightful owner, had assaulted and ejected his brother and was protesting his right to defend his claim.

The examining magistrate listened very patiently to him until he closed with the words, 'Even a cur may bark at his own gate.' Then the judge quaintly voiced the judgment, as if stating an abstract point of law: 'A dog that has no gate bites at his own risk.'

#### A DEAL IN DUCKS.

'You say it is quite impossible for you to agree with Farmer Perry on these points?' said Hodges's solicitor to him.

'Aye!' answered Hodges.

'Then I'm afraid there's no help for it; the matter will have to go before the judge.'

'Very well,' said Hodges. 'And then, after a pause, he added: 'Do you think it would do any good to send the judge a couple of fine fat ducks?'

'Not unless you wish to lose your case,' said the lawyer decisively. And Hodges left, apparently convinced.

In due course the case was tried, and Hodges gained a verdict.

'I believe I won because I sent them ducks, after all,' he said to his lawyer afterwards.

'What!' said the astonished man of six-and-eight-pences. 'Do you mean to say you sent them?'

'Aye!' was the reply; 'but thinking on what you said, I sent 'em in Perry's name!'

#### CANNOT SPEAK ENGLISH.

It is hard to be called upon to see the point of a joke without being given sufficient time in which to do so. A gentleman with a serious face said at a recent small gathering of people:—

'What are we coming to? Statistics show that in Yorkshire there are 30,000 persons, all natives of the West Riding, who cannot speak the English language!'

'Impossible!' everyone exclaimed.

'It is true, nevertheless,' persisted the grave-faced man.

'And all English, you say?'

'Certainly—and all under two years of age!'

#### NOT TO EAT IT.

During a particularly nasty dust storm at one of the camps a recruit ventured to seek shelter in the sacred precincts of the cook's domain.

After a time he broke an awkward silence by saying to the cook:

'If you put the lid on that camp-kettle you would not get so much dust in your soup.'

The irate cook glared at the intruder, and then broke out:

'See here, my lad. Your business is to serve your country.'

'Yes,' interrupted the recruit, 'but not to eat it.'

#### NOT TO BE REPEATED.

A Scottish prison chaplain, recently appointed, entered one of the cells on his first round of inspection and thus addressed the prisoner who occupied it.

'Well, my man, do you know who I am?'

'No, nor I dinna care!' was the nonchalant reply.

'Well, I'm your new chaplain.'

'Oh, ye are? Then I hae heard o' ye before!'

'And what did you hear?' returned the chaplain, his curiosity getting the better of his dignity.

'Well, I heard that the last twa kirks ye were in ye preached them baith empty; but I can say ye willna find it quite sae easy to do the same wi this one.'

#### ALL THE DIFFERENCE.

'Young man,' said the banker, 'I've decided that it's about time for me to put a check on your aspirations towards the hand of my daughter.'

'Oh, thank you, sir. But wouldn't it be better to wait until we're married—then the cheque would come as a wedding present. It would save my feelings a great deal.'

#### BOTH HAD EXPIRED.

'Do you want the court to understand,' he said, 'that you refuse to renew your dog license?'

'Yes, sir, but—'

'We want no "but." You must renew the license or be fined. You know that it expired on January 1, don't you?'

'Yes, sir; so did the dog, sir.'

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