

MISSING PAGE

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Friends at Court

GLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR

- June 18, Sunday.—Trinity Sunday.
 „ 19, Monday.—St. Juliana Falconieri, Virgin.
 „ 20, Tuesday.—St. Silverius, Pope and Martyr.
 „ 21, Wednesday.—St. Aloysius Gonzaga, Confessor.
 „ 22, Thursday.—Feast of Corpus Christi.
 „ 23, Friday.—Of the Octave.
 „ 24, Saturday.—St. John the Baptist.

Trinity Sunday.

To-day we are not asked to imitate the virtues of some saint, or to contemplate the merciful dealings of God with man. We are taken up, as it were, into the Holy of Holies, and invited to gaze on the radiant perfection of God as the Blessed see Him—one God in Three Divine Persons. Until the fourteenth century this feast was not generally celebrated in the Church, for the reason that all festivals in the Christian religion are truly festivals of the Holy Trinity, since they are only means to honor the Blessed Trinity, and steps to raise us to It as the true and only term of our worship. As Pope Alexander writes in the eleventh century: 'The Roman Church has no particular festival of the Trinity, because she honors It every day, and every hour of the day, all her offices containing Its praises, and concluding with a tribute of glory to It.'

Feast of Corpus Christi.

As the Adorable Trinity is the essential and primary object of all religion and of all festivals, so the august Eucharist is the perpetual sacrifice and the holiest worship we can render to the Trinity. In other words, every day is a festival of the Trinity which we adore, and of the Eucharist by which we adore It. The special feast of the Blessed Eucharist, which we celebrate to-day, was instituted in the thirteenth century. 'Without doubt,' says Urban IV., in the Bull of institution, 'Holy Thursday is the true festival of the Holy Sacrament, but on that day the Church is so much occupied in bewailing the death of her Spouse that it was good to take another day, when she might manifest all her joy and supply for what she could not do on Holy Thursday.'

GRAINS OF GOLD.

AT BENEDICTION.

Into the censer's glowing cup
 The dust of frankincense I pour,
 And watch the perfumed smoke leap up
 To cloud the lighted chancel o'er.

Ah, King, upon Thy throne of might,
 I would these grains within the flame
 Were each a world of golden light—
 A holocaust unto Thy name.

Yea, King, but I, Thy servant low,
 Give Thee more joy than worlds impart;
 Behold the thoughts of love that glow
 Within the censer of my heart.

—*Messenger.*

To live for others, to suffer for others, is the inevitable condition of our being. To accept the condition gladly is to find it crowned with its joys.

Kindness is the overflowing of self upon others. We put others in the place of self. We treat them as we would wish to be treated ourselves.—Father Faber.

It is better to reconcile an enemy than to conquer him. Your victory may deprive him of his power to hurt for the present; but reconciliation disarms him even of his will to injure.

The Storyteller

AT THE ELEVENTH HOUR

Visitors to the little town of Brakely always paused to see the flowers that clustered about Mrs. Anna Dunn's home. The sun shone no warmer there than it did into hundreds of other yards in the village; the soil there was no more fertile, yet in no other place did the crimson ramblers lift such rich profusion of color, nowhere else did dahlias grow so large or hollyhocks raise more multiflowered stalks. From the time when the first crocus opened its eye to the spring until the frosts nipped the last blossom of golden glow, Anna Dunn's dooryard was abloom.

'Seems kind of sinful to me, spending so much time over flowers,' commented Mrs. Brownell.

Mrs. Brownell was one of those tall, angular women whose clothes hang loosely on their spare shoulders. She suggested neither repose nor energy; a sort of negatively good personality, common in small towns. It would have been hard to imagine her as having been pretty or young. Near by was her daughter Ella. Youth betrayed itself with her only by a brighter color in her face; her figure was as severe as the mother's. Ella put down a frame of embroidery she was working and looked across the way.

There she saw Anna Dunn, a light shawl thrown over her stooped shoulders, watering her flowers. The waning light was kindly to the woman; smoothing out the lines in her face and leaving a soft, wistful expression. She touched her flowers lovingly, tying a rose-bush into place, or clipping away a faded blossom to make room for a bud.

'Mrs. Dunn is failing. I notice it every time I see her,' the daughter began, following the unspoken trend of her mother's thoughts, as those do who live together.

'She was good-looking when she first came here,' Mrs. Brownell said. 'The Irish are often fine appearing when they are young. I used to watch her and her husband going down the street to church with the other Catholics from up the hill and think she was the prettiest woman in town. You wouldn't know her for the same person.'

'She doesn't go to the Catholic church now, does she?'

'I guess it's twenty years since she went last.' For that time and longer Mrs. Brownell and her daughter had sat on their porch and watched the little world of Brakely pass their door.

A rattling farm waggon lumbered by and lost itself in a cloud of dust further up the road. Mrs. Brownell's eye followed it and rested on a church spire, crowned by a weather-cock that sprang out above the trees. Her glance drifted back to the woman among the flowers.

'Of course we ought to be thankful that she's left the Catholics and their superstitious ways. She did that after her husband was taken away. They said that she and the priest had trouble about a cemetery lot. I don't think she ought to go back to the Catholics, but it is too sad for her not to have some church connection—and our meeting-house so near!'

'We should make a special effort to have her join with us.'

'She's been invited often enough, goodness knows,' said Mrs. Brownell. 'Mr. Thompson, our minister before Mr. Miller came, used to call on her and urge her to become a member of our Church, but she just smiled and said she guessed she was through with religion now.'

'I've noticed that when Catholics quit their Church they don't generally go to any other.'

'But there was Mrs. Bates,' the daughter put in, 'she that was Mrs. Burns. She always went down to her church, and we used to wonder how a lady with so much money could associate with the mere Irish. When Mr. Bates became acquainted with her and proposed marriage, we found out that her first husband wasn't

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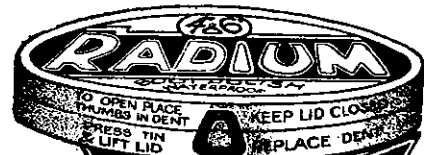
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really dead, and the priest wouldn't allow a divorce; so she left her Church, and our minister married them, after the courts gave her permission.'

'The funny part of that was, you know,' Mrs. Brownell put in, 'two months after they were married his uncle died and left him plenty of money, so he needn't to have married a rich woman at all. They say he was so mad he wouldn't speak to her for a month. But he brings her to church and the ladies say she is very nice.'

'Mrs. Dunn has a better education. If she had any good clothes to go out in she would look real refined and genteel, even now.'

'I guess the little that her husband left won't much more than keep the roof over head, particularly now when she isn't able to make anything by sewing.'

Mrs. Dunn, the subject of their discourse, went into the house and the two watching women settled back in their chairs and placidly observed the twilight settle over the village. Very little happened in Brakely. Days slipped into weeks and weeks into months and years with hardly a visible change. Time furrows the city with its rasp; buildings rise or disappear in a twelve-month; a skyline may change in a decade. But time smooths a little town with a silken sleeve; a returning spring shows a few cracks in the ceiling of the town hall; a familiar figure or two is no longer seen in the streets; a few chairs are vacant where young men have left to go to a bigger town—nothing that an outsider would notice.

In the city a man may escape his mistakes. In the village he must live up to them. Thrown in upon themselves, their world confined almost within the limit of their vision, townspeople never forget.

When Anna Dunn, on that bitter morning, years before, had threatened never to 'darken the doors' of a church, the town soon knew about it. That she and the parish priest had quarrelled, and that Mrs. Dunn had told him 'to his face' she would not go to his church again, formed the topic of interest at sewing-circle and reading-club meetings for a fortnight.

For a time Mrs. Dunn filled in the void by private devotions, but little by little these shortened and finally ceased altogether. They failed to satisfy. Her religious life slipped from her like a handful of sand. More than once she was ready to start for the priest's house; but what would the neighbors say? Human respect was again too strong and the visit was put off until a more convenient season. Hers was but one of the tens of thousands of human barques that float into the Sargasso Sea, to drift there becalmed and tangled in the seaweed. Nothing changed with her. The flowers to which she devoted all her spare time blossomed and faded, while with each winter her step was less elastic, her eye duller.

'Mrs. Dunn, are you real well?'

Mrs. Brownell had watched for an hour next day until her neighbor should leave the house and take her morning walk to the village post office.

'As well as usual, thank you.'

'I'm so glad to hear that. My daughter and I were saying yesterday that we thought you looked tired.'

On her way down town two others stopped to inquire about her health. Mrs. Dunn looked in the glass on her return. The mirror returned the colorless image she had grown to expect, a little paler, perhaps, more lines about the eyes, but no great difference.

'What if I should be sick here, alone!' The thought went through her mind many times during the day. Back of it was another thought, only half-formed. 'If I should die alone—what then?' Mrs. Dunn would not entertain the suggestion. Was she not through with religion forever?

Whether it was a physical reaction from Mrs. Brownell's tireless efforts in spreading the report that Mrs. Dunn had been 'looking real peaked of late,' and the constant queries of the villagers that followed it, or the result of years of constant strain, Mrs. Dunn found herself steadily losing strength. Mrs. Brownell heard the outcome one morning when word got about that Mrs. Dunn had collapsed in the street and had

been carried home. The village doctor's automobile was standing in front of the door an hour later. Mrs. Brownell decided she would ask the physician himself just how his patient was.

'I'm afraid her condition is very serious,' the doctor replied in response to Mrs. Brownell's questions. 'Mrs. Dunn does not appear to have any recuperative power. Of course, her age has something to do with it, but she does not respond to treatment as a woman ought to in her general state of health.'

'Is it as bad as that? Can we help in any way?'

'She will not need constant care—at present, at least—but one of the neighbors ought to drop in every afternoon and see that things are going right. I am sending her a nurse.'

The nurse arrived, secured from a hospital in a nearby city, but Mrs. Dunn did not improve. Neighbors who paid visits returned with sober faces, bringing the news that the patient seemed very ill indeed. She appeared to take no interest in life, to care nothing as to whether she lived or not.

'Would you mind sitting with Mrs. Dunn for a couple of hours this afternoon?' The nurse asked this of Mrs. Brownell a few days later. 'I have an errand I must attend to and she is resting quietly.'

'I would be glad to.'

Mrs. Brownell would be delighted. Worrying the sick with well-meant but lugubrious talks on death and the uncertainty of any being saved, and harrowing the feelings of survivors by lengthy and dismal calls of condolence, were dear to her. A whole afternoon with a gravely sick woman! Such an opportunity did not come often. Mrs. Brownell had no intention of being cruel.

A big elm tree spread its branches just outside the windows of Mrs. Dunn's bedroom and the sunshine streaming through the foliage fell in mottled splotches on the floor. Her bed was near a window, and beside it a big bunch of lilies-of-the-valley, hardly more white than the face of the patient. Mrs. Brownell was shocked at the lack of lustre in her eyes and the absence of all interest in her countenance. Had Mrs. Brownell known it, hers was the expression that physicians dread, because it means the absence of the doctor's greatest ally, the desire to recover.

'No one can tell these times what a day may bring forth,' Mrs. Brownell began, seating herself in a chair near the bed. 'I was saying to my daughter the other day, "There was Mrs. Dunn, who looked so well and spry out there taking care of the flowers, and now she's so sick." Truly, in the midst of life we are in death.'

Mrs. Dunn turned her passive gaze on her visitor.

Mrs. Brownell talked on, telling the gossip and small news of the village, dwelling particularly on every unpleasant or disastrous occurrence, not from any actual intention to be depressing, but because her mind was full of the tragedy before her. If Mrs. Dunn listened or followed the line of conversation, she gave no intimation of it.

'Can't I read to you?' Mrs. Brownell concluded. 'Something from the Bible?'

'I'd like to have you,' Mrs. Dunn spoke for the first time during the visit. 'My Bible is on the table. Please read where the mark is.'

Mrs. Brownell picked up the book. She held it a little gingerly. It was probably the Catholic Bible, she thought, 'Douay Version' was marked on the cover. She had always supposed that Catholics were forbidden to read the Bible, or at least discouraged from reading it, and that when they did it was a Bible quite their own—doubtless a strange and unholy book. But one must not draw too close distinctions when it was a matter of gratifying the wish of a gravely ill woman. She opened it at the mark and read that wonderful passage from the Apocalypse:

"And I saw a new heaven and a new earth. For the first heaven and the first earth was gone, and the sea is now no more. And I, John, saw the Holy City, the new Jerusalem, coming down out of heaven from God, prepared as a bride adorned for her husband."

"And I heard a great voice from the throne say—

ing: Behold the tabernacle of God with men, and He will dwell with them. And they shall be His people; and God Himself with them shall be their God.

"And God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes; and death shall be no more, nor mourning, nor crying, nor sorrow shall be any more, for the former things are passed away.

"And He that sat on the throne, said: Behold I make all things new. And He said to me: Write, for these words are most faithful and true.

"And He said to me: It is done. I am Alpha and Omega; the beginning and the end. To him that thirsteth I will give of the fountain of the water of life freely.

"He that shall overcome shall possess these things, and I will be his God; and he shall be My son."

'Mrs. Brownell, will you tell me the truth?' Mrs. Dunn raised her head a little from the pillow. 'Am I going to die?'

'We all hope not.'

'But what does the doctor think?'

'He thinks you will not get well.' Mrs. Brownell's sense of truth-telling would not sanction even a pre-variation.

'Now, do let me do something!' Mrs. Brownell hurried on, anxious to cover the disquieting news she had told. 'Let me send for Dr. Miller, our minister.'

'What can he do?' The tone was still listless.

'He can pray for you and read the Bible.'

'I can pray for myself and you can read the Bible to me. Is that all?'

'He is a college man. He can explain so much better than I.'

'But I have been well educated, too. What authority has he to lead me heavenward?'

'He is a good man.'

'But aren't you a good woman?'

Mrs. Brownell stood near the head of the bed, still holding the partly opened Bible. From out of the pages fluttered a card, yellow with age. It bore the picture of a young man, edged with a mourning band, an 'In Memoriam' card. Mrs. Dunn's eyes fastened on the card.

There was a moment's silence, one of those moments into which an infinity is pressed. Even Mrs. Brownell felt this was no time for comment.

'I've been a foolish old woman,' Mrs. Dunn began. 'I thought I could stand alone without the Church, without God. But I know better now. I am not afraid to die, alone. Only one cannot live or die to oneself. I realise at the eleventh hour what that means. The picture is of my only son. He died when he was nineteen. Both he and my husband died in the Church. They will be waiting for me. What is my silly pride compared to that?' Mrs. Dunn's words came brokenly.

'Now, now, don't talk. It'll be all right,' soothed Mrs. Brownell.

'I must talk. I am saying the things my heart has been saying for years, though I was too proud to admit it.'

'Can't I get something for you?'

'Yes, send for the priest.'

Mrs. Brownell hesitated.

'Surely you can't refuse to do that.'

'I'll go now.'

The woman's strange earnestness, the solemnity of a soul laid bare, the all but visible presence of death, and her own helplessness to aid, left Mrs. Brownell no alternative. She hurried from the room, forgetful that the nurse had not returned and that she had left the patient alone.

Father Gilmour lived in the modest priest's house next to the equally modest wooden church down past the business portion of the town. Mrs. Brownell pressed the door-bell with a sense of misgiving. She had been told that priests hated Protestants. What reception would she get at this mysterious place?

A man past middle life and dressed in clerical garb answered her ring.

'Is this Mr. Gilmour?' she asked.

'Yes. Has Mrs. Dunn sent for me?'

'How did you know?'

'That is one of the privileges of a pastor, to anticipate such calls.'

'And will you come?'

'Wait at the church steps and I will be with you at once.'

In a few minutes Father Gilmour emerged from the vestibule of the church. The walk to Mrs. Dunn's home was strangely quiet. The priest said little and commonplaces died on Mrs. Brownell's lips. At the door of Mrs. Dunn's dwelling Mrs. Brownell made no effort to go in. She could see the white-uniformed nurse through the windows and she would have liked to follow the priest inside. But his grave demeanor forbade even the thought of intrusion.

Mrs. Brownell went back to her porch as Mrs. Dunn's door closed behind the priest. Of course it was her imagination, she said later in telling of the occurrence, but when she turned to look back at the Dunn cottage, the place seemed to stand out from the other houses of the street as though the brightest shaft of sunlight in all Brakely fell full upon it.

Weeks passed. Again Mrs. Brownell and her daughter rocked on the porch and watched the village pass their doors. The flowers in the Dunn yard were tended once more and now bloomed in double luxuriance. The door opened and Mrs. Dunn went to the gate to bid good-bye to the village priest, who had been calling there.

'I never knew any one to get well quicker. Mrs. Dunn looks better than I've seen her in years,' observed the daughter.

'It's a curious thing, as we were saying at the sewing-circle yesterday, no matter how many years Catholics have been away from their Church, they always come back when they are sick or in trouble,' said Mrs. Brownell.

'Our pastor says he simply can't understand the hold priests have on them.—*Rosary Magazine*.

Gisborne

(From our own correspondent.)

June 1.

His Grace Archbishop O'Shea arrived here on the 23rd ult., and was met and welcomed by Rev. Father Lane and a few prominent Catholic citizens. On Thursday the school children gave a short entertainment in honor of his Grace, when occasion was taken to make a small presentation. Master Gus Halley, on behalf of the school children, presented a neat wallet, and Miss Nora Neenan a beautiful bouquet of roses. His Grace thanked the children for their very hearty welcome and kind wishes. On Sunday his Grace celebrated Mass at 7.30 o'clock, a large number of communicants approaching the Holy Table. A *Missa Cantata* was celebrated at 10 o'clock by the Rev. Father Lane. St. Mary's Choir gave a creditable rendering of a Mass by Wiegand, Mr. Palairt conducting. In the afternoon the Sacrament of Confirmation was administered by his Grace, about 150 candidates being presented. Mr. C. J. Parker acted as sponsor for the boys, and Mrs. Keany for the girls. The church was crowded, many being unable to gain admittance. After the ceremony his Grace gave Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. In the evening his Grace preached to a large congregation, after which he gave Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. Father Lane took occasion after Mass to thank Archbishop O'Shea for his great kindness in making a visit to Gisborne at such an inclement time of the year. His Grace celebrated Mass at 7 o'clock on Ascension Thursday.

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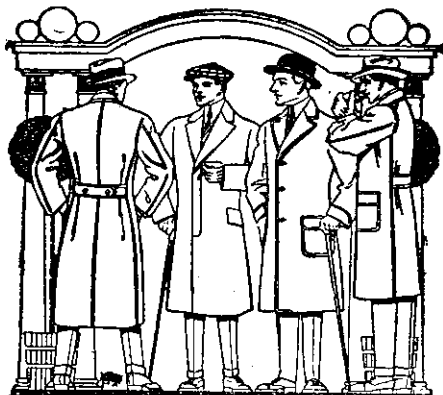
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THE GREAT BATTLE OF VERDUN

HEROISM OF THE FRENCH TROOPS.

The general outline of the terrific battle of Verdun is now clearly understood, and the anxious feeling that, on February 25, made Paris feverishly expectant for news was justified. That day was, in fact, the turning point of the tremendous contest, unequalled in violence since the beginning of the war (writes the special correspondent of the *Catholic Times*). General Petain, whose valuable intervention turned the tide of success in favor of the French army, is comparatively a young man, fifty-three years of age, vigorous, active, and, said one who knew him well, 'audacious and prudent.' This happy combination of apparently opposite qualities gives him enormous influence, and has gained for him the entire confidence of his men.

Handicapped Before the War.

Before the war, General Petain was a plain colonel, whose military career was, it is whispered, handicapped by his clerical opinions. Such was the miserable condition of French politics that, before the war-cloud burst and cleared the air, even in the army politics played a part, and men of worth, like General de Castelnau, were kept in the background merely because they professed opinions that were not approved by an anti-clerical Government. The peril at hand, the dire pressure of necessity, have, for the time being, brought to the front the men whose talents fit them for responsibilities such as those that weigh on our leaders at the present moment. A Parliamentary friend of mine only the other day remarked how the most ferocious anti-clerical deputies, when faced by a tremendous danger, put aside, for the moment, their sectarian prejudices and were ready to worship the men they only lately looked upon with dislike and suspicion.

General Boulanger's Son-in-law.

The battle of Verdun is not over, but it is now possible to form an opinion of its first phase and, alas, to count our losses during days of intense activity. Among the losses, the disappearance—to quote the term that is used—of Colonel Driaux is a matter of deep regret. He was—or is, for he may be yet alive—the son-in-law of the once famous General Boulanger, but a man of a very different stamp. Clear-sighted and sagacious, he has the patriotic fire of the natives of Lorraine; born and bred on the frontier, they are doubly French in their sympathies. Colonel Driaux, moreover, is an excellent writer and a fluent speaker, whose influence over his colleagues in Parliament was even more remarkable than his popularity with the 'chasseurs a pied,' who literally worshipped their colonel. The atmosphere of the French Chamber seemed, at first sight, ill suited to one who was every inch a soldier, but he succeeded in forcing the esteem of his colleagues, even when he defended causes that were unpopular among the radical and Socialist majority of the Chambers. Colonel Driaux is, moreover, a practical and militant Catholic, whose active co-operation might be counted upon whenever the interests of religion and charity were at stake. He is said to be a prisoner, and his faithful 'chasseurs' cling to the hope. He was appointed to hold a post of importance, 'le Bois des Caures,' and his body not having been recovered, there seems some reason to believe that he is still alive, in the hands of the Germans.

Heroism of the French Troops.

The horror of the battle of Verdun, where the snow-covered rocks and valleys have been literally dyed in blood, is somewhat redeemed by the heroism with which the French troops have held their own against fearful odds. The military spirit of the nation leapt into flame under the German cannons. In the little village of Samogneux, north of Verdun, two companies belonging to an infantry regiment found themselves isolated from their comrades, and it seemed inevitable that they should fall into the hands of the enemy. Their captain, a very young soldier who began the war

as sub-lieutenant, resolved to prevent this at any cost. He informed his men of what threatened them, entrenched them strongly in a sheltered position, facing an open space that the Germans must cross to attack them; then he waited for the latter's advance. It took place at 11 in the morning, but the efficient firing of the French soldiers arrested the enemy, who retired, leaving about one hundred dead bodies on the field. At 12 the Germans, who, whatever may be their crimes, are brave soldiers, made another attempt to cross the empty space between their entrenchments and the ruined houses of Samogneux, where the French soldiers were concealed from view. Again they were checked by the intense fire, but the captain in command knew that his men could not face a third attack, and he resolved to make a supreme attempt to save them.

Driving the Germans Back.

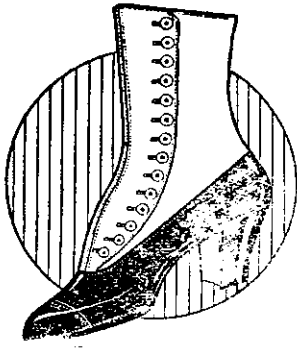
His orderly was a quick-witted Parisian, on whom he knew he could rely. After briefly explaining the situation, he told him to carry to the lieutenant-colonel of the regiment a slip of paper on which he had written these words: 'I will attack the enemy at 3 o'clock, but I must be reinforced. If no help comes, we have but one course open to us—to die for our country.' The orderly crept warily out of the ruins, but at five minutes to three he had not returned. Then the captain thus addressed his men: 'My friends, in a few minutes we risk our last chance; if our comrades arrive, we still may hope to be delivered; if not, we will show the German how French soldiers can die.' At three he gave the signal; it proved a happy move, for the Germans, who believed the French to be discouraged and conquered, were taken by surprise and the sudden attack made them waver. Before they had recovered from their hesitation the reinforcements arrived, under the guidance of the orderly. The two companies were well-nigh exhausted, but, supported by the new-comers, they inflicted a prompt and sharp chastisement on the enemy, and eventually rejoined the French lines.

The Spirit of the People.

This is one among the many minor incidents of the battle of Verdun. The French nation at large may once have yielded too easily to the pressure of a sectarian Government, which does not represent the majority of the people, but which, disposing as it does of endless means of coercion, naturally moulded the weaker portion of the nation to suit its purposes. The war has revealed the real soul of France: brave, generous, self-sacrificing; it is this spirit that inspires our soldiers on the line of fire.

The Duc de Rohan and a Socialist.

Colonel Driaux's fate, as I have said, is yet uncertain. Another Conservative deputy, who is also a leading member of the French aristocracy, the Duc de Rohan, was twice wounded at Douaumont. The Duc de Rohan, before the war, was a cavalry officer, who from choice demanded to serve in the 'chasseurs a pied,' one of our best corps, but one that has largely paid its tribute to the war. His position as deputy might, had he wished it so, have dispensed him from active service. Some months ago a violent Socialist, who is more ready to make revolutionary speeches than to handle a gun, was vociferating in the corridors of the Chambers. A young man present ventured to remark: 'When the heart of France is with her soldiers in the trenches, I cannot imagine how anyone can discuss miserable party questions.' The Socialist turned round and said: 'Monsieur, I do not know who you are, but you do not come here often, for I do not remember you.' 'I have not been here for fifteen months,' was the reply; 'I seldom leave the trenches.' 'You are probably a journalist?' 'No, I am the Duc de Rohan, deputy du Morbihan.' The fiery Socialist, whose business is to destroy and demolish from within the nation that the Duc de Rohan and his comrades defend against its enemies without, had the grace to look confused; for once his ready tongue failed him. He perhaps realised that the 'aristocrate' who voluntarily lives in the trenches and risks his life at every

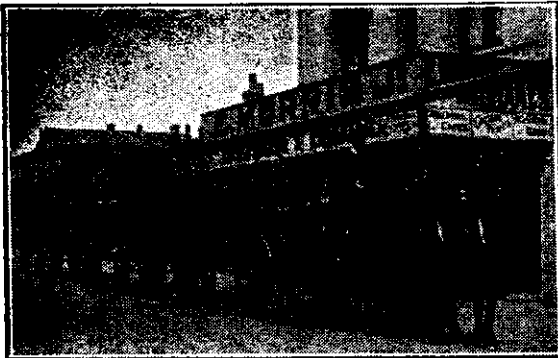


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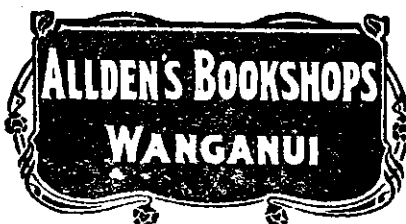
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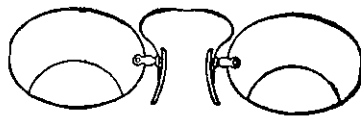


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turn is a better patriot than the man who, safely enconced in his place in the Chamber, spreads suspicion and disunion at home.

SIDELIGHTS ON THE WAR

GENERAL.

Mr. Swift MacNeill, M.P., in a letter to the *Times* urges that the Duke of Albany and the Duke of Cumberland should be deprived of the British peerages they hold. Both are natural-born subjects of King George, and both are 'open and avowed enemies of this country, to whose Sovereign they owe allegiance.'

The Manchester *Guardian* prints an incident that was related in the pulpit by the Anglican Dean of Manchester: 'As I was standing somewhere in France, looking out on the sea of passing soldiers,' said the Dean, 'a Roman Catholic Irish Canadian saluted me, and we entered into conversation.' 'You know,' said the soldier, in parting, 'there are four crosses to be won in this war—the Victoria Cross, the Military Cross, the Cross of the Legion of Honor, and (after a pause) the Cross above a fellow's grave.'

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) Charles Michell Aloysius Wood, Northumberland Fusiliers, Temporary Assistant Adjutant-General, War Office, who has received from the President of France the decoration of a Knight of the Legion of Honor, is a Catholic. The second son of Sir Evelyn Wood, V.C., he was educated at Beaumont, entered the Army in 1893, served in the Khar-tum Expedition, 1898, was a Company Officer at Wei-Hai-Wei, 1898-1900, went through the South African War, and was appointed General Staff Officer at the War Office in 1910.

The helpfulness of the Vatican in war issues is being manifested in various ways. The London *Tablet* prints a list of the names of British prisoners of war now detained in Bulgaria. The list reached England through the Vatican, and had been secured by the Bishop of Philippopolis. 'When the full story of the great struggle comes to be written,' says our contemporary, 'not the least interesting of its chapters will be that which tells what Pope Benedict XV. was able to do to facilitate the exchange of disabled prisoners, and to trace and identify those still kept in activity.' The list gives one hundred names, a number of them Irish.

Amongst those whose names appeared in a recent list of killed was Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. B. Throckmorton, of the Wiltshires. He was a son of Captain Richard A. Throckmorton, and nephew of Sir Nicholas William Throckmorton, Bart., of Coughton Court, near Alcester. He was heir to the Throckmorton estates, which comprise upwards of 22,000 acres. Previous to his being called up for active service Colonel Throckmorton resided at Coughton Court, and was well known in local cricket circles as one of the best bats in the district. A Requiem Mass for him was celebrated at Coughton Catholic Church by the Rev. Father Collingwood, and was attended by many tenants of the estate and others.

Captain Hilliard Atteridge, in an article on 'Catholic Chaplains in the British Army,' quotes the statement of Lord Wolseley that 'the bravest man he had ever known was Father Brindle,' the recently retired Bishop of Nottingham, who was formerly a Catholic military chaplain. Captain Atteridge also quotes the statement of General Burton, a non-Catholic officer, who, speaking of a Catholic chaplain on service in India and Afghanistan, said:—'He is probably the only living man who twice refused the Victoria Cross. . . . He begged me on two occasions to cancel the recommendation, saying that the V.C. was given for any brave act beyond mere duty. . . . As for what he had done it was simply his duty.'

A MODEL COMMUNITY.

The large Belgian colony at Blackpool, possessing as it does its native-staffed school, its Belgian nurses, its doctor (Dr. Philippe, of Brussels), and its devoted priests, is in all respects a model community, and is pointed to with pride by the Belgian Central Authority in London as an example of what organisation can accomplish. The Home Office have now provided the refugees with their own police, though this implies no reflection upon the conduct of the Belgians, who are a law-abiding people. The gendarmerie are under Adjutant Aime Lepez, who was the commandant in charge of the police at Malines when the war broke out, and their work will be done in conjunction with and under the direction of the Chief Constable, Mr. W. J. Pringle.

RECOMMENDED FOR V.C.

Sergeant Wm. Cronan, R.E., a Chesterfield soldier of twenty-four, who was educated at the Chesterfield Catholic School, has been decorated with the Distinguished Conduct Medal and also recommended for the Victoria Cross. Attached to a tunnelling company of Engineers, Sergeant Cronan saved the lives of no less than 20 comrades who had been buried owing to the wreckage of their dug-out. His three brothers are also serving in the Army.

BATTLE OF MILLIONS OF SHELLS.

Some information on the huge concentration of artillery by means of which the Germans expected to beat down the French resistance before Verdun is given by the *Petit Parisien*. The whole of the available German artillery (it says) was transported to the region of Verdun; batteries were withdrawn from Russia and Serbia. Altogether 3000 cannon thundered when the great bombardment opened on February 21. The deluge of shells on the French lines was such that not a yard of ground was spared. In the town of Verdun there fell a projectile from the Germans' 380's every four minutes during a period of 15 hours. North of Verdun and in the vicinity of Forges certain French positions were for ten hours the targets of more than 100,000 shells of every dimension save that of the 77, which was not employed by the Germans in this bombardment. In a comparatively small space of terrain 5000 tons of explosives fell during a few hours. In fifteen days 5,000,000 shells ploughed the ground held by the defenders of Verdun. The region of Verdun has, indeed, become a veritable iron mine, since 250,000 tons of that metal is now buried in the soil.

DEATH OF A CONVERT BRITISH OFFICER.

Captain Steuart John Aldous, aged 38, was killed in France on March 25, while leading his men in an attack on a German mine, and was buried by Father Drinkwater. He was the eldest son of the Rev. J. C. P. Aldous, of (Anglican) Sywell Rectory, Northampton, and grandson of the late Dr. Pears, headmaster of Repton School. He was educated at Marlborough and University College, Oxford. He served in France for more than a year. He was a convert, and a devoted son of Holy Church. His colonel writes: 'His bearing was an excellent example to his men, whom he was gallantly leading.' And the senior captain writes: 'I speak no idle words when I say from end to end of my company he was absolutely worshipped, and as for his brother officers, his place can never be filled in our affection for him.'

THE LITTLE BELGIAN ARMY.

A very interesting long letter of Lord Northcliffe to the *Times* begins thus:—

The glorious little army that first arrested the rush of the Huns, the army that gave the allies invaluable breathing time, has been fighting longer than any of us. And it is not too much to say that the world's debt to Belgium has increased steadily since those hectic hours at Liege and Antwerp. The United States recognises its share in the work for civilisation

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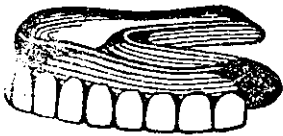


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by-generously feeding the six millions of Belgians who are holding themselves so proudly while under the immediate domination of the tyrant.

I had been with the Belgian Army soon after its long series of rearguard actions. It was then suffering from its great losses; it was war weary, and it needed sleep and equipment. It had never lost heart or discipline.

To-day it is the same army, but renewed. It has no great reserves to fall back upon, because the greater part of the nation is imprisoned. The wise men who administer it under the affectionate care of the King have, therefore, while getting into the ranks every possible available Belgian of military age, wherever he may be, devoted themselves to the work of refitting and reorganising. The result is a perfect little army.

Belgium is above all things fortunate in having a man. For beyond question one of the most vital of all the forces among the Allies is the Belgian Minister of War, Baron de Broqueville. For years before the outbreak of hostilities the *Times* had consistently called attention to de Broqueville's work and warnings. Except for those warnings Belgium would not have been in a position to offer the resistance it did to the Monster. De Broqueville, who is 53 and looks very much younger—though I notice the war has not left him unmarked since our last meeting—is as alive as Mr. Hughes, and it is remarkable that the views of the two men are alike.

THE DEATH OF A CHRISTIAN HERO.

Early in April Captain J. G. Harter was severely wounded, and died shortly afterwards. The letter from the G.O.C., announcing the death to his parents, is a touching tribute to the gallant Captain, and must be a source of great consolation to his bereaved parents. It is as follows:—“The G.O.C. announces with the very deepest regret the death of Captain J. G. Harter, Brigade Major, who was severely wounded by shell fire yesterday evening, and died this morning. The Brigade is poorer by the loss of a fine soldier and a very gallant gentleman. When severely wounded and in very great pain, his first thoughts were for others. He died as he had lived, brave and unselfish, and an example of single-minded devotion to duty. His fine soldierly character will ever be an example for us all. He will never be forgotten.”

The Medical Officer who attended him says:—“He was quite conscious and calm, and said to me, ‘Do you think I am going to die, Doctor?’ I said I hoped he would pull through. He then said, ‘If I am going to die I should like to die soon. I am quite ready to die.’ I asked him if I could send any message or write for him. He said, ‘Give my mother my love and tell her I am thinking of her, and that I am not afraid.’ His bravery and calm endurance were marvellous. I had known him for many months. He died the death of a Christian hero, and all of us who knew him mourn his loss.”

The deceased Captain was born in 1888, and was educated at Lady Cross, Beaumont College, and at Wimbledon, having adopted the career of a soldier. On the outbreak of hostilities his first appointment was that of A.D.C. to Sir John Keir, but on his own initiative he relinquished that comparatively safe post to take up the duties of Adjutant, becoming subsequently Brigade Major. It was this act that probably led one of his brother officers to write: ‘Poor John, he died a victim to duty, one who preferred to do what he considered right, cost what it might. We are the poorer and live to deplore the loss of one more gallant comrade who has been laid to rest.’

His father and mother were both converts to the faith, into which he was baptised when about a year old.

IN THE HANDS OF THE ENEMY.

As readers know, an iron wall, through which filter at intervals scanty items of news, divides us from the French ‘departements’ that are held by the enemy (writes a correspondent at the front). When

news does come, it is eagerly welcomed by those—and they are many—who have relations and friends in these regions. Thus, quite lately, I heard something of St. Quentin, a town that has been in German hands since the beginning of the war. The chief parish church is used alternately by the French and the Germans. On Sundays Masses are said from five in the morning till eight, when the altars are stripped and a Protestant service takes place; at nine, Mass is again celebrated, this time by a German priest for the Catholic Germans; at ten, High Mass is sung, and till evening the church belongs to the French Catholics. During the week the churches are well attended, and many prayers—public and private—are offered for the cessation of the war. The cure of the basilica of St. Quentin has received from his Bishop, from whom he is cut off, the powers of a Vicar-General; they were transmitted to him from the Bishop of Soissons, through the German Bishop of Paderborn, and he regularly visits the districts now committed to his care. The nuns and the Catholic laity continue their religious and charitable occupations; the public schools are open, and the works of mercy that existed before the war have greatly extended their action and are grappling bravely with the necessities, created by the absence of the bread-winners in the homes of the poor. The religious Congregations, Little Sisters of the Poor, Augustinians, Servants of Jesus, and ‘Dames de la Croix,’ have been left in their houses and continue to lead their useful and prayerful lives, amidst their German surroundings. They seem to have been so far unmolested.

MARIST BROTHERS' OLD BOYS' ASSOCIATION, WELLINGTON.

A social reunion of the Marist Brothers' Old Boys' Association was held in the Alexandra Hall, on May 15, to commemorate the fortieth anniversary of the arrival of the Marist Brothers in Wellington. The following is the full text of the speech delivered by Rev. Brother Egbert, who presided, in replying to the toast of ‘Our Alma Mater’:

In responding to the toast of ‘Our Alma Mater,’ so eloquently proposed by Mr. McKeowen, and so warmly received by you, I must, on behalf of the Brothers now in Wellington, and of all those who have gone before, thank most sincerely his Grace Archbishop Redwood (the founder of our school), his Grace Archbishop O’Shea, the clergy, our old boys, and all the Catholics of Wellington, who have been the very soul of kindness and generosity to the Brothers during the forty years of their labors in this city. The present Brothers know most of our schools in Australasia, and we have pleasure in testifying that, nowhere can be found more pure-minded and warm-hearted Catholic boys; nowhere a more reasonable and grateful people; and nowhere a more considerate and helpful clergy than those whom we have here the privilege of assisting. In His merciful Providence, the good God desires that we should gain the eternal happiness He has prepared for us by conquering the many difficulties He permits to come our way, but He has given to everyone the means of enjoying the greatest luxury in this world—the luxury of doing good—and it is the enjoyment of this luxury that soothes our little worries, and stimulates our interest in the otherwise fairly difficult work of Catholic education. From the time a boy is brought along to school by his mother we commence to care for him, and, though our work is mainly in the school, that boy is always, even when his school days are over, an object of brotherly interest, until he passes on to associate with the Brothers and old boys in God’s eternal home. Next year the Brothers will celebrate the centenary of the founding of their Order by that saintly Marist Father, the Venerable Marcellin Champagnat, and during the ninety-nine years that have gone, over 5000 Brothers have given their lives in the glorious cause of Catholic education—a cause which is worth all the sacrifices any man can make; and at the present time more than 6000 of

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our members, in most countries of the world, are helping upwards of 100,000 children to cut through, and trample on, the barbed wire entanglements of their own passions, and to breathe the pure air of God's grace, and so exclude the poisonous gases of atheism and infidelity, which pollute the moral atmosphere which surrounds them. Every Marist boy, every Catholic boy, can regard every Marist Brother in any part of the world as a friend of his, and if there is anything we can do for any of you, between 5 a.m. and 11 p.m. of any day of the year, then we are out to do it. That is what we are alive for. When the ordinary boy leaves school and begins to sniff the air of freedom, he says to himself: 'Now, I'm going to have a good time.' 'Certainly,' we say, 'my boy, have a good time.' We want all our boys and men to have a good time.' We want our men to enjoy life by enjoying the good things of life and cutting right out the vicious allurements of sensuality, which leave nothing but a nauseating disgust. Next to the pleasure we feel at seeing our young men enlisting in God's special service as priests or Brothers, nothing gives us greater consolation than seeing our men receiving the Sacrament of Matrimony. Catholic clubs, of course,

the next day.' Unfortunately for many, it rains the same night.

Every man should have an object in life, and it is quite lawful to desire wealth to increase our power of doing good; and I would advise all our men to earn all they can, give all they can, and save all they can. We want our men to aid and co-operate with our devoted priests in every Church movement: to study questions affecting religion, that they may be able to riddle with spiritual bullets the half-boiled theories of our pseudo-scientists, or the hare-brained schemes of our soap-box orators; to let their voices be heard in our universities; to take an active and intelligent interest in all the affairs of our grand little island home. To each and every one of you I wish in all the years that may yet be yours an abundance of God's choicest blessings, pressed down, shaken well, running together, and flowing over, and please God, when in ten years' time the golden jubilee is being celebrated, we and all our brave brothers now at the war will once more be gathered round the festive board. Six more decades of years will bring us to the centenary, 1976, when, may God grant it, every non-earthly Marist old boy will respond with a ringing 'present' to the heavenly



REUNION OF MARIST BROTHERS' OLD BOYS' ASSOCIATION, WELLINGTON.

are very good in their way, but as soon as possible after a man has reached the age of twenty-one he should set about establishing a little club of his own—a club of which he may be the president, even if his wife is to be the speaker, and the bigger the membership the better, for we want all the votes we can get. One of the greatest services a man can render to his country is to conduct a well-ordered Catholic home; and we can best show our appreciation of the great gift of the true faith by handing down to others this glorious heritage which we have received from our illustrious martyred forefathers. On account of the penal laws, which for centuries manacled the aspirations of Catholics in the old lands, most of those who came to this country had nothing but their strong arms and stout hearts, but by their industry and integrity they blazed the track and gained a competence for themselves and their children. We have not yet, however, come entirely into our home. How are we going to do so? By the grace of God, by industry and thrift. None of our men should be like the young fellow who, on being urged by his father to put something by for a rainy day, pleaded 'I do, father, but it always rains

roll call, and the newer generation, perhaps yet unborn, will make merry in our places, and bless the pioneer brothers of 1876, and recall our happy fortieth anniversary celebrations of this year.

When tender babes oppressed by croup,
Lie gasping in their little cots,
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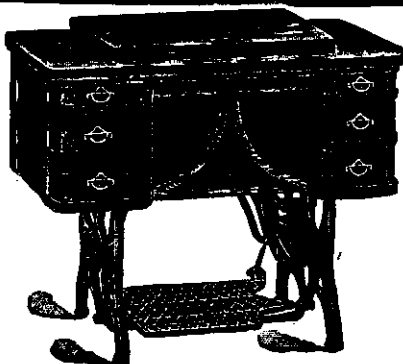
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Current Topics

A Heavy Blow

It is not too much to say that the first feeling awakened by the staggering news of the drowning of Lord Kitchener was one of blank dismay. We had come to lean so heavily upon him that for the moment it seemed as if our one hope and mainstay in the war had been taken away. What Hindenburg is to the Germans, what Joffre is to the French, all that and more Kitchener was to us. Ever since the first thunderclap of the war burst upon us, Kitchener had been a name to conjure with, and that because of the masterful personality behind the name. Clear-brained, firm-willed, a man of action rather than of words, of rare executive and organising capacity and of utter freedom from doctrinaire fads and fancies, he was the one strong man of the British War Office at a time when strong men were never so urgently needed. His work and achievements both before and during the period of the war have received sympathetic and, so far as that was possible, adequate treatment at the hands of the daily press, and it is unnecessary for us to tell once more the familiar story of the great soldier's life-long and imperishable service to the Empire.

After the first stunning effect of the news had passed away, a little reflection served to show that there were considerations that tended materially to soften the blow, and to enable us to face the situation with unshaken hope and courage. (1) As has been commonly pointed out by the press and public men, Lord Kitchener's main work in relation to the war was already accomplished. He was called upon to create not merely a national army but an armed nation, organised, equipped, officered, and ready to take the field, and short though the period allotted to him for this tremendous work, death's hand struck too late to prevent him from accomplishing his mission. (2) The War Office has full knowledge, of course, of all his aims, plans, and ideas for the future, and the machine which he created will be worked along the lines and in the spirit designed by its creator. As Colonel Repington has aptly put it, 'From the general direction he gave to Britain's efforts, the country never swerved, and we will follow them inflexibly to the end.' (3) The immediate and direct effect of the disaster will be to steel the people of Britain to a firmer and stronger resolve to carry the great undertaking which they have in hand to a successful issue. The loss of gallant lives in the recent naval victory, and the calamity which has overtaken the man in whom their hopes were so greatly centred, have brought home to the British people, as perhaps nothing else could do, the life and death nature of the struggle in which they are engaged. Kitchener was ever a man who believed in talking by deeds rather than by words. In the death which overtook him in the execution of his duty he gave his life for his country as really as if he had fallen on the battlefield, and in this respect 'he, being dead, yet speaketh.' The men of Britain, we may be sure, will listen to his call.

A Story with a Moral

Our esteemed Boston contemporary, the *Sacred Heart Review*, relates that a Catholic society recently gave a banquet at which, according to a daily paper's account, 'enthusiasm ran high' and 'the guests pledged themselves to support the Catholic press.' Each ticket to that banquet cost two dollars—the average price of a subscription to a Catholic paper. There was plenty to eat, no doubt; there was music, there was singing, and there was dancing. Also there was speaking; and one impassioned orator dealing with the Catholic press aroused the enthusiasm that the daily paper featured in its headlines. Curious to know how it worked out, our excellent contemporary inquired of the editor of the local Catholic paper if he had received any new subscriptions as a result of the ban-

quet. He had not! On the contrary he had lost one. The man who made the speech stopped his subscription because the editor did not give his remarks as much space as the orator thought they deserved!

The moral of this is obvious, as the hackneyed phrase goes, to the meaneast understanding. Catholic papers appreciate, of course, the ringing resolutions and fine oratorical flights in which their influence and virtues are extolled, but they appreciate still more the admiration and enthusiasm which are expressed in tangible practical support. In this, as in most other matters, actions speak louder than words.

German Press Fictions

If it be true that the British Publicity Department is much too slow and backward in making use of the press of the world as a medium for disseminating British facts and views, it is equally the case that German press agents go to quite the opposite extreme. They appear to act on Carlyle's dictum that 'Gullible, by fit apparatus, all publics are,' and no story is too ridiculous to come within the scope of their idea of 'fit apparatus.' Their latest effort is an attempt to make the world—and especially the neutral world—believe that Britain and Russia were at daggers drawn at the conference held at Paris at the end of March. The news is conveyed per medium of the now somewhat notorious Karl von Wiegand, special staff correspondent of the *New York World*, who, under date Berlin, April 15, sends by wireless to his paper (via Sayville, L.I.) the definite information that serious discord has broken out in the camp of the Allies over differences between Russia and England, and that the Paris conference on March 27 was marked by sharp clashes between British Prime Minister Asquith and General Shilinski, representing the Russian Government, because of Russia's war operations and plans in Asia. The statement is declared to be based on a special despatch from Geneva to the Budapest *Hirlap*, the leading Hungarian newspaper. According to von Wiegand, the *Hirlap* professes that this information comes from well-informed and reliable sources, and gives alleged details of what led to the conference and of the proceedings and discussions thereat. The *Hirlap* is advanced as authority for the following: 'That only with great difficulty was Russia induced to participate in the conference. . . . Russia wanted assurances of full freedom in Asia—in fact, demanded that her Asiatic operations be excluded from the conference. Also that her agreement with Japan be not touched upon. But England, the wishes of her ally having aroused distrust, hoped to persuade or compel Russia at the conference to abandon them. In the preliminary "conversations" between Petrograd and London, England had urged strongly that, in the interest of a general victory for the Allies, Russia ought to subordinate any special aims to the great general and mutual aims and goal, and not hinder the solution of pending questions with special demands. Russia argued that England and France must long ago have come to realise that military victories are not won with diplomatic documents, but with blood and iron; moreover, that advice of a military nature must be declined when it comes from a source which has yet to prove its military superiority; that Russia is not in a position to fight only in front of its own door, like England; and that Russia fights where she can see benefit and achieve something. . . . Receiving a sharp answer from England, Russia declined to take part in the conference. But through France's mediation an agreement was reached which caused Russia to send a delegate. When the conference met, sharp clashes and excited scenes are alleged to have taken place. Premier Asquith insisted that the fate of Europe must be decided in Europe and therefore Russia's armies could be used more advantageously in Europe itself. Thereupon General Shilinski, who is the Czar's Aide-de-Camp, in the name of his sovereign and Government, ironically declared that Russia cannot permit her strategy and operations to be dictated

by those who were responsible for the unfortunate policy in the Orient (the Dardanelles campaign); that the crushing of Serbia was England's fault and mistake because her diplomacy had not prevented Bulgaria from joining the Central Powers; and that the unlucky Salonica adventure was also attributable to England. The alleged debate, in which France is said to have been inclined to join with Russia, while Italy and Belgium took England's side, became very heated.'

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Thus far the veracious von Wiegand, and his sounding board, the *Hirlap*. The answer to all this is to be found in the simple but significant fact that, as the sad calamity of the Orkneys has just disclosed, the Czar had but recently invited Britain's War Chief to make a personal visit to himself of a particularly friendly and confidential kind. The truth is that while it is the case that throughout history time has tended to show weakness in alliances, the present war has reversed history in this as in many other things, and the bond between the Allies is firmer now than ever it has been.

How the Soldier Feels

It must be an extremely difficult matter to analyse and describe the thoughts and feelings that surge through the mind of a soldier in battle, but the task has been attempted by a German fighter with what must be regarded as very remarkable success. This profoundly interesting psychological effort is embodied in an article which has appeared in the German papers, and which has very naturally attracted more than passing notice. The writer, a German school teacher, had participated in thirty-six battles and engagements both on the eastern and western fronts, and since penning his article has met his death on the western front. According to him—and on this point his testimony accords with that of most others who have written or spoken on the subject—soldiers suffer most just before battle, and the mixture of fear, doubt, and expectancy with which they are tortured proves unnerving to many. Here is his description of the first sensations: 'The troops receive orders at night to prepare for a charge the next morning. The first thought is, is this real? Somehow, it seems like a dream. It is the same thought that stirs the soul in any great event in life, be it one of joy or one of sorrow. It does not seem real. However, when the soldier does realise that it is no nightmare, he begins to think of the likelihood of death claiming him in that battle. A strange, indescribable fear begins to agitate the soul. The awful thought pesters him that he will go to his death and leave home and loved ones and everything that is dear in a moment of time. He ponders over the subject of immortality and wonders if death comes whether it will mean eternal darkness and annihilation. To one who is in the prime of life, who has everything to live for, hell itself cannot offer torture to equal the terrorising doubts that assail the soul in those dreadful moments before a battle. Then, too, the thoughts come that we have not made the most of life; that there is so much which we would still like to do; that if only given the opportunity how different we would shape our life in the future. All night long the troops move to the front, and all night long we think of God and the uncertainty that lies directly before us.'

*

When the actual moment of attack arrives, however, all this is changed, and everything is forgotten but the immediate task in hand. 'Morning comes. It is a most beautiful morning; the sun shining warm and bright. The notes of a German song are wafted on the still air. It is a song of the Fatherland and all join in the chorus. It is then that we forget all our doubts and fears. A new life seems to be born within us. All fear has vanished and we are ready to go down to the gates of death unafraid. And then the battle. The bullets begin to whistle. In those first moments every soldier naturally looks for some

sheltered place for protection. Nevertheless, the soul is remarkably calm. Though comrades are falling on all sides we never for a moment think of being hit by a bullet ourselves. We keep on running, running toward the enemy. All feeling, all thought, all emotion, all sensation is obliterated. In all the crash and thunder of artillery we go on, fearing nothing. Occasionally we hear a voice uttering a curse or a threat, due to the hate against the enemy, born anew in the thick of battle. That feeling of hate becomes uppermost. We are seized with a frenzy of rage, and our one thought is to meet the enemy face to face and annihilate him. As this hate is mingled with a certain feeling of patriotism and love for the Fatherland, the lust of battle is developed in such a manner as to quiet our nerves and we forget all about danger and death. The battle has been fought and won. The soul experiences an indescribable peace, but when we begin to see our broken ranks and make count of our fallen comrades, painful sensations follow. Then only do we realise what danger we so callously faced, and a wave of thoughtfulness warms our blood and body. The feelings and sensations on emerging from a battle are like those of convalescence from a serious illness. The tired soul longs for peace and rest, and the soldier falls into a deep, sound, dreamless sleep, in which all the fear and stress and storm of the time are forgotten. With the exception, we may safely say, of the outburst of hate, this doubtless represents tolerably accurately the experience of the average soldier, German or otherwise. In battle, as elsewhere, the German evidently carries the palm as a good hater.

The Military Service Bill

Members of Parliament have evidently made up their minds to show small mercy to the 'conscientious objector,' genuine or otherwise. In the Bill as originally drafted no provision whatever was made to meet such cases, unless the very general terms of clause (d) of section 17—allowing the right of appeal on the ground that his calling up would 'be a cause of undue hardship' to the appellant—could be stretched by a friendly board to cover the circumstances of those who object on principle to blood-shedding. When the Bill was in Committee, the Minister for Defence attempted to have the matter put on a definite footing by moving to add as a ground for exemption 'that he objects in good faith to military service on the ground that such service is contrary to his religious belief,' and also another provision, 'That such appellant shall offer his services either to the civil or military authorities for non-combatant service.' The House, however, threw out both proposals, and the conscientious objector is left to take his chance. The Minister complained that it was impossible to provide a test for conscientious objectors, and no doubt this is very largely true. How far individuals will go—if left to themselves—in the matter of developing conscientious objections is illustrated by some cases recently heard before the Tribunal at Glasgow, as recorded in a Scottish daily paper. According to a Glasgow Catholic contemporary, much wonder has been caused in local Catholic circles by the spectacle of Catholic appellants to the local Tribunal seeking exemption from military service on the ground that as Catholics they have conscientious objections to war; and they apparently attempt to base their alleged objection on the terms of the Pope's peace manifesto. The daily paper above referred to prints the following account of the colloquy between one of them and the Sheriff in Glasgow who presided at the Tribunal:—

'The Pope's Manifesto.

'Another student, who is in training for the teaching profession at a Roman Catholic institution, said he was prepared to suffer death rather than desert his views on war.

'The Sheriff—It is not contrary to your creed to engage in war?—It is.

'The Sheriff pointed out that a large number of priests were engaged in the present war, many of them as combatants.

'Appellant urged that every Christian believed in the commandment "Thou shalt not kill." The Pope, the head of his Church, had issued a manifesto asking them to refrain from further bloodshed.

'The Sheriff—Oh, no, he has called upon the Governments, not the peoples, to desist from war. The Pope did not say that military service was wrong. If that is the kind of reasoning you apply to this manifesto it is no wonder you have gone so far wrong. You don't produce any doctrine of your Church and simply say that for your own part you hold this belief. As far as I can see you have given no reason why you should be set free altogether from your national duty.'

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Whereupon the Glasgow *Catholic Herald* of April 22 makes the following pointed remarks: 'The Archbishop of Glasgow, who has issued several recruiting appeals, might be expected to know something of the Fifth Commandment and of the duty it imposes on Christians. In effect these exemption claimers claim that they know more theology than the Archbishop. They interpret the Scripture for themselves. They thus go in for private judgment and—whether they are aware of it or not—they are consequently really Protestant in their religious position. This is not merely our view but that of reliable and accredited Catholic theological authority. Speaking for the Catholic body we unreservedly disavow the tenets advanced by these youths and declare that they speak only for themselves and not in the least degree for the Catholic Church, with which they must part company if they adopt the principle of private judgment in Scriptural interpretation.'

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These lay Catholics might very well have put in a plea for exemption on the ground that as trainers and educators of the young it was contrary to the public interest that they should be taken away from their profession, but in trying to work up a claim of conscientious objection they were basing their position on a false theological ground. The whole question of exemptions is a thorny one, and the problem will require to be handled in a judicious and reasonably considerate manner. It is obvious that, without adopting a formal list of exemptions, there are certain professions whose members cannot be bound to universal military service without serious injury to the community. Such are medical students, and to a lesser extent, perhaps, members of the teaching profession. Clergymen and theological students stand in a similar category. In respect to these, New Zealand will doubtless follow the lead of the Home Country, and grant exemption—where application is made—to clergy and to theological students who have entered on their special studies in immediate preparation for Holy Orders. At a time like the present the nation requires not less but more of the moral strength which religion alone can bring, and the community will need all the spiritual as well as all the militant forces at its command to bring it safely through its heavy ordeal. If Britain does not feel called upon at such a juncture to force its clergy into the ranks of the combatants, there is obviously still less reason why New Zealand should be under any necessity to do so.

Miss Nina Cloherty, second daughter of Mr. W. J. C. Cloherty, Dominick street, Galway, and a niece of Mr. Gerald Cloherty, Clerk of the Crown and Peace for Galway, has just been appointed by the Civil Service Commissioners of Massachusetts, U.S.A., after a brilliant examination, to the post of Interpreter and Foreign Translator of French, German, and Italian to the Industrial Accident Board of the State of Massachusetts. A sister of Miss Nina Cloherty, Miss Magdalen Cloherty, volunteered for Red Cross work at the outbreak of the war, and is at present at the Third General Hospital, Wandsworth, London.

THE FUTURE BELONGS TO CATHOLICS

THE BIRTH-RATE QUESTION.

'Is England and the Christianised world likely to become Roman Catholic?' asked the Rev. W. T. Evans, B.A., in addressing a men's service at Haslingden parish church on Sunday afternoon, April 16. Yes, for many reasons, he said. In the first place, religion has had throughout the ages a very remarkable effect upon the birth-rate. While Protestant England, Calvinistic Wales, and Presbyterian Scotland bewailed the fact of a decreasing birth-rate during the years, 1881 to 1901, Ireland rejoiced in an increased birth-rate—3 per cent. And Ireland, as you know, is Roman Catholic. Roman Catholicism is like the Jewish religion in that it places a great value upon child life. Look again at the birth-rate in the Lancashire cotton towns. Here the birth-rate has fallen off greatly during recent years, except in Preston. Why Preston? It is the Roman Catholic stronghold in Lancashire. Look at our own town. Were the children of the Irish Catholics marshalled against the children of Protestant families they would probably outnumber them by at least two to one. There is something in the Roman Catholic religion that makes for a thriving child population, and that in fulfilment of the duty towards the nation and towards their religion.

A Striking Comparison.

Examine the other side of the picture. When Queen Victoria came to the throne the aristocratic families in England had on an average seven children; but in 1890 that average was just over three. That is a decline of over 50 per cent. during Queen Victoria's reign. And these families, as you know, are mostly Protestant. How fared the Roman Catholics during the same period? They maintained their average, almost seven children per marriage. Take again some facts from the Catholic Year Book for 1914. The child birth in ten Roman Catholic dioceses in England was 38 per thousand of the population. The general rate for England and Wales was 24 per thousand. That is, there were 14 per thousand more Roman Catholic births than Protestant births. The point of the figures is this. Providing that the Roman Catholic Church is able to hold its own number—and the leakage is not large, for there are precious few converts from Roman Catholicism to Protestantism—such an overwhelming difference in the birth-rate will give their religion first place in England, and we shall witness the state of religious life not unlike that of England before the Reformation. To put it bluntly, England as a whole will have to obey the Pope.

A Glance Abroad.

It is these figures that give rise to the haunting fear that I have for the future. Be it in religion, or in politics, or in war, the majority lords it over the minority. And the Pope still has a shrewd idea that some of his successors will rule the whole spiritual world. Look at the subject from the foreign point of view. In France the Roman Catholics are multiplying at a much faster rate than the Protestants. In Germany the same law holds good, and in Berlin alone there is an average of one child more in Roman Catholic households than in the Protestant. The United States is fast becoming a Roman Catholic stronghold. In the New England States, the original home of Puritanism as immortalised in the story of the Pilgrim Fathers, are now important centres of Catholicism, one of the States alone, Massachusetts, showing 1,100,000 Catholics to 450,000 Protestants of all denominations combined. Again, in the New York State we find 2,300,000 Catholics and about 300,000 Methodists, while no other Protestant body can number more than 200,000. My figures are trustworthy, for they are taken from the *Hibbert Journal*, the leading authoritative review of religion and philosophy. The sum and substance of the matter is this: Roman Catholicism is everywhere flourishing. Witness the crowds that

go to Mass down Bury road, every Sunday morning. Their numbers darken the road. So do the children as they play in the streets at the top end of the town. And in contrast notice how Protestantism is everywhere languishing. Look at their line of communicants in church and in chapel alike, and listen to the wail that our Sunday schools are not what they were thirty years ago. Protestantism is not a lost cause, certainly; but at the rate we are going on it soon will be.

Digging the Grave of Protestantism.

We are unconsciously making its coffin and digging it grave. Father Bernard Vaughan said a few days ago in a public meeting in London that we wanted men, munitions, and money if England was to survive and flourish, but most of all did we want fewer empty cradles. As long as we have only two children to show for the Roman Catholic four we are fighting a losing cause. Wherever the solution lies, this much is certain, and I say it not as criticism of Roman Catholicism, for that religion, too, like all other religions, has as its adherents thousands of earnest, pious, good-living souls; I say it not in any spirit of jealousy or bitterness—for where can you expect to find charity of thought and work unless among Christian ministers?—I say that this much is certain; that, unless a miracle happens, according to the law of population, which, like the law of the Medes and Persians, altereth not. England and the whole Christianised world will some time in the future—sooner than some of us think—be overwhelmingly Roman Catholic owing to the simple but sufficient reason that the Catholic birthrate is 50 per cent. more virile, more aggressive, than that of Protestantism.

Diocesan News

ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON

(From our own correspondent.)

June 10.

A party, organised by Miss Eileen Driscoll, gave a concert at the Catholic Federation Hall at Trentham last week. The concert was thoroughly appreciated by the men, who packed the hall.

Miss Agnes Segrief and a party journeyed to Featherston Camp for the purpose of giving a concert in the new Catholic military hall, which was formally opened by his Grace Archbishop Redwood last Sunday. The large hall was packed, and the concert was greatly appreciated by the men on whose behalf the Rev. Chaplain-Captain Segrief, S.M., thanked the visitors for their kindness.

Last week I mentioned the fact that three of the Catholic Members of Parliament (Sir Joseph Ward, Mr. W. T. Jennings, and the Hon. Wm. Beehan) were quoted by a local newspaper as having, on behalf of the Liberal Party, contributed to the reinforcement drafts nearly as many relatives as the whole of the Reform Party. I now learn that another Catholic Member, Mr. H. Poland, has also three sons in the Expeditionary Force, so that the Catholic members of the House have given an example of loyalty and patriotism unequalled by any other denomination represented in Parliament. The four members mentioned, are represented by eleven sons, two of whom (Mr. Jennings' sons) have lost their lives.

The Catholic Education Board's annual social last Wednesday evening at the Town Hall was a great success. The large hall was packed. Among those present were the Very Rev. Father O'Connell, Rev. Fathers Hurley, S.M., Adm., P. J. Smyth, S.M., Adm., Kimbell, Peoples, Venning, O'Connor, and M. Devoy. The first part of the evening was devoted to the screening of specially-selected picture films. A social succeeded the pictures, and was kept up till midnight. The music was played by an orchestra under the conductorship of Mr. W. McLaughlin. A committee of ladies from the combined Catholic parishes of

the city did the catering. During the evening, Master Harry Adams, a stepdancer of note, danced in excellent style an Irish jig. The arrangements reflected credit on the committee, under the direction of the Rev. Father Hurley, S.M., Adm. There is every prospect of a considerable amount being handed over to the Education Board, when all the returns are to hand.

The monthly meeting of the board of management of the Catholic Hostel was held on Monday, June 5. There were present Messrs. Duggan (chairman), Halpin, Corry, Sievers, Mrs. Cornish, Misses Kennedy, Burke, Flannery, and Wheeler (secretary). The matron's report showed an increase in the number of boarders, thereby necessitating an addition to the household staff. The financial position at the end of the half-year just completed is highly satisfactory. A vote of thanks was passed to Messrs. W. F. Johnson and Lawlor for their generous donation of books to the library; also to Miss Kennedy for a large number of magazines. The board will be extremely grateful for any donations of suitable books. It was decided that lady delegates to the half-yearly meeting of the diocesan council should be cordially invited to be the guests of the hostel board during their stay in Wellington. The secretary reported that the social held on May 4 was most successful, the piano fund being considerably increased by the proceeds of the function. It is hoped to further augment this fund by a progressive euchre party at the hostel on Saturday, June 17.

A committee, consisting of representatives from the several religious denominations and societies interested in the work of providing concerts for soldiers in camp at Trentham, has been formed. The work of these various bodies has been retarded in the past, owing to the difficulties experienced in providing means of transport for the concert parties. There is no suitable train service, consequently the only means of transit is by motor cars. The committee is, therefore, organised for the purpose in the first place of raising funds for the payment of transport, and secondly to obtain from owners of motor cars the free use of their vehicles. Mr. Hoskins is the Catholic Federation's representative on this committee, and he has completed arrangements, whereby a weekly concert at the Catholic Federation hall is assured. Wednesday is the night set apart for the Catholic hall, and Miss Agnes Segrief has kindly consented to organise and take a party out on the fourth Wednesday of the month, Miss Eileen Driscoll on the first Wednesday, and the Marist Brothers' Boys' Choir on the second Wednesday, whilst negotiations for the third Wednesday are now proceeding. These concerts are most popular, and much appreciated by the men.

Masterton

(From an occasional correspondent.)

June 5.

A series of missions, begun at Masterton, and continued in the country districts of the parish—Eketa-huna, Hamua, Mauriceville, and Tenui,—were conducted by the Rev. Fathers Barry and O'Sullivan, C.S.S.R., from Mount St. Gerard's, Wellington.

Napier

(From our own correspondent.)

June 9.

Rev. Fathers Venning and Bowden, of Wellington, were on a visit to Napier during the week.

His Grace Archbishop O'Shea arrived in Napier last Monday from Gisborne, and is staying at the St. Patrick's presbytery. Next Sunday his Grace will administer the Sacrament of Confirmation at Meeanee.

The Very Rev. Dean Smyth, S.M. (Provincial), was in Napier last week, and will shortly be leaving for Australia for the benefit of his health, which has been very indifferent of late.

Rev. Father Ainsworth preached an eloquent sermon on charity last Sunday evening at St. Patrick's Church. There was a collection for the St. Vincent de Paul Society, which will be continued on next Sunday.

DIOCESE OF CHRISTCHURCH

(From our own correspondent.)

June 12.

The annual collection for the diocesan seminary fund was made on last Sunday.

The Catholic social gathering held annually in the Halswell district took place on last Thursday evening in the local public hall, there being a large attendance.

The devotion of the Forty Hours' Adoration is to commence in the Cathedral on Sunday, June 25 (within the octave of Corpus Christi, patronal feast of the Cathedral).

At their ordinary meeting last week, the members of the Cathedral sodality of Children of Mary presented one of their number, Miss Mary O'Malley, with a book of meditation, on the occasion of her entry as a novice in the Order of Notre Dame des Missions.

The Rugby Union's (under twenty-two) football competition was continued on last Saturday at Lancaster Park, when the Marist team was again successful, defeating Linwood by 8 points (a goal from a try, and a try) to 6 points (2 tries). In the junior grade, North Park Marists won from College B by 8 points to 6. For Marists Sheehan and McMurtrie scored tries; McMurtrie converted one try. In the Association contest Linwood met and defeated St. Bede's College (two players short) by 1 goal to nil. In the fourth grade match, St. Bede's suffered defeat by Linwood by 2 goals to nil.

In the primary schools Rugby football competitions, the Marist Brothers' School boys played their first matches last week. In the junior grade, playing against Normal School, they registered 37 points to nil—Granger (3), Sutherland (2), McGarry (2), Dudderidge, Dwan, and Stride scored tries; Sutherland and Dudderidge converted, and Sutherland kicked a penalty goal. In the senior grade the boys defeated Sydenham by 41 points to nil. The scorers were McCormack, Dobbs, and Foster (2), Langdon and Ellis (1). Foster potted a goal, and Goodman and Foster converted tries.

His Lordship the Bishop addressed the members of the men's division of the Archconfraternity of the Blessed Sacrament at their meeting in the Cathedral on last Tuesday evening. It was a very great pleasure to him (his Lordship said) to have the opportunity—the first that had offered since his consecration—to address the men of the archconfraternity, and to be

present at their meeting. His Lordship spoke at length on the individual spiritual advantages of association and participation in devotion to the Blessed Sacrament, and of the undoubted benefit to others that would be derived from their example. He exhorted a faithful and consistent practice of the duties of the archconfraternity, and related several notable examples afforded by eminent personages of their love and veneration of the Real Presence.

A meeting of the general committee of the projected annual social in aid of the Cathedral parish schools funds was held on last Wednesday evening in the Marist Brothers' School. His Lordship the Bishop presided, and there was a large attendance, including all the Cathedral clergy. His Lordship the Bishop expressed his appreciation of the efforts of the committee in promoting what he greatly desired to see a real success. This being the first function organised for the purpose since his Lordship's arrival, he would take a keen interest in the success of the project, and be present at the social. The clergy would likewise interest themselves, as far as possible, to ensure the most successful results. A number of matters of detail were discussed and arranged, and the ladies' committee were subsequently to meet to arrange about refreshments, etc.

On Sunday last (the Feast of Pentecost) there was Solemn Pontifical Mass at 11 o'clock in the Cathedral, at which Catholic members of the forces, including Territorials, returned and departing soldiers attended, and took part in a church parade to and from the Cathedral. His Lordship Bishop Brodie was celebrant, the Very Rev. Father Graham, S.M., M.A., assistant priest, Rev. Father Long deacon, Rev. Father Berger subdeacon, and Rev. Father Murphy, B.A., master of ceremonies. The music was Mozart's No. 2 Mass, the choir being conducted by Mr. A. W. Bunz, Miss Ward presiding at the organ. The sanctuary and high altar were most tastefully adorned.

His Lordship the Bishop imparted the Papal Blessing, and, after the first Gospel, addressed the large congregation in part as follows:—The joys of this great festival are dimmed by the gloom of war; sad thoughts come into the mind when we read the words of the Gospel of Pentecost 'Peace I give you, My peace I gave unto you.' Instead of peace we have war; instead of the charity and affection taught by our Saviour we have the hatred and bitterness of this great international struggle. The happenings of recent days call for our sorrow and sympathy. In the loss of those great heroes who sacrificed their lives in the North Sea battle for the defence of the Empire, our hearts go out to their sorrowing relatives, whose sorrow is assuaged by the recollection of their glorious death, and by the thought of a nation's gratitude. To the loss of these heroic sailors we have sadly to add the death



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of the Empire's greatest soldier, Lord Kitchener. To him was allotted the task of organising the Empire's forces for a conflict surpassing in magnitude the struggles of history; to him has been given the well-deserved credit of doing this stupendous work so well that other nations, allied and hostile, are amazed. In him the Empire reposed unbounded confidence. This great man is now gone. He met his death, not on the field of battle, but still doing his duty. Lord Kitchener was not only a great leader and a great soldier, but a great man. We all remember his address to his men when setting out for France, an address worthy of a great man; an address wherein he appealed to his army to remember their manhood and their own personal honor and self-respect, and thus avoid the many dangers incidental to the soldier's life. His words will be ever memorable as an evidence of the great heart of this great man, and the interest he took in the welfare of the Empire's soldiers. In the name of the Catholics of Christchurch his Lordship expressed sorrow for the loss of Lord Kitchener, a soldier-leader and organiser whose life for his country and whose death in the service of his country had established a claim on the Empire's veneration and gratitude.

In the evening there were Solemn Vespers in the presence of his Lordship the Bishop on the throne. An eloquent and impressive discourse was preached by his Lordship the Bishop, appropriate of the day's festival from the text—'Go ye, therefore, teach all nations,' during which in vivid passages he portrayed the trials and triumphs of the Catholic Church from the first Pentecost. Solemn Pontifical Benediction was then given by his Lordship the Bishop.

Greymouth.

(From an occasional correspondent.)

Miss Inga Hannam, pupil of the Sisters of Mercy, Greymouth, has received the following letter from Madame Louise Harris, donor of the Victor Harris Medal, which is annually awarded to the candidate who obtains the highest marks in New Zealand in the Local Centre examinations in violin playing:—'Dear Miss Hannam,—It gives me much pleasure to forward to you the "Victor Harris Memorial Gold Medal," which was awarded by the Associated Board of R.A.M. and R.C.M. to you for violin playing at their last examination. Greymouth is to be congratulated on having so much talent. The medal has been won by a Greymouth-Convent candidate, and it must be gratifying to you to think that your work has merited the marks obtained, and encourage you to further efforts in gaining proficiency in your musical career.'

Hokitika

(From our own correspondent.)

June 4.

The Rev. Father Quinn, of St. Bede's College, Christchurch, is at present a visitor to Hokitika.

Last Wednesday a very successful euchre tournament was held in St. Mary's Clubrooms, on behalf of the wounded soldiers' fund.

Mr. John Toker, of Arahura, passed away last Friday at the age of 45 years. He leaves a widow and children to mourn their loss.—R.I.P.

DIocese OF AUCKLAND

(By telegraph, from our own correspondent.)

June 12.

Rev. Father Herring, S.M., opens a mission under the auspices of the Holy Family Confraternity and for the men of the city, on Tuesday, June 20, at the Cathedral.

Rev. Father Brennan returned to Auckland at the end of last week, and is now enjoying a three

weeks' rest with Very Rev. Father Cahill, Parnell, before resuming his duties.

Very Rev. Dean Van Dyk, Superior of the Maori Missionaries, made appeals at the Masses and Vespers at the Cathedral yesterday on behalf of the Maori mission, with most successful results. A sum of £40 was subscribed, for which the Dean expressed his grateful thanks.

Rev. Father O'Doherty, Cambridge, addressed the Holy Family Confraternity at the last meeting, and gave an interesting description of the composition of an army corps, its component parts, and duties allotted to each—mobilisation, victualling, clothing, and attending sick and wounded. The whole made up a most interesting and instructive lecture.

At St. Columba's School, conducted by the Marist Brothers, a new laboratory has been erected, suitable for chemical, physical, and geographical experiments. The Brothers and pupils return their grateful thanks to Mr. J. J. O'Brien, who supplied timber free, to Mr. Michael Reardon, who erected the building free, to Mr. James Duffin, who supplied the plumbing and water services work free. Mr. Thos. Darby contributed in cash.

The annual meeting of the Newman Society was held last Sunday, at which the Newman Society executive representatives, the Catholic teachers' executive, Very Rev. Chancellor Holbrook, Rev. Fathers Murphy and Dunphy, representatives of the Sisters of Mercy and Sisters of St. Joseph were present. The scheme for dealing with all Catholic children attending secular schools, proposed by the Newman Society, was approved by all present.

'I have a sad duty to perform,' said Very Rev. Dean Van Dyk at the Solemn High Mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral on Sunday. 'Millions of British subjects profess faith in the Catholic Church, and the Church through her representatives publicly expresses her sorrow at the sudden demise of one who was looked upon by all of us as the one soldier able to defend successfully the interior Empire against the aggressive enemy. To thoughtful Catholics, Earl Kitchener's death emphasises the well-known truths, too often lost sight of—the uncertainty of life and vanity of human greatness. Let us to-day,' concluded the Dean, 'remember not Kitchener the General, but rather Kitchener the man, and pray that he, who was like a brilliant star in the firmament of the British Empire, may continue to shine, although be it in a more modest way in the empire of souls created by God.'

At the conference, held last Sunday on the suggestion of the Newman Society, Rev. Brother Fergus presided, and there were present Miss Jacobson, Dr. O'Shaughnessy, Mr. J. H. O'Connell, representing the Newman Society, and forty others. All those present under seventeen years of age formed themselves into a junior guild of the Newman Society, and decided to meet monthly and study portions of the New Testament each month. At the next meeting, the sixth chapter of St. John's Gospel will be discussed. A course of Church history will be undertaken, beginning with the Inquisition. A complete scheme for the year has not yet been defined. The Newman Society proposes to surround these young people with a sound Catholic atmosphere, and give Catholic direction to their reading. The senior society, in addition to the ordinary syllabus, will this year undertake a regular course of social science.

The quarterly Communion of the members of St. Benedict's Club, who were accompanied by the representatives of other clubs and associations, took place at the early Mass on Sunday, and was largely attended. All assembled at the club rooms at 7.15 a.m., and, led by the officers of St. Benedict's Club, made an imposing sight as they marched in a body to seats reserved for them in the church. After Mass, breakfast was provided by the club in their rooms. Amongst those present were Rev. Father Bleakley, Rev. Brothers Calixtus and Fergus, Mr. J. Lees (secretary), and several members of the M.B.O.B. Club, Mr. H. J.

Skinner (Parnell Catholic Club), Mr. J. Shanahan (secretary) and several members of the Holy Family Confraternity. The president (Mr. G. J. Temm) presided and apologised for the absence of the Right Rev. Mgr. Gillan, V.G., who had to go into the country to celebrate Mass. In a brief address of welcome, the president expressed his pleasure at the large number of representatives of other associations present. Brief addresses were also given by Rev. Father Bleakley, Brothers Fergus and Calixtus, and Messrs. Skinner, Shanahan, Reid, Williams, and Tate. Interesting suggestions were made by various speakers towards further promoting the aims and objects of all Catholic associations which are working for the spiritual and temporal welfare of their members. Stress was laid on present circumstances greatly depleting the ranks of all organisations, and that members left behind should actively take up the work of the senior members, who were going on active service. The breakfast room and tables were tastefully decorated by an energetic band of ladies, and their work was appreciated by the men present. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded them for their valuable services.

Thames

(From an occasional correspondent.)

A very successful mission, conducted by the Rev. Fathers F. Mangan and Mageean, C.S.S.R., was brought to a close in the parish on Sunday evening, May 28. The mission, which lasted for a fortnight, was well attended from the beginning, and the piety and zeal of the people increased day by day, until on last Sunday evening the church was filled to overflowing. The earnestness and devotion of the people were particularly displayed during the mission in the numbers who were present at the early Masses. The preacher on Sunday evening referred, in passing, to the fact that exactly fifty years ago the first Mass was celebrated in the Thames by Bishop Pompallier, 'Then,' he said, 'not more than a dozen Catholics were present at the Holy Sacrifice. Now you number close on 600. Then the Divine Master found His shelter beneath the canopy of heaven, now you have your churches, presbytery, convent, and schools, all this being due, after God, to the zeal and devotedness of your priests, and to your own fervor and generosity.' Father Mageean concluded by congratulating the people on having as their pastor a priest so zealous, so capable, and so devoted to the welfare of his flock as Father Dignan, whom he congratulated on having a people so faithful and generous as those of the Thames. Father Dignan, in a few well-chosen, and happy expressions, thanked the missionaries for their labors and the people for their whole-hearted co-operation, and generosity.

Hamilton

(From an occasional correspondent.)

On Sunday evening at the Church of Our Lady of the Rosary, Hamilton, the annual May celebrations were brought to a close. After the Rosary a sermon on our Blessed Lady was preached by the Rev. Father O'Doherty (Cambridge). The Very Rev. Dean Darby (spiritual director of the Children of Mary) then officiated at the ceremonies of consecration and reception of aspirants. A beautiful procession was formed, headed by the acolytes, and followed by the little children carrying the fifteen banners representing the fifteen Mysteries of the Rosary. The Children of Mary followed, bearing the statue of our Blessed Lady, prettily veiled and decorated with flowers. During the procession the children, accompanied by the children's orchestra, sang 'Queen of the Holy Rosary.' Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was then given by the Very Rev. Dean Darby.

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SACRED HEART COLLEGE OLD BOYS' UNION

(From our Auckland correspondent.)

The re-organised Sacred Heart College Old Boys' Union has now been firmly established. The work of drafting a constitution was delegated to an energetic sub-committee, which set itself to draw up a constitution worthy of the union. As a proof of its success, the proposed constitution was approved by the union without a dissentient voice at the first annual general meeting. This meeting took the form of a smoke concert. The Rev. Brother Director of the college took the chair, pending the election of president. In a vigorous speech he called upon his hearers to band together, and form a strong active union.

Mr. Scott then explained the constitution, and, after inviting discussion, it was submitted for approval and passed.

The election of office-bearers for the ensuing year was then proceeded with, and resulted as follows:—President, Mr. H. E. Quinn, B.A.; vice-president, Rev. Brother Director of the college, Rev. Brother Benignus (*ex officio*), and Mr. W. Dervan; joint secretaries, Rev. Brother Virgilius and Mr. J. A. Scott, L.L.M.; hon. treasurer, Mr. N. C. Snedden; committee, Messrs. G. Hanson, J. Crosby, and R. Collins (the last-named as representative of old boys who have left college within the last three years). Mr. J. Donovan, F.I.A.N.Z., was elected hon. auditor.

The meeting expressed its thanks to the sub-committee for their work in drafting the constitution, and to Mr. Scott for his valuable work in suggesting and advising on the matter. Several musical items were rendered during the evening. In the course of the meeting it was stated that 120 old boys were on active service, proving the loyalty of our Irish Catholic youth in New Zealand. The secretary outlined the programme of activities contemplated by the union during the coming year. At a full meeting of the executive held later, it was decided that all old boys on active service be considered financial during their period of service. District representatives were appointed to further the union throughout New Zealand, as follows: Messrs. J. Coakley (Invercargill and Southland), P. Amodeo, LL.B. (Christchurch), J. Costelloe (Westland), R. Delaney and L. Kelly (Wellington), F. Spillane (Trentham), G. O'Rourke (Wairarapa), Franey (Hawera), J. McCarthy (Wanganui), O. Alley and R. Duggan (Poverty Bay), H. Spurr (Bay of Plenty), Gordon Cody (Taihape), Vere Hunt (Hamilton and Waikato), P. Corbett (Ohinemuri, Thames, and Goldfields), J. Brown (North Auckland), Darcy Smith (Headquarters N.Z. Expeditionary Forces). It is the duty of the representatives to keep in touch with old boys in their districts, and with the executive in Auckland. It was decided that the union adopts a badge, and inquiries are now on foot to finally determine this question, as also the providing of an 'honors board' for old boys on active service. Old boys throughout New Zealand are earnestly requested to join the union, which has as its objects—(1) The fostering of comradeship among ex-students; (2) the strengthening of the bond between the college and its old boys; (3) The furtherance of the interests of the college and of the old boys in every way. The annual subscription is five shillings for old boys who have left college over five years, and 2s 6d in other cases. These are now due and may be paid to the treasurer, c/o Messrs. Wake and Anderson, solicitors, Auckland. All communications should be addressed to the secretary (Mr. J. A. Scott, c/o Mr. H. Fallon, solicitor, Auckland), and all visiting old boys are asked to get in touch with the secretary when on a visit to town.

To date contests between old boys and present boys have resulted as follows:—Cricket match—Present boys, 8 wickets for 117 runs (declared), old boys, 7 wickets for 120 runs. For present boys Mulgan performed very well, and for old boys N. C. Snedden was unbeaten at the drawing of stumps with 56 runs to his credit. Football—Present boys beat old boys by 25 to nil. A debate is shortly to be held, and a return football match. In a running tournament, present boys won the 75yds flat, the 100yds, and relay race.

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CENSORSHIP OF PICTURE FILMS

(From our Wellington correspondent.)

The Catholic Federation, which was the convener of a conference last December on the subject of censorship of cinema films, received word recently from the Minister of Internal Affairs to the effect that, owing to the present being a war session, it would be impossible to introduce the promised legislation on the subject. As the matter is considered by all sections of the community to be one of urgent necessity, another conference was held on Thursday night in St. Patrick's Hall.

Councillor G. Frost was voted to the chair. He outlined what had already been done in the matter, and said that the Minister appeared to be heartily in sympathy with the movement, but there seemed to be some doubt if the legislation sought would be put through this session.

Mr. J. J. L. Burke, chairman of the executive of the Catholic Federation, moved that a deputation from the meeting should again wait on the Minister and ask him to proceed this session with legislation providing for the censorship of films.

Mr. J. C. Webb (Wellington Educational Institute) seconded the motion. In stressing the urgency of the matter, he said that surely what they sought could be termed war legislation. The censorship of films was a most urgent matter, and he thought that some of those in the room did not know exactly how urgent it was.

Mr. G. Girling-Butcher (secretary of the Catholic Federation) gave an instance of how one peculiarly objectionable portion of a film had to be cut out of a picture exported from America for exhibition in the Dominion. He said he knew that the Government had prepared legislation in regard to the censorship, and if the Bill went through the House, as it undoubtedly would, it would only take about half an hour. Then no film could be shown without having first been passed by a board of censors. Six million feet of films were imported into the Dominion every year, and a very small percentage on, say, every 1000 feet, would cover the expense caused by the establishment of the proposed board. In this matter domestic legislation was absolutely necessary. The minds of the children were becoming debased, and the morals of the people generally were becoming degraded. The films shown in Wellington were nothing to those shown in the country districts. The Wellington picture proprietors feared public opinion, and would not dare to show such films as were exhibited in the backblocks. 'The necessity of the matter is so obvious,' he added, 'and means of regulation so simple and plain, that the Minister cannot deny us the right of legislation this session.' He went on to say that educationists and others interested were in agreement that the present system of letting children out night after night to attend picture shows was undoubtedly eating into the morals of the young people. He said that in America five of the leading companies had, through their attorneys, signed a brief on the subject containing the following:—'The production of vicious pictures is constantly increasing just because they are more profitable. If the industry is to endure, if decent people are to stay in the business, this cancer must be cut out. A Federal Regulating Commission should prove a fearless surgeon, and we therefore favor such a commission.' 'I have attended picture shows,' concluded Mr. Girling-Butcher, 'until I am heartily sick of the disgusting and degrading things I have seen.'

Mrs. A. R. Atkinson (Society for the Protection of Women and Children) and Mr. W. Allan (Wellington Education Board) also spoke.

The motion was carried, and it was decided that all present should form a deputation to the Minister next day, Messrs. G. Girling-Butcher and J. C. Webb being selected as spokesmen.

On Friday morning a large and representative

deputation waited on the Minister for Internal Affairs (Hon. G. W. Russell) in regard to the matter.

Mr. Frost introduced the deputation.

The Minister, in replying, said that the agitation commenced by the Catholic Federation had already had an excellent result, and had largely wiped out the efforts being made by a certain class of people to exploit the worst side of human nature. On two or three occasions films had been brought under the notice of the Government, and police reports on the pictures had immediately been obtained. If it was found that the films were objectionable they were shut out. At present war legislation took prominence, but if it was found possible to get through the war legislation as rapidly as it was hoped, the Government might consider the advisability of considering legislation dealing with other matters. He would give the deputation the assurance that, providing Cabinet was prepared to grant the time for considering the matter, steps would be taken to bring a Bill before Parliament in order that the picture films shown in this country might be put upon a footing whereby, instead of being injurious to the children, they would be for their benefit.

ST. THOMAS' BOYS' PREPARATORY COLLEGE, OAMARU.

(From an occasional correspondent.)

A very successful little concert was given on the 6th inst., commemorative of the ordination of the Right Rev. Mgr. Mackay, V.G. The dining hall of the college was converted into a very comfortable concert hall, brilliantly lighted, and elegantly decorated with festoons of colored streamers. The operetta, 'Preziosa's Reception,' is full of catching melodies in which the children evidently delighted. Their singing was very sweet, the young voices soaring without effort or strain. The various characters were sustained with great spirit, and much amusement was caused by the zest and aptitude with which the boys assumed the role of Japanese ladies; the elegance of fan and umbrella and flowing robes being displayed to advantage in the Yokohama minuet. 'Mrs. Ruggles and her family' proved a pleasing little farce. Mr. Ruggles (Miss Rowe) trained her large family in the etiquette of social life and an approaching dinner-party in a way that greatly amused the audience. Miss James and Miss Molloy showed cultivated taste and expression in the rendering of their songs: an effective recitation was given by Miss Wylie, and Miss Venning delighted the audience with her violin solo. The accompaniments of Master Walter James, as well as the other accompaniments played during the evening, were marked by a sympathetic delicacy that enhanced the singing in no small degree.

Monsignor Mackay, in a speech that was gently reminiscent, warmly congratulated all concerned on the very beautiful entertainment, and expressed his keen appreciation of the success achieved, and of the useful gift presented by the children—a handsome missal-stand for the altar in the Basilica.

The Rev. Father Byrne, C.S.S.R., has been in Oamaru, and conducted a retreat for the Children of Mary, and a special retreat for the boys of St. Thomas' Preparatory College.

SYMPATHY.

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

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COMMERCIAL

Messrs. Stronach, Morris, and Co., Ltd., report for week ended Tuesday, June 13, 1916, as follows:—
Rabbitskins.—Our next sale will be held on Monday, 19th inst. **Sheepskins.**—We held our usual fortnightly sale to-day, when we submitted a medium catalogue to the usual attendance of buyers. Competition was fair, and late rates were maintained with the exception of pelts, which were down a shade. Quotations: Half-bred, to 12d; crossbred, to 12½d; fine crossbred, to 12¾d; dead crossbred, to 11½d; merino, to 8½d; hoggets, to 12½d; lambskins, to 11½d; pelts, from 3d to 8d per lb. **Hides.**—We held our usual fortnightly sale on Thursday, the 8th inst., when we submitted a medium catalogue to the usual attendance of buyers. Competition was keen, and prices showed an advance on late rates. Quotations: Stout heavy ox, to 11½d; medium, to 11¼d; heavy cow hides, to 10¼d; yearlings, to 10¼d; best calfskins, 13½d; medium, to 12½d; others, 4d to 8d per lb. **Horse hides,** from 9s 3d to 14s 6d each. **Oats.**—These have not been offering so freely of late and there is a good inquiry for all lines of good bright heavy samples which can be sold at an advance on late rates. Prime milling, 2s 5d to 2s 6d; good to best feed, 2s 4d to 2s 5d; damaged and inferior, from 2s per bushel (sacks extra). **Wheat.**—There is no change to report. Millers are still buyers of prime lines of velvet. There is not such a good demand for Tuscan and red wheats, and we have to quote these a little lower. Prime milling velvet, 5s to 5s 2d; Tuscan, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; medium, 4s to 4s 1d; best whole fowl wheat, 3s 8d to 3s 10d per bushel (sacks extra). **Potatoes.**—Supplies have not been coming in so freely and prices show an advance on late rates. The advance is most noticeable in choice well-graded lines which are not offering freely. Best table potatoes, £6 10s to £6 15s; medium to good, £5 to £6; scabby and faulty lines, from £4 per ton (sacks in). **Chaff.**—Few consignments have been coming to hand, and the market is bare. All good prime lines can be readily placed at quotations. Best oaten sheaf, £3 15s to £4; medium to good, £3 5s to £3 10s per ton (sacks extra).

OBITUARY

SISTER MARIE ST. CANDIDE, NAPIER.

The Sisters of Our Lady of the Missions sustained a severe loss in the death of Sister Marie St. Candide, who died at Napier on Thursday, June 1, after a very brief illness. Deceased, who was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Jones, of Hamilton, had been in Napier only three months, but during that time had won the love and esteem of both Sisters and children. She was operated on for appendicitis on the Saturday previous to her death, but very little hope was entertained from the beginning as peritonitis had already set in. The deceased bore her intense sufferings with heroic fortitude, and was a model of patience, cheerfulness, and resignation. During her illness she was attended by Rev. Fathers O'Sullivan and Venning (cousin of deceased). Previous to being in Napier, deceased had been for four years in Christchurch, where she had two sisters (Sisters M. St. Eutropia and Linus), and in Stratford for five years. On Saturday morning, June 3, at 10 o'clock Rev. Father Venning celebrated a Requiem Mass during which appropriate hymns were sung by the Sisters and children. After Mass the celebrant, in a few well-chosen words, alluded briefly to deceased's life of devotedness and to her holy and happy death. He extended his sympathy to the sorrowing parents, who were present, and also to the Order to which the Sister belonged. The funeral procession then wended its way to the Sisters' private cemetery in the convent grounds, where the usual prayers were said by the Rev. Father Venning. There were also present Very Rev. Dean Smyth, S.M. (Provincial), Very Rev. Dean Binsfield, Rev. Fathers

O'Sullivan, Ainsworth, McDonnell, Bowden, Hickson, and Geaney.—R.I.P.

Christchurch North

June 12.

The members of the St. Mary's branch of the Hibernian Society approached the Holy Table in large numbers at the 7 o'clock Mass on Sunday.

Mr. John Joyce was among the number of recently-appointed Justices of the Peace for Canterbury. Mr. Joyce was formerly clerk to the Prisons Department, Lyttelton, and is now residing in Loburn.

The committee and members of the Catholic Girls' Club are much indebted to Mr. T. E. Riordan for the very excellent musical programme arranged by him for Thursday evening last. Mesdames Cronin and Lee Miss Goggin, and Messrs. W. T. Ward, A. R. Noall, and Clarkson assisted, and every item was thoroughly enjoyed. At the conclusion of the programme, refreshments were served, and those present were loud in their appreciation of the efforts of the committee to make the weekly club evenings pleasant and interesting.

Christchurch

(From an occasional correspondent.)

The Sisters of the Mission, Lower High street, Christchurch, having already obtained from the North Canterbury Education Board the recognition of their secondary school as an efficient equivalent of the State secondary schools for the taking out of scholarships, applied under the terms of the new Education Act for the same recognition from the central Department of Education in Wellington. They received word from the Education Department last week that this request was granted, and that their secondary school, known as the Sacred Heart Girls' College, is now recognised by the Minister of Education as a fully qualified secondary school.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

SUBSCRIBER.—The proper place for the copy of the chain prayer received by you is the fire.

INTERESTED.—Lord Kitchener's father bought an estate in Kerry, where the late Field Marshal was born, and where he resided until he was about fifteen years of age, when he was sent to the Continent to complete his education. His mother was of Huguenot descent, being a daughter of the Rev. Dr. Chevallier, of Aspell Hall, Suffolk.

It would be hard to portray the darkness of a world in which there was no reverence. Happiness would be impossible, for there could be no friendships upon which to build it and no values out of which it might spring. To view life thus would be to put it on the basis of pessimism, and pessimism is in its last analytical misery.

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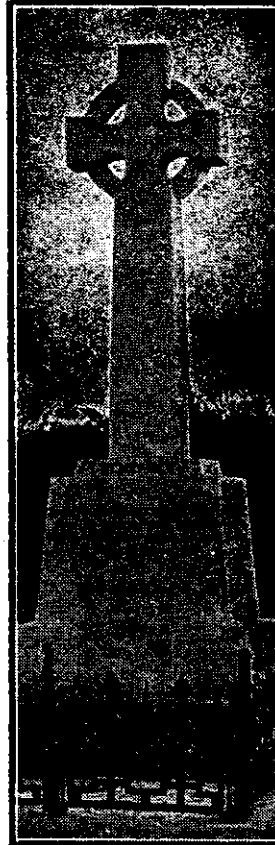
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Students twelve years of age and upwards will be admitted. Candidates for admission are required to present satisfactory testimonials from the parochial clergy, and from the Superiors of Schools and Colleges where they may have studied.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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MARRIAGES

BOYLE—CAIRNS.—On February 12, 1916, at St. Peter's Church, Wrey's Bush, by Very Rev. Father Lynch, Francis, seventh son of the late John Boyle, Heddon Bush, to Mary, eldest daughter of Timothy Cairns, Heddon Bush.

BOYLE—FLYNN.—On May 30, 1916, at St. Peter's Church, Wrey's Bush, by Very Rev. Father Lynch, Patrick, youngest son of the late John Boyle, Heddon Bush, to Mary, second daughter of Timothy Flynn, Waikouro.

O'SHEA—DOWLING.—On June 7, 1916, at the Catholic Church, Gore, by the Very Rev. Father O'Donnell, Charlie O'Shea, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Martin O'Shea, Riversdale, to Maggie, second eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Dowling, Seaward Downs.

DEATHS

ADLAM.—On Saturday, June 3, 1916, at Bombay Hospital, India, Victor Louis, youngest son of Mrs. C. M. Adlam; aged 18 years.—R.I.P.

BEIRNE.—On Sunday, May 14, 1916, at Wellington, James Patrick Beirne, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Beirne, of Greymouth; aged 44 years.—R.I.P.

IN MEMORIAM

CONDON.—On June 17, 1911, at the residence of her son, J. Hogan, Cheviot, Mary Condon, late of Southbridge, Knocklong, County Limerick. May her soul rest in peace.—Inserted by her loving daughters, Alice Costello and Margaret Ducey.

O'DONNELL.—Of your charity pray for the repose of the soul of Edmond O'Donnell, who departed this life at Oamaru, on June 16, 1915.—R.I.P.
—Inserted by his loving wife and family.

O'DONNELL.—Of your charity pray for the repose of the soul of Dennis O'Donnell, who died in the Heliopolis Hospital (from wounds received), on June 15, 1915; aged 28 years.—R.I.P.

On whose soul, sweet Jesus, have mercy.

—Inserted by his sorrowing parents, brothers, and sisters.

LAYING OF FOUNDATION STONE, MORVEN

SUNDAY, JUNE 18, 1916.

Blessing and Laying of the Foundation Stone of a Chapel and Convent in Morven, by his Lordship Bishop Brodie, at 2.30 p.m.

MONDAY, JUNE 19, 1916.

WELCOME SOCIAL to his Lordship in St. Patrick's Hall, Waimate, at 8 p.m.

CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' SCHOOL, DUNEDIN

With a view of obtaining as far as possible a complete list for the Roll of Honor about to be erected in the Christian Brothers' School, parents or relatives of past pupils of the school are requested to forward to the Brothers the surname, Christian name *in full*, and rank in the Army of any one of their boys who has gone to the front, is in camp preparing to go, or has signed on. The Christian Brothers will feel obliged if this information is supplied without unnecessary delay.

WANTED

By Lad of 17—POSITION ON FARM, to learn general farming.—Willing, G.P.O., Dunedin.

MESSAGE OF POPE LEO XIII. TO THE N.Z. TABLET.
Pergant Directores et Scriptores New Zealand Tablet, Apostolica Benedictione confortati, Religionis et Justitiae causam promovere per vias Veritatis et Pacis.

Die 4 Aprilis, 1900.

LEO XIII., P.M.

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

April 4, 1900.

LEO XIII., Pope.



THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1916.

THE GERMAN SECRET SERVICE SYSTEM

MR John Jellicoe, we are told in a late cable, has officially reported that it is now established that the Hampshire struck a mine. The report informs us that at about seven in the evening the two destroyers attached to the Hampshire were, owing to the rough sea prevailing, withdrawn, and that at about eight o'clock the explosion took place. That is to say, that so long as the destroyers were with the vessel all went well, but an hour after their protection was withdrawn she was sunk—by a mine. The official report may be 'officially' accepted; but none the less it may be interesting and

opportune to inquire a little into the operations of the German Secret Service system, and to see how such a piece of work as the sinking of the *Hampshire* would come easily and directly under the scope of its regular activity.

*

There are four systems of Secret Service in Europe, the four leading Powers each possessing one. Easily first in systematic efficiency is the German, next comes the Russian, and then the French and British. For the present our concern is solely with the German system, and we are fortunate in having a complete exposé of its methods and ramifications written by one who was himself a member of the staff, who spent twelve years in its service, who, though not a German, was entrusted with many delicate missions on behalf of the Fatherland, and who was finally arrested in England exactly two years before the war broke out. On a charge of espionage at Edinburgh, Dr. Armgaard Karl Graves—the spy in question—was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment, but for 'State reasons' was released and allowed to escape to America. Released from any obligations, moral or otherwise, to the German authorities—who unhesitatingly betrayed him when they came to the conclusion that he knew too much to be safely continued in their employ—Dr. Graves has published a full disclosure of the methods of the German Secret Service system under the title *The Secrets of the German War Office*, and we warmly commend the volume to all who are interested in the subject. Every statement bears the impress of truth and authenticity, and the book is more thrillingly interesting than the most fascinating work of fiction. The German Secret Service, we learn, has three distinct branches—the Army, Navy, and Personal, each branch having its own chief and its own corps of men and women agents. The Army and Navy division is controlled by the General Staff of Berlin (Grosser General Stab), the most marvellous organisation in the world. The Political and Personal branch is controlled from the Wilhelmstrasse, the German Foreign Office, the Emperor in person, or his immediate Privy Councillor. The Army and Navy divisions confine themselves to the procuring of hidden and secret information as regards armaments, plans, discoveries, movements of ships, etc. The Political branch concerns itself with the supervision of meetings between potentates, cabinet ministers, and so forth. The Personal branch, under the direct control of the Privy Councillor, is used by the Emperor for his own special purposes, and service in this branch is the plum of the service. The Personal consists of all classes of men and women. Princes and counts, lawyers and doctors, actors and actresses, mondaines of the great world, demi-mondaines of the half world, waiters and porters, all are made use of as occasion arises. . . . The pay varies, but is always good. 'Expenses,' says the writer, 'are never questioned, the money being no object. For instance, I spent on a mission through the Riviera 20,000 marks (£1000) in fourteen days. My fixed salary towards the end was 10,000 marks (£500) a year, besides 20 marks (£1) a day living expenses when not at work, which was automatically tripled irrespective of expenses when out on work. Besides, there is the bonus set out for each piece of work, the amount of which varies with the importance of the case in hand. I received as much as 30,000 marks (£1500) for a single mission performed successfully.'

*

Our further selections from Dr. Graves's work will be confined to the training and activities of the naval spy. First, as to the training. On entering the service, Dr. Graves had to wait five months before he was given his first work, and during those five months he was kept at a steady grind of schooling in certain things. Before entering the German Secret Service, I certainly knew the difference between a torpedo and a torpedo-boat destroyer, but naturally could not give an accurate description of the various types of destroyers and torpedoes. My instructor in this subject was Lieutenant Captain Kurt Steffens, torpedo

expert of the Intelligence Department of the Imperial Navy. After a month of tutelage under him, I was able to tell the various types of torpedoes, submarines, and mines, etc., in use by the principal Powers. I could even tell by the peculiar whistle it made whether the torpedo that was being discharged was a Whitehead or a Brennan. I was also drilled in the construction of every known kind of naval gun. Dozens of model war-crafts were shown to me and explained. I saw the model of every warship in the world. For days at a time I was made to sit before charts that hung from the walls of certain rooms in the Intelligence Department and study the silhouettes of every known varying type of war-craft. I was schooled in this until I could tell at a glance what type of a battleship, cruiser, or destroyer it was, whether it was peculiar to the English, French, Russian, or United States Navy. As I shall show in relating one of my missions to England, I was brushed up on the silhouette study of British warships, for I had to be able to discern and classify them at long range. The different ranking officers of the navies of the world, their uniforms, the personnel of battleships, the systems of flag signals and codes, were explained to me in detail. I was given large books in which were colored plates of the uniforms and signal flags of every navy in the world. I had to study these until at a glance I could tell the rank and station of the officers and men of the principal navies. The same with the signal flags. I pored over those books night after night into the early hours of the morning.'

*

All this, however, was merely the general or preliminary training. There is, besides, a special preparation for particular work, where the work is of any importance and special preparation appears necessary or desirable. For example, on November 18, 1911, Dr. Graves was called upon to undertake a mission to England—the nature of which will be presently detailed—and was ordered to present himself at the German Admiralty Intelligence Department, where he was introduced to three naval experts. One was a construction officer, another in the signalling department, the third an expert on explosives and mines. One at a time they took me in hand, grooming me in the intricacies of their respective fields. It was like a rehearsal in the grooming I had received years ago when taken into the Service and trained for months. I sat for hours over diagrams with a naval officer on each side. They brought me before charts that were as big as the walls of the room. These charts gave the exact dimensions and type of every vessel in the British Navy. Not only that, I was made to study the silhouettes of all the new and different types of English warships—why you will see. . . . It was included in my instructions to watch the movements of British warships off the Scottish coast and promptly cable the German Admiralty Intelligence Department concerning them. That is where a study of the silhouette charts would be invaluable. At night or in a fog or early in the morning I would not be able to distinguish the British ships by name. But knowing the silhouettes of all the naval types—for example, certain kinds of Dreadnaughts, powerful cruisers, torpedo-boat destroyers—I would be able to tell what ships were putting to sea. When I had memorised all the charts, they covered the names of the battleships thereon and made me repeat the types. For instance, I would say, "That is a *Queen Mary* type of Dreadnaught. The other is of the *Ajax* type. That destroyer is of the *Viper* type." And so on. There are well-defined architectural lines to every group of ships in the British Navy, and these silhouettes I learned to know by heart before I was permitted to leave Berlin. . . . I was to watch especially the new Rosyth base and to report progress on armaments, new equipments, and anything of use to the German Admiralty. I was to keep an eye on all the British fleet manoeuvres then in progress on the Scottish coast. . . . Not a ship could leave either Rosyth or Cromarty without an immediate cable being sent by me to

Berlin, reporting how many war vessels and of what type had put to sea, also if possible the reason for the movement. . . . Every war vessel of the British Navy, every fortification, naval base and depot of supplies was coded in *Secret Service* ciphers. Arrangements had been made with the Intelligence Department to transmit telegrams to addresses in Brussels, Copenhagen, and Paris. In the event of the Brussels channel of communication being closed, I could resort to either of the others. The Brussels address was C. V. Noens, Rue de Venise, 34. Noens had instructions to forward any communications from me to the proper authorities in Berlin, and all letters from Berlin went from him to a little tobacconist's shop in London and were there re-mailed to me in Scotland. Six hours after my subsequent arrest in Glasgow, Scotland Yard detectives sought the tobacconist but found him not; nor did they find Noens. As for the Copenhagen address, that was the proprietor of the Hotel Stadt. Having had him at my beck and call during a mission to Copenhagen, I knew him to be in German pay. Marie Blanche, who conducted a modiste and lingerie shop in the Rue de Tivoli, handled all my communications to Paris. We need not follow Dr. Graves in the detailed story of the execution of his mission. It is sufficient to say that in a few weeks he had gained—and duly forwarded—all the information he desired, and it was only through the treacherous action of his own Government that he was discovered. One item, however, deserves mentioning. At his trial there was produced a document, found amongst his effects, which the Solicitor-General described as 'the most deadly code ever prepared against the safeguards of Great Britain.' Regarding which, the author says: 'And it certainly was. It contained the name of every vessel in the British Navy, every naval base fortification, and strategic point in Great Britain. There were over ten thousand names and opposite each was written a number. For example, the Dreadnaught *Queen Mary* was numbered 813. Using a magnifying glass I had written in tiny characters my code. There were so many names it was impossible to memorise them all. Two opposite sheets of the little memoranda book were used, then the edges of the pages were pasted together. Whenever I learned that British warships were going to put to sea, I slipped the book in my pocket, went to a position of vantage where I could make out the silhouettes of the warships, classified them in my mind, and then writing out a cable put down the code numbers, say in this way: 214, 69, 700, 910, 21—(necessary words were filled in by the A.B.C. code). This message was sent by way of Brussels or Paris to the Intelligence Department of the German Admiralty in Berlin, and told them what warships were putting to sea or arriving at Rosyth.'

*

It can hardly be said that such revelations as these are without a relevance to such enterprises as that which ended so disastrously off the Orkney Islands, and further comment is unnecessary. Every sensible person will deprecate anything in the nature of a blind panic or 'spy fever,' and so far it cannot be seriously affirmed that the spy problem has reached anything like an acute stage in New Zealand. But the situation is otherwise in Great Britain; and the kid-glove method of handling this grave matter which has hitherto prevailed in official circles in England certainly cannot be said to be commensurate with a proper regard for the safety and well-being of the Empire.

Notes

French Catholics and the War Loan

The Catholics of France are not only doing their duty in the trenches and in all sorts of charitable and Red Cross work; they are also taking their full share of the financial burden which the war has imposed upon France as upon all the other countries engaged in the costly struggle. In this connection the *Echo*

de Paris publishes a brief but significant statement issued by Cardinal Amette, Archbishop of Paris. It is headed 'His Eminence Cardinal Amette and the War Loan,' and we translate as follows:— 'Catholics have responded generously to the demand which has been made upon them to yield up their gold in the cause of national defence. To-day France addresses a fresh appeal to the patriotism of all her children and asks them by their subscription to an advantageous loan, offering full security, to procure the means of facing the expenses of the war. We pledge our diocesans to respond to this appeal as largely as their circumstances will permit. In this way they will give a proof of their devotion to their country; and they will efficaciously contribute to secure to France definitive victory and the conclusion of a just and lasting peace.'

The Holy Father and the Poles

Some time ago when inviting contributions for stricken Poland we mentioned that that country resembled Ireland in its long-trying fidelity to the faith and in its unbroken loyalty to the Holy See. The fact has just been touchingly exemplified in the following beautiful letter which the Holy Father has received from Messrs. Henryk Sienkiewicz and Anton Osuchowski of the General Committee for the relief of the Polish victims of the war: 'Most Holy Father,—Filled with the deepest gratitude for the generous gift of your Holiness, a fresh proof of the sentiments you cherish for our country, we kneel at your feet to express to you, Most Holy Father, our warmest thanks and those of our unhappy countrymen who have been cheered by your help and pity. With us all Poland prostrates itself before your Holiness, Catholic Poland bleeding to-day, trampled upon by the warring hosts, famishing from hunger, buried under her ruins, and yet feeling that all is not lost for her, because she has the will to live and because your hand has been laid in blessing upon her martyred head. Supported by the fatherly affection your Holiness shows us, by the faith and the hope you inspire in us, we shall be able to wait with confidence for the new dawn which is to break for us, when peace, the object of your prayers, is born again in the world, and with it the reign of love and justice for the oppressed. With this firm certainty we lay at your feet, Father most dear and Vicar of Jesus Christ, the expression of our veneration, of our attachment, of our deepest gratitude, and we are ever the faithful children of our Holy Mother the Church.'

DIOCESE OF DUNEDIN

The new Catholic church at Windsor, in the Oamaru parish, will be blessed and opened on Sunday, July 9. His Lordship Bishop Brodie will preach on the occasion.

On Monday morning, at 7 o'clock, a Solemn High Mass was celebrated in St. Joseph's Cathedral for the repose in the souls of the faithful who perished in the North Sea naval engagement. Rev. Father Falconer was celebrant, Rev. Father D. O'Neill (South Dunedin) deacon, Rev. D. McLoughlan (Holy Cross College) subdeacon, and Very Rev. Father Coffey, Adm., master of ceremonies.

On Sunday, the Feast of Pentecost, Solemn High Mass, at which his Lordship Bishop Verdon presided, was celebrated in St. Joseph's Cathedral, at 11 o'clock. Rev. Father Falconer was celebrant, Rev. Father Kavanagh deacon, Rev. D. McLoughlan (Holy Cross College) subdeacon, and Very Rev. Father Coffey, Adm., master of ceremonies. A sermon on the day's festival was preached by the Very Rev. Father Coffey.

In connection with the military parade on Sunday, as a mark of sorrow for the death of Lord Kitchener, about 100 Territorials and Senior Cadets, under Captain Hussey, were present at the 11 o'clock Mass at St. Joseph's Cathedral. Very Rev. Father Coffey, Adm., referred to the great naval battle which

had taken place towards the end of last week in the North Sea. Speaking of the tragic death of Lord Kitchener, Father Coffey said his loss was personal to every one of his Majesty's subjects. Possibly he had fulfilled his appointed task; others would now be found to carry on his work. He had planned the building; he had laid the foundations; he had carried the building towards completion; others would now be found to complete the edifice. He had left us an example of work; he had imbibed the motto of St. James: 'Faith without works is dead.' He was a true soldier, a loyal subject to his King. He did his duty, and deserved well of the nation. At the conclusion of Mass Beethoven's 'Funeral March' was played by the organist.

A garden fete, in aid of the patriotic fund for the relief of the dependents of those who lost their lives in the recent naval engagement in the North Sea, is being organised by the students of St. Dominic's College, and will be held in the Priory grounds on Saturday afternoon from 2 to 4 o'clock.

There was a record attendance of St. Joseph's Harriers last Saturday at the run from St. Patrick's School, as the guests of the Children of Mary. The run took a peculiar form, being a change from the usual custom. Two members (M. Fenton and R. Monagan) were sent off with the paper, and were given five minutes' start. The pack, under J. O'Farrell (captain) and E. W. Nolan (deputy-captain), followed the trail along Macandrew road, Anderson's Bay road, Lower Portobello road, to the D.A.B.C.'s shed: turning to the right, along the edge of Anderson's Bay to the car line. Here it was decided that the two fastest runners (J. O'Farrell and M. Kennelly) should overtake the hares and lay the remaining portion of the trail. E. W. Nolan then took charge of the pack, with A. Neil as deputy-captain. On coming down from Lawyer's Head to Tomahawk, the first hares joined in the run, and after encircling the lagoon the members returned to the school *via* Shiel Hill, Anderson's Bay, and Tainui. After the members had partaken of refreshments, provided by the young ladies, an excellent programme was gone through, the following contributing:—Pianoforte solos, Miss E. Forde and Mr. A. Neil; recitations, Misses A. McFean and A. Rodden; vocal solos, Misses A. Heffernan, M. Dunford, M. Fenton, M. Brown, and Messrs. F. Tourell, F. Neil, and A. E. Ahern. Miss A. Heffernan acted as accompanist. All the items were encored. Before leaving, Mr. E. W. Nolan (in the unavoidable absence of the captain) thanked the Children of Mary for the interest they had taken in the club by providing refreshments. He also thanked the Sisters of Mercy for the use of the school.

An entertainment, organised by the Children of Mary, in aid of Father Baus' homes for indigent children, was given in the Town Hall, South Dunedin, on Tuesday evening. There was a very large and appreciative audience, and nearly every item on the following programme was encored:—Part I.—Pianoforte duet, Misses O'Kane and T. Dunford; vocal solo, 'Rose in the bud,' Mrs. E. Mee; recitation, 'Flower girl's story,' Miss L. Foster; song, 'Tatters,' Miss Eileen Murphy; violin solo, Mr. Frank Neil; recitation, 'The dream man,' Miss Muriel Eagar; song, 'The devout lover,' Mr. J. Jacobs; recitation, Mr. McConnell; song, 'Umbrella,' Miss Audrey Eagar; song, 'Lighterman Tom,' Mr. E. Mee; pianoforte solo, 'Polish dance,' Miss Ima Dawson. Part II.—Pianoforte solo, 'The wedding day,' Miss Maggie Walsh; vocal solo, 'Alakaday,' Miss A. Heffernan; Highland fling, Misses M. and A. Eagar; musical monologue, 'Son of my heart,' Miss Brennan; song, 'Young Tom o' Devon,' Mr. W. Atwill; violin solo, Mr. Bert Wilson; song, 'O lovely night,' Miss K. Leonard; recitation, Mr. McConnell; vocal solo, Miss Fenton; song, 'Little hero,' Mr. F. Perkins; 'God save the King.' Mrs. E. J. Mee and Miss Rings played the accompaniments during the evening. Just before the final item, Rev. Father Delany took the opportunity of thanking the ladies and gentlemen who contributed to

the programme and the audience for attending in such large numbers.

At the annual meeting of St. Joseph's Ladies' Club, the following report was presented:—At the annual meeting last year there was a very small number present, and throughout the whole year the attendance has been limited. The club has now only a membership of 19 as against 39 for the year previous. Since the New Year, several new members have been enrolled, still a much larger membership is desired. During the year the members entertained a number of the young men, connected with the various clubs, who have left or are leaving for the front. In all they made 17 presentations. The clubroom had been open practically every Wednesday evening during the year, with the exception of the Christmas holidays, and now that no expense has been spared, especially by the president, who has contributed most generously, in order to make the clubroom as comfortable as possible, it is hoped that members will be more regular in their attendance. Another member, who has devoted a good deal of time to the club, as well as assisting it financially, is Mrs. Skinner, to whom the thanks of the members are due. Mr. O'Dwyer donated a number of books and pictures for which the members are very grateful. The election of officers resulted as follows:—President, Mrs. Jackson; vice-presidents, Mrs Skinner and Miss Eileen Murphy; secretary, Miss Marguerite Puechegud; committee—Mrs. Stone, Misses J. Duhig, K. Loomey, and Carter. At the conclusion of the business of the evening, a short musical programme was gone through, items being contributed by Misses Dillon, Carter, E. Murphy, and Lillian Foster. The financial position of the club is satisfactory, there being a credit balance of £4 6s 5d.

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Irish News

GENERAL.

Amongst the successes of the National University College, Dublin, for the annual medical examinations was Miss Eileen Bouchier Hayes, Rathkeale, who secured her degree of M.B. with honors. The talented young lady is a niece of Dr. John Bouchier Hayes, J.P., Rathkeale.

At a recent meeting of the Athlone Burial Board permission was given to Captain Schofield, Adjutant, Athlone Royal Field Artillery Garrison, to have permanent memorial crosses erected in the cemetery over the graves of soldiers interred there since the war. The chairman said they had made an exception in this case, as the permission asked for was only given where the grave spaces had been purchased out. But these men now buried were gallant soldiers who succumbed to wounds received at the war while in hospital in Athlone, and it would be the wish of the townspeople that they should pay every honor they could to the memory of the brave. Mr. Jennings, the last interment, was a New Zealand officer, and it will be satisfaction to his friends to know he is in kindly Irish earth, for he was the son of an Irish exile. The Governor of New Zealand, the other day, sent a wreath to be placed on his grave.

RESPONSE OF FARMERS' SONS.

When Major Sir Francis Vane, Munster Fusiliers, attended the quarterly meeting of the Ballymahon Rural Council, and urged the necessity for a further recruiting effort in the district. Mr. McGreevy said that one of their members, Mr. Ganahan, had sent five of his sons to the front—a man who could give each of them 100 acres apiece if he kept them at home. Still it was said the farmers were not doing their duty. He, himself, had his two sons out in the Irish Guards. There would be more Irishmen in the forces if recruiting were better managed. It was the duty of every Irishman to go himself where he could, or, if he could not be spared, he should send his son or some one belonging to him, or even his workman. When his sons left the little village of Abbeyshrule 75 other lads followed them. It was the same in the case of Mr. Ganahan's boys.

ARMAGH CATHEDRAL.

A very remarkable specimen of modern silver-smith work has just been completed at the works of John Smyth and Sons, Wicklow street, Dublin,—noted for sustaining the olden reputation of Ireland for art-work in metals. It is a colossal lamp for suspending before the high altar of the Armagh Cathedral. It is a truly beautiful piece of work, majestic in appearance, and at once impresses the imagination of the spectator. Weighing over 1850 ounces of sterling hall-marked silver, covered all over with plates of fine gold, it measures 12 to 13 feet in height and over 3 feet in diameter. It took the continuous labor of ten men for eight months to construct it, and it is probably the largest and most elaborate and the weightiest piece of silver-plate in the United Kingdom. This old city (says the *Irish Catholic*) has every reason to be proud of the fact that the lamp is, in conception and execution, the work of Irish brains and Irish hands.

A VICTIM OF THE REVOLT.

The Rev. Father T. P. Davis, of Balaklava, S.A., contributes the following interesting account to the *Southern Cross* of the priest who was killed during the recent Sinn Fein disturbance. I have thought all along, says Father Davis, that the priest referred to must be my old friend and college companion, the Rev. Father W. J. Doherty, D.D., of the Pro-Cathedral staff, Marlborough street, Dublin. Dr. Doherty was one of the best-known and most esteemed of the Dublin priests. A native of Dublin, he received his early

education from the Jesuit Fathers. Later he was a student at Clonliffe College, eventually proceeding to the College of the Propaganda at Rome. There he was my classmate for four years, and we were ordained priests together on the same day—the Saturday after Pentecost, in 1895—by the late Cardinal Parocchi, then Vicar-General of his Holiness Pope Leo XIII. Among our companions of ordination were his Grace Archbishop Mundelein, of Chicago; and of Australian priests, the Rev. Father Hyland, of the parish of Rockdale, Sydney, who is also a native of Dublin. His Grace Archbishop Duhig, of Brisbane, who was possibly responsible for the paragraph in the Brisbane paper (though not ordained at the same time), was a student in Rome for part of the same period.

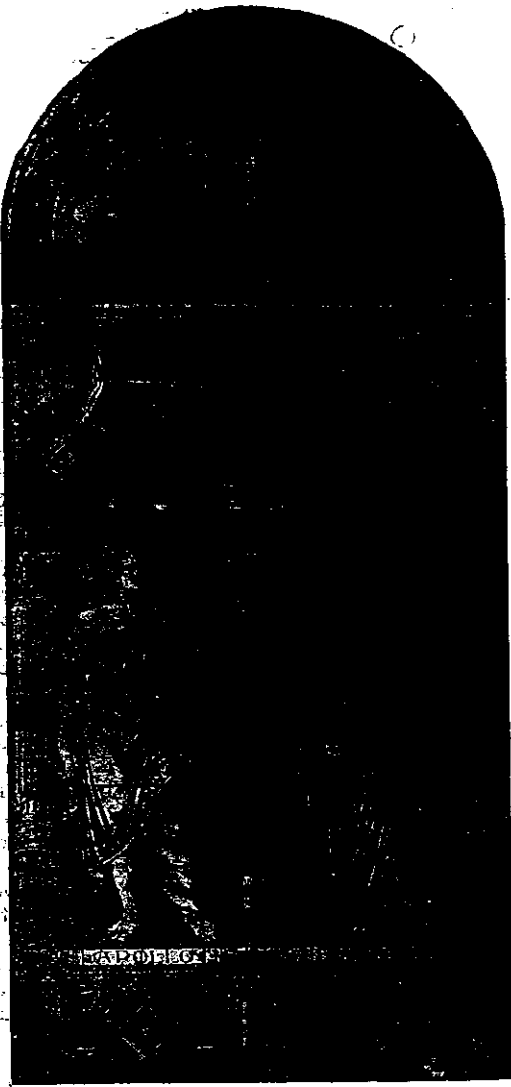
THE IRISH BRIGADE.

The following letter from one of the commanding officers of the 16th (Irish) Division, sometimes referred to as 'The Irish Brigade,' has been received by Mr. John Redmond, M.P.:—'Since I have been with the Brigade I have been very much struck by their unflinching cheerfulness, often under the most depressing circumstances, and the very marked determination of every man to do his best. During the instructional period, when attached to other regiments for preliminary practice in the trenches, Sergeant J. Tierney, of the Leinster Regiment; Lance-Corporal A. Donagh, and Private P. F. Duffy, of the Connaught Rangers, have gained the D.C.M., which, I think, is a record for any brigade that has been only under instruction out here; whilst Corporal Timoney, of the Munster Fusiliers, has been especially mentioned in Army Orders for an act of courage in picking up and throwing away a live Mills grenade which had fallen among some men under instruction. By this act he undoubtedly saved the lives of several men, and if it had happened in the field instead of at practice he would have been eligible for recommendation for a higher honor. 'With such men it is therefore safe to say that when the history of the war is written it will be found that the 16th (Irish) Division have worthily upheld the great traditions of the Irish race.' In a postscript the writer adds—'Personally, I should like to add the great admiration we all feel for your brother and Captain Gwynn. Though unaccustomed to military life, they have cheerfully endured the hardships of the men and devoted themselves to their comfort. On one occasion, when a trench had to be dug in front of the firing line, your brother insisted on going over the parapet and remaining with the men whilst they worked.'

PROPERTY-OWNERS' RIGHTS, PAST AND PRESENT.

We have evidently gone far beyond the theories held by landowners thirty or forty years ago when even the *Pall Mall Gazette* comments thus on the attitude adopted towards Lord Clanricarde: 'It will be a mystery to posterity how any civilised society could have so long tolerated an exponent of such unblushingly self-centred claims and allowed him to resist, almost single-handed, every programme of settlement and conciliation. That a "lone miser," tottering about the West-End of London, should have controlled large estates in a country which he never visited, without accepting any responsibility for his relations with their cultivators beyond the exaction of his legal dues, will seem as gross an example of "barbarism" as the nakedness of economic conflict has ever produced.' The moral is that Governments should examine grievances without prejudice and be bold enough to redress them when they are proved. It is for the sake of men, many of whom were scarcely less exacting or less harsh in their dealings with their tenants than Lord Clanricarde, that millions of the Irish people were driven forth from their own country, carrying with them a sense of oppression which still influences their views and the opinion of their families on public questions. The enemies made for this country by the conduct of Irish landlords almost defy counting.

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The Catholic World

ENGLAND

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.

Miss Emma Houlgrave, of Seaforth, Lancashire, who died on February 4, aged 85, left estate of the gross value of £42,554, of which £38,116 is net personalty. She bequeathed £1000 each to the two executors of her will; £50 and an annuity of £30 each to two servants; and £5000 each to the Catholic College, Upholland, and the Catholic Blind Asylum, Liverpool.

IMPUDENT ORANGEMEN.

There are probably some few thousands of Orangemen fighting for the cause of the Allies (says the *Catholic Times*). Millions of Catholics, the bravest of the brave, have fought and suffered for the cause in Belgium, representing a Catholic nation. Millions of Catholics have faced and are facing death for that cause in France, that brave, chivalrous nation. Millions of the intrepid sons of Catholic Italy are nobly upholding the cause in the campaign against Austria, not to speak of the immense number of Catholics of the British Empire who are in the firing line. All these Catholic combatants revere the Pope and look up to him as their spiritual father. Yet the so-called 'Loyal Orange Institution of England,' with its few thousands of fighting men, insults them and him by sending to Mr. Asquith a protest against the visit of courtesy which he paid to the Holy Father when in Rome. The production is a piece of downright traitorism, for its authors must know that in offending his Holiness and the millions and millions of Catholics who are supporting the cause of the Allies in belligerent countries, and also the millions and millions of Catholics in the neutral countries, they are playing into the hands of the Germans. They may call themselves loyal, but they prove by their conduct that they are dangerous traitors—dangerous especially at critical moments. In their protest they combine falsehoods with insults—falsehoods such as the statements that the Vatican was the chief cause of the war and that the Pope did nothing to prevent it, which no German invention could surpass in malignity.

ROME

ORDINATION OF CONVERTS.

The Rev. Mr. Spencer-Borrow and the Rev. Mr. Moultrie, formerly Anglican ministers, have received the Order of Deacon at the hands of the Most Rev. Archbishop Zongi, President of the Academy of Noble Ecclesiastics, where these gentlemen are pursuing their studies for the priesthood.

A RELIGIOUS CENSUS.

Our contemporary, *Rome*, extracts a set of intensely interesting facts from the Italian census of 1911—the results of which have only recently been published. We all know the expensive proselytising efforts that are being made on behalf of Protestantism of various forms in Rome and Italy. Now while, out of a total population of 35,597,784, 32,983,664 declared themselves to be Catholics, the Protestants resident in Italy, including the foreigners, were 123,253, most of them living in Piedmont, Sicily, and Lombardy (Liguria had only 6558). The Jews numbered 34,324. The figures for the Protestants, as our contemporary remarks, do not indicate that they are making any real progress in spite of the amount of money they spend every year on their propaganda, and the promises they make to the Americans who supply the funds. The great majority of strangers resident in Italy are Protestants; the Waldensians, who are a very old sect in Italy, account for most of the rest, and the Methodists and Baptists, about whom one hears most, have only some precarious thousands in their ranks. 'It is not from these that the real danger to

Catholicity and Christianity threatens in Italy or anywhere else,' says *Rome*. 'For the most significant religious feature of this census of 1911 consists in the fact that the number of persons who wrote themselves and their children down as Atheists was 874,522, while 653,404 refused to make any statement as to their religious position. The geographical distribution of these has its lesson, for the atheists and the silent ones are most numerous where socialism has taken deepest root and obtained widest diffusion.'

THE POPE AND THE PEACE CONGRESS.

As weeks go by (says a Rome correspondent), the literature on the question of the Pope's participation in the Peace Congress increases, the latest exponent of the Pontiff's cause being Senator Eugenio Valli, who declares an invitation to the Holy Father to attend the meeting in the capacity of a sovereign is perfectly conformable to international law. 'The Pontiff,' he declares, 'is, in point of fact, considered a sovereign, and his representatives are regarded as diplomatic agents.' Moreover, by all the Powers implicit consent has been given to the precedence of the Papal representatives, apart from any question of seniority. It is worth adding that the part of a lecture delivered by the Marquis Crispolti, the well-known Catholic journalist, in Bologna, which deals with 'Italy's objection' to the Pope's participation in the Congress, has been reproduced without comment in the anti-Papal daily of Rome, *Il Giornale d'Italia*. The Marquis Crispolti appeals to the political leaders of Italy to show breadth of view in deciding upon the attitude they will adopt on this question.

UNITED STATES

RELIGIOUS STATISTICS.

There are 16,564,109 Catholics in Continental United States, according to the *Catholic Directory*. The increase in the number of Catholics during the year 1915 is shown to be 254,799. It is impossible for all of the archdioceses and dioceses to take a new census each year. To the figure 16,564,109 could be added, according to the compiler, at least 1,656,410, representing the floating Catholic population of the United States, of which no records are kept. Adding this 10 per cent. would increase the Catholic figures to over 18,000,000. Instead of deducting 15 per cent. for children and infants, as is frequently done by statisticians, he believes that 10 per cent. should be added to arrive at the real Catholic population. The figures shown are those furnished by the chancery officials. Including the Catholics of the island possessions of the United States, it is found that there are 24,922,062 Catholics under the United States flag. In the United States proper there are 16,564,109; in the Philippines there are 7,285,458. The additional 1,072,495 are in Alaska, the Canal Zone, in Guam, in American Samoa, in the Hawaiian Islands, and in Porto Rico. Death laid a heavy hand on American prelates and priests during the year 1915, and not in a score of years have so many changes taken place. One Archbishop and ten Bishops passed away, and according to the necrology section, 321 priests went to their eternal reward. There are 19,572 Catholic clergymen in the United States. Of these 14,318 are secular clergy, while 5254 are members of religious Orders. The publication lists 10,058 Catholic churches with resident priests, 5105 mission churches, 85 seminaries with 6201 students studying for the priesthood, 112 homes for aged, 210 colleges for boys, 685 academies for girls, and 5588 parochial schools. In these parochial schools there are enrolled 1,497,949 children. There are 283 orphan asylums, with 48,089 orphans.

The Catholic Women's League in Adelaide is moving in the matter of establishing a hostel for girls in the city. It is proposed to commence operations on a small scale in the near future, and to combine with the hostel a club for the use of league members.

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ROME LETTER

(From our own correspondent.)

April 7.

It is with pleasure that all lovers of truth will read the letter just given to the press by M. Briand, Premier of France, on the calumniatory attacks which professional maligners of the French clergy have been propagating in a country that could once call herself 'the eldest daughter of the Church.' In every province of France some little local official accused the cure of bringing about the European War, and then leaving the people to fight their battles. In more than one place our petty friend incited the people to contribute nothing to the parochial collections, as the cure surely intended 'sending the money to the Germans!' M. Briand has taken a stand even more firm than one should have expected from him. He denounces the calumnies, and assured the French public that the Government had given orders that those who try to disturb the public peace in such a fashion are to be sought out and brought to justice. 'And,' adds the Premier, 'the Government will take care its orders are put into execution with all necessary vigilance and firmness.' It is about time something like justice was done to those thousands of priests, monks, and nuns who, as Cardinal Sevin, Archbishop of Lyons, says in his pastoral, 'flocked back to the country at the first sound of alarm without uttering one word of recrimination' against those who had driven them into exile.

But there is another Premier (Mr. Asquith) whose visit to the Pope keeps the press and public speculating as to its object. 'What did they converse about?' is the question of the day. Needless to say no one has the least idea what subjects Benedict XV. and the Prime Minister of England discussed during the 20 minutes that the audience lasted. Certain newspapers may continue to guess, but that is all, as nothing has been made public. And probably years must elapse before public curiosity is satisfied on the point.

As the Church is ever foremost in organisation, so she is always in the front in science. At the present time the Vatican Observatory is concluding the second

volume of *Catalogo Astronomico*. For several years a colossal work has been continued unceasingly in Europe—viz., a photograph of the heavens. The observatories which participate in this colossal scientific undertaking number nineteen, of which there are eleven in Europe, two in Africa, three in America, three in Oceania. Amongst the eleven European observatories is that of the Vatican. It has published several photographic charts of the heavens, which were obtained by Father Lais, S.J., who, with an ardor more unique than rare, has dedicated some twenty-five years to this astronomical kind of work. Amongst those who have worked at the composition of this catalogue are to be noted, besides those connected with measurements and calculations, the names of Father Hagen, S.J., vice-director of the Specola Vaticana, and Father Lais, S.J., vice-director; Mr. H. H. Turner, director of the Observatory of Oxford, England, and his assistants; Signor V. Cerulli, director of the Observatory of Teramo.

NOTES.

The tribute recently paid by Archbishop Cerretti, Apostolic Delegate to Australasia, to Catholicity in Australia at a Communion breakfast, given by the Hibernian Society of Sydney, has been read in Rome with deep satisfaction.

In an article entitled 'The Suicide of Civil Europe, its Causes and Accomplices,' by Father Grossi-Gondi, S.J., in the *Civiltà Cattolica* of this month, the eyes of nations are opened to the fact that if the conflict should be prolonged indefinitely, no one can save Europe from anarchy and revolution.

Cardinal Mercier's secretary has not been arrested. Neither has the Cardinal any notion of leaving Belgium.

The bride was gowned in nattier blue,
With shoes and toque of 'tango' hue;
The bridegroom, in a suit of brown,
Looked quite the smartest 'sport' in town.
And while confetti filled the air,
A tearful mater kissed the pair,
And sobbed 'My love! be always sure
To take your Woods' Peppermint Cure.'

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On the Land

GENERAL.

Apparently there is money in milk. A deputation from the Dairy Farmers' Association waited on the Wellington City Council, and in the course of his speech the secretary (Mr. H. A. Ward) said that it now cost from £4 to £5 per gallon to 'buy into' a milk run, whereas the cost a few years ago would only have been about £1 per gallon.

It is not advisable to milk a cow too soon after calving. A cow which has been affected by milk-fever at a previous calving, should not be milked for at least twelve hours. Breeders in the Channel Islands do not milk their cows for twelve to twenty-four hours after calving, and by so doing have almost abolished the mortality from milk-fever. It is very seldom that a cow suffers from this complaint when the only means of drawing off the milk is by the calf.

Mention has frequently been made of the labor difficulties in connection with cheese and butter factories, and the actual experience of the Hawera Dairy Factory is therefore interesting as typifying probably the conditions experienced in most other factories (says the *Star*). Under normal conditions the number of men employed by the Hawera Company in its main and branch factories is 43; in the last two years no fewer than 102 men have passed through their hands, and of these 35 have already gone to the war, and seven more have enlisted. Under such conditions it is easily understood how difficult it is for the factories to retain a regular staff.

At Burnside last week prices for cattle and sheep were considerably lower than at the previous sale. Lambs were sold at late rates, and pigs were well up to recent quotations. Fat Cattle.—180 head came forward. Competition was very keen for all good quality cattle, although prices showed a drop of 30s per head on previous week's extreme rates. Quotations: Prime bullocks, £15 to £17 10s; extra, £22 7s 6d; medium to good, £12 to £14 10s; light and inferior, £9 10s to £11; prime cows and heifers, £11 to £13; medium, £9 to £10 10s; inferior, £7 to £8 10s. Fat Sheep.—3556 sheep were penned, consisting principally of medium ewes and wethers with a few pens of heavy sheep. Owing to plenty of space being now available, competition was keen from exporters. Prices were down considerably from previous week's extreme rates. Quotations: Prime wethers, 31s to 34s; extra, 37s 6d; medium, 25s to 29s; light and inferior, 19s to 23s; prime ewes, 27s to 30s; medium to good, 20s to 24s; inferior, 14s to 18s. Fat Lambs.—1494 lambs were penned. Exporters were operating freely and late values were well maintained. Best lambs, 22s to 26s; medium to good, 19s to 21s 6d; inferior, 16s to 18s. There was a medium entry of pigs, prices showing little change from those ruling at previous sale.

At Addington last week the entries of stock were large, and there was a fair attendance of buyers. Store sheep were in keen demand, especially ewes, which formed the bulk of the offerings. Fat cattle were rather easier, and fat lambs were firm at late rates. The fat sheep market opened firmer under keen competition from butchers and exporters, but later on prices dropped back to previous week's level. Pigs of all classes sold well. Fat Lambs.—4418 were penned. Extra prime, 31s; prime, 22s 6d to 26s; medium, 19s to 22s; lighter, 16s to 18s 6d; extra prime wethers, to 48s; prime wethers, 27s 6d to 31s 10d; others, 20s 3d to 27s; merino wethers, 22s 9d to 25s 6d; prime ewes, 27s to 31s; medium ewes, 23s to 26s 6d; others, 16s 4d to 22s 6d; merino ewes, 15s 4d to 16s. Fat Cattle.—Extra prime steers, to £20 17s 6d; ordinary steers, £9 15s to £12 10s; extra prime heifers, to £13 15s; ordinary heifers, £7 5s to £10 10s; extra prime cows, to £15; ordinary cows, £6 15s to £9 10s. Pigs.—Choppers, 70s to 135s; extra heavy baconers, to 105s; heavy baconers, 75s to 90s; light baconers, 57s (price

per lb, 6½d to 6¾d); heavy porkers, 46s to 52s; light porkers, 38s to 44s (price per lb, 7d to 7½d); medium stores, 32s to 38s 6d; smaller, 18s to 30s; weaners, 8s to 12s 6d.

FUNCTIONS OF LIME.

There are two principal effects produced by applying lime to soils (says the *Journal of Agriculture*). One of these is to furnish a base for neutralising the acids that may exist in the soil or that may form as the result of such necessary processes as nitrification. Through the decomposition of organic matter (vegetable and animal) by bacteria, available or soluble nitrates are finally formed, but acids of various kinds (principally humic acid) are produced. These latter require to be neutralised by a base to keep the soil fully productive. As a result of this continuous breaking-down process yielding free acids the bases in the soil (principally lime) are being gradually used up for neutralising the acidity thus produced. Strictly, acidity does not accumulate in the soil, but by finally neutralising all the lime present it renders the soil sour. Such a soil requires lime to render it fertile, or, in other words, to supply a base for the neutralising of acids continuously being formed by bacterial activity and for the formation of nitrates by the nitrifying bacteria. The acidity arising from the application of acid fertilisers such as superphosphate, sulphate of ammonia, etc., and from the toxic substances believed to be given off by plants, particularly fern and manuka, in like manner calls for a base to neutralise it.

In addition to the above-mentioned function of a base is that of supplying a mineral in small quantity for the ready formation from ammonia and nitric acid of the nitrate itself, in which soluble form alone a plant can take up its food. From this we glean that a predominance of evolved acidity and an almost total absence of lime are decidedly detrimental to the formation of the desirable nitrates by bacteria. In short, the nitrifying bacteria are for the most part inactive in a predominately acid (sour) soil. To correct or neutralise that acidity is therefore important. Indeed, the chief reason, and usually the only justifiable reason, for applying lime to soils is to correct or neutralise soil-acidity.

The other principal effect of applying lime to soils is that of promoting a more active decomposition or destruction of the soil itself, especially of its organic matter or humus content. The reserves of raw material, organic or mineral, are in part (varying with the form and quantity of lime applied) released and converted by chemical and bacteriological action into available or soluble plant-food. The decay of vegetable and animal matter and its conversion into a soluble form are accelerated. Potash and to some extent slowly soluble natural soil phosphates are released and converted into available or soluble forms. It is largely due to the previously unavailable potash, held in close association with the silicates, in clay soils, being released or made available that we find lime giving specially good results on such soils. The need for potash manuring will for a time be eliminated by liming soils, but there will come a time, especially on the lighter soils, when potash manuring in some form will have to be practised. On the heavier soils, which are as a rule abundantly supplied with humus, the organic matter decomposes slowly, and lime is of special value for accelerating this decomposition. On the other hand, where a soil is not very well supplied with humus, as indicated by the absence of or deficiency in good dark color and by 'floury' texture, the burnt lime in particular, if applied in anything but small quantities, results in injury to the soil through causing a rapid decomposition of what little humus is present. Burnt lime, in anything but small applications, rapidly exhausts light lands, due principally to the loss from humus into the air of nitrogen in ammonia form and into the subsoil by leaching of nitrates.

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OBITUARY

MR. WILLIAM FRANCIS MATHER, LINWOOD.

With very sincere regret (writes our Christchurch correspondent), I record the death of Mr. William Francis Mather, which occurred suddenly at his residence, Lancaster street, Linwood, on May 18, at the comparatively early age of 55 years. The late Mr. Mather had seen upwards of 40 years' service on the Dominion Railways, commencing and ending at Christchurch, but, during a lengthy interval, being stationed at Invercargill, Greymouth, Westport, Wanganui, and Wellington. For a long period of service he was foreman of works. Owing to failing health, the late Mr. Mather retired on superannuation about two years ago. As a prominent member of the Cathedral congregation he was an example of faith and devotion, and ever manifested a deep love for, and veneration towards, our Blessed Lady. He leaves a widow, three sons, and four daughters. Of the sons, Mr. William Mather is a resident of Wanganui, and Messrs. Reginald and Leonard Mather, of Wellington. The daughters are—Mrs. B. A. Whittaker (Wellington), Mrs. C. H. Clark (Christchurch), and Misses Winifred and Monica Mather. The youngest son, Private Mather, of the Main Expeditionary Force, died last year in Egypt. Much sympathy is felt for the bereaved family. Requiem Mass for the repose of the soul of the deceased was celebrated in the Cathedral by the Rev. Father T. Hanrahan, who also officiated at the interment in the Linwood Cemetery.—R.I.P.

MR. JAMES LARKIN, AUCKLAND.

(From our own correspondent.)

The death took place recently at Auckland of Mr. James Larkin, the well-known contractor of that city. Born in 1840 in Country Clare, he left his home at an early age to try his fortune in Australia, arriving in Victoria in 1855. After some time on the Ballarat and Bendigo Goldfields he came to New Zealand, and participated in the Dunstan rush. In 1864 he arrived in Auckland, and, with the exception of two years on the Thames, he had lived here ever since. He followed the occupation of contractor, and built the Thames-Te Aroha railway, part of the Auckland-Helensville line, and the Kawa Kawa and Whangarei lines. He laid the lines for the old horse cars, and also built the old cemetery bridge; in fact, he was associated in many ways with the opening up of the whole province. Mr. Larkin had been in failing health the whole of this year, and a fortnight before his death was removed to the Mater Misericordiae Hospital, where he died a most peaceful death, surrounded by the good Sisters of Mercy. He had been a prominent figure at St. Benedict's Church, having been a parishioner there for nearly fifty years. It was his boast that he had been a collector for most of that time. His wife predeceased him some years ago. He leaves a family of two sons (Messrs. W. J. and H. J. Larkin, of Wellington and Otaki), and three daughters (Mrs. Kelly and Miss N. Larkin, of Auckland, and Miss Larkin, of Palmerston North). A Requiem Mass was celebrated at St. Benedict's by the Rev. Father Dunphy. Monsignor Gillan spoke very feelingly of the good qualities of the deceased, and said he was a model for all to follow, and had died, as he had lived—a true Catholic. Monsignor Gillan officiated at the graveside, assisted by Rev. Father Carran and Very Rev. Chancellor Holbrook. Many of Auckland's pioneers were present at the funeral, most of them being friends of over forty years. A large number of messages of condolence were received by the family from all parts of the Dominion.—R.I.P.

MR. JAMES WHELAN, ARROWTOWN.

It is with regret that we announce the death of another of the old identities of this district; in the person of Mr. James Whelan, who passed away at the

residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. E. Fitzgibbon, on Sunday, May 28 (says the *Lake County Press*). The late Mr. Whelan was born in Queen's County, Ireland, in 1833, and was for some years a member of the Irish Constabulary. He came out to Australia about 1859, and was attached to the Victoria Police for about three years. In 1862 he came over to New Zealand, and shortly after his arrival he again took up police duties. In 1863 he was appointed to the Arrow district, and he was subsequently transferred to Cardrona. He resigned from the force in 1865, and after giving the West Coast diggings a trial he returned to this district, and took up the farm at Arrow Junction, at present occupied by Mr. McMaster. After working the farm for about twenty years Mr. Whelan sold out and finally settled on a small farm at Gibbston, where he resided until about two years ago, when he removed to Arrow. The late Mr. Whelan was an honest and hard-working man, who was upright in all his dealings, and whose word was his bond. He leaves a widow to mourn her loss. The funeral took place at the Arrow Cemetery, the service at the grave being conducted by the Rev. Father O'Donnell.—R.I.P.

MR. J. P. BEIRNE, WELLINGTON.

News has been received in Greymouth (says a local paper) of the death of Mr. J. P. Beirne, landlord of the Metropolitan Hotel, Wellington, who was for about fifteen years in the employ of the Westport Coal Company at Denniston, where he took over the Royal Hotel after leaving the company's service. He later on resided at Greymouth, Blenheim, Picton, and Nelson, eventually removing to Wellington. The late Mr. Beirne, who was born at German Gully, Waimea, 44 years ago, leaves a widow, two sons, and a daughter, who will have the sympathy of a large number of people on the Coast. Deceased's eldest son is a commissioned officer at Trentham, awaiting orders for the front. The eldest brother of the deceased resides in Westport. Two other brothers and two sisters reside at Greymouth, two brothers are in Blenheim, a sister in Wellington, and a sister in Wanganui. This is the third death in the family during the past two years: the father and mother died at Greymouth within that period. During his residence in Greymouth, the late Mr. Beirne was a member of the Greymouth Borough Council and the Fire Brigade.—R.I.P.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

By arrangement with Mrs. Rolleston, Hair Physician and Face Specialist (qualified, London and Paris).

'MRS. L.'—The use of hot and cold water alternating is excellent for promoting the circulation of the scalp, previous to applying hair lotions. This may be done immediately after washing the hair.

'EAGER,'—Dead hairs should never be allowed to remain in the scalp; they should be brushed out as soon as they can be easily removed. If possible, have a few scalp treatments when the hair is falling and the same follicle will always produce another hair. If unable to procure treatment, write to me, enclosing a few hairs for microscopical examination, and I will post a special hair lotion, price 5/-.

'MRS. M.'—I really consider that baldness is remediable only in very rare cases; where the roots of the hair are dead, absolutely no hope can be given. Where there is a weak growth or any 'down,' shaving that part and applying our special tonic is a good means of stimulating the growth.

'NAMELESS.'—The direct rays of the sun are of great value to the hair, and to dry the hair in the sun has even a better effect than by electricity.

Further replies (private and confidential) by letter. MRS. ROLLESTON, 256 Lambton Quay, Wellington, and Cathedral Square, Christchurch.—Adv't.

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Science Siftings

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In Place of Cotton-Wool.

It is only recently that attention has been drawn in the United Kingdom to the remarkably absorbent and cleansing qualities of sphagnum moss when used as a dressing for wounds in place of the familiar cotton-wool. The great strain that has been put on the surgical dressings generally employed has compelled surgeons to look about for a substitute, with the result that sphagnum moss is being more and more called upon for the purpose. The new works are to be opened in the Scottish capital, where the moss will be treated and made ready for use. The moss is not being prepared as a commercial undertaking, but merely to afford assistance in a good cause.

How the Victoria Cross is Made.

Hitherto the most coveted British war decoration, the V.C., the intrinsic value of which is but a few coppers, has been made from bronze from Russian guns. Russian metal, however, being now withheld, the medal is being made from Chinese gun metal. The first process of manufacture consists of obtaining a rough cast die by melting the metal at a temperature of 200deg. Fah. and pouring it into a mould. The cast is then trimmed and chased, at which stage it has to be inspected by the War Office and passed. Then the Cross is sent back to the makers, who wait for the name of the recipient, the bar and the ribbon being added—blue for the Navy and red for the Army.

Why They Walk in Circles.

'If you were lost in a desert or in a forest and tried to find your way out,' says a well-known scientist, 'you would be almost sure to walk in a circle.' This well-known fact is due to a slight inequality in the length of the legs. Careful measurements of a series of skeletons have shown that only 10 per cent. had the lower limbs equal in length, 35 per cent. had the right limb longer than the left, while in 55 per cent. the left limb was the longer. The result of one limb being longer than the other will naturally be that a person will unconsciously take a longer step with the longer limb, and consequently will tend to the right or left, according as the left or right leg is the longer. The left leg being more frequently the longer, the inclination should take place more frequently to the right than to the left, and this conclusion is quite borne out by observations made on a number of persons when walking blindfolded. The inequality in the length of limb is not confined to any sex or race, but seems to be universal in all respects.

Torpedo Secrets.

At the torpedo's head is an explosive chamber, which holds damp-gun-cotton. This is fired by means of a rod which, on contact with the walls of a ship, is driven in upon a detonator. This fires a primer, which in turn explodes the gun-cotton. The next chamber stores compressed air to the pressure of 2000lb to the square inch. This is practically the boiler-room of the torpedo, for it supplies the motive power to the four-cylinder engine which drives it through the water on its errand of destruction. Next comes the wonderful gyroscopic control of the air-motor by which the rudders are adjusted. This is where the intricate mechanism of the torpedo is so clearly demonstrated. Should it rise or dip in the water, this gyroscope actuates a motor which in turn operates rods related with the rudders, and at once readjusts any deflections from the course originally set. The motor mentioned is but a few inches in length, yet the power it exerts by means of compressed air is such that the pressure of ½oz operated by the steering-gear produces a pull of 160lb on the rudders. This terrible fish's tail holds wheel gearing for the driving of two propellers and the manipulation of the rudders. The propellers revolve in opposite directions, thereby preventing the torpedo describing a circle.

Intercolonial

The Catholic Soldiers' Guild at the Liverpool Camp, New South Wales, has now a membership of close on 2000.

Under the will of the late Mr. John Norris, of Junee, who died in February last, £100 has been bequeathed to the priest in charge of the Junee parish for Masses for the repose of testator's soul, and £200 to the Rev. Mother, Sisters of Mercy Convent, Junee.

With the object of securing Sir David Hennessy's election for a fifth term as Lord Mayor of Melbourne, representations have been made by several councillors to induce him to again offer his services. Apart from recognition of the worthy manner in which Sir David Hennessy has filled the position for the past four years, it is considered by many that the time is inopportune for a change.

The Rev. Father T. Van der Schueren, S.J., of the Bengal Belgian Mission, who is visiting Australia on a health quest, has been cordially received by their Excellencies the Governor-General and the State Governor, and the Victorian Premier, Sir A. J. Peacock, who kindly gave the visitor a pass for the Victorian railways. Father Schueren also visited Sale, being the bearer of a letter to Bishop Phelan from the Governor of Bengal, Lord Carmichael, formerly Governor of Victoria.

By the last mail his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Clune, Archbishop of Perth, received a letter from the Rev. Chaplain-Captain J. Fahey, D.S.O., who has rejoined his famous 11th Battalion. In the course of an interesting epistle, Father Fahey says: 'I have to thank your Grace for the congratulatory cable sent on behalf of yourself and the priests while I was in Ireland. I also had one, which I value very much, from General Birdwood, the brave and capable general whom all Australians love.'

The death of the Rev. Father Patrick S. Cussen, C.S.S.R., occurred at the Mater Misericordiae Hospital, Brisbane, on May 26. The late Father Cussen was born in County Kerry in 1860. He studied in All Hallows and Thurles Colleges, in which latter place he was ordained priest on August 10, 1886, for the diocese of Goulburn. While a secular priest he labored chiefly in Wagga and Young. He entered the Redemptorist novitiate in Dundalk, Ireland, in 1889, and made his religious vows on April 26, 1900.

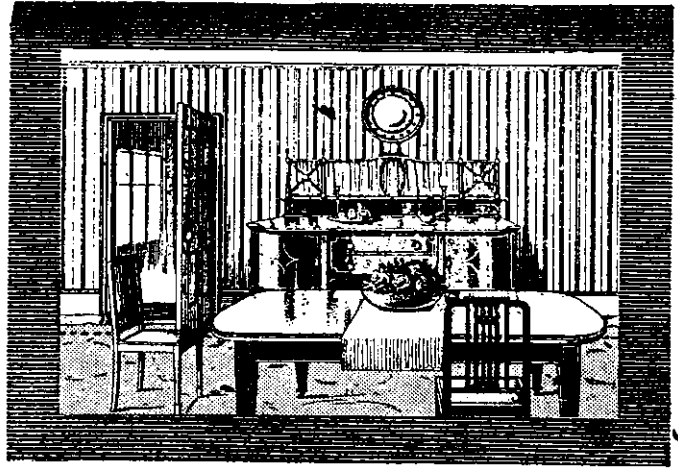
The Very Rev. John Creagh, C.S.S.R., Rector of the Redemptorist Monastery, North Perth, has been appointed Superior of the Kimberley Vicariate. All the priests and people of the archdiocese (says the *W.A. Record*), while congratulating him on the very signal and marked confidence placed in him on his appointment, will deeply regret his severance from the archdiocese of Perth, where his genial personality, his brilliant preaching, and his zeal in apostolic work were so warmly appreciated. Very Rev. Father Creagh was well and favorably known as a zealous and enthusiastic missionary in Ireland, Philippine Islands, and New Zealand, in all of which places his kindly and generous personality is affectionately remembered. The Vicariate is about 120,000 square miles in extent. Some of our readers will remember that a mission for Christianising aborigines was formed at Beagle Bay by his Lordship Bishop Gibney in the year 1890. The Trappists, to whose care the mission was at first committed, continued for ten years with varying degrees of success, until 1900, when Bishop Kelly, of Geraldton, during his visit to Rome, secured the services of the Fathers of the Pious Society of Missions, who have continued to do the apostolic work begun by the Trappists.

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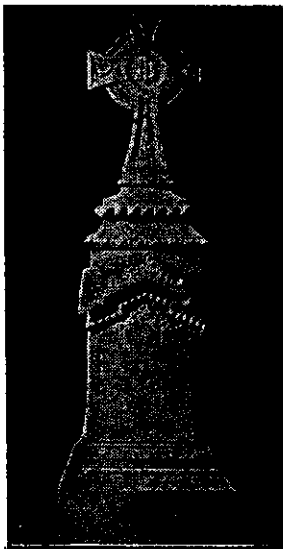
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NOTES ON HEALTH

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GREYMOUTH

(From our own correspondent.)

Large and enthusiastic was the audience that greeted his Lordship Bishop Brodie on his entrance to the Town Hall, when he was tendered by Very Rev. Dean Carey (on behalf of his congregation) and by his Worship the Mayor (on behalf of the citizens) a hearty welcome to Greymouth. On the stage with his Lordship were the Mayor (in the chair), Very Rev. Dean Carey, Rev. Fathers Lacroix, and Fraher, members of the borough and county councils, and several of the members of the Catholic congregation.

His Worship expressed his pleasure at being asked to preside, and from what they had heard of Dr. Brodie it was safe to say that he would prove a worthy successor to the late Bishop Grimes, whom he had met on various occasions.

Mr. H. F. Doogan, on behalf of the parishioners of St. Patrick's Church, then read the following address of welcome:—

'May it please your Lordship,—We, the Catholics of Greymouth, have the greatest pleasure in welcoming you on this, your first visit to our parish. Whilst doing so we desire to heartily congratulate you on your elevation to the high dignity of the Episcopate, an honor which has fallen to you as a natural result of your many years of zealous and devoted work. We are well aware that your many gifts and wide experience render you eminently fitted for the high position you have attained. We recognise the magnitude of the work which confronts you as Bishop of this diocese, and beg to assure you of our ardent co-operation and assistance. We wish you good health, long life, and a fruitful episcopate, and we recognise that your well-known tact and judgment will ensure that your relations with the community, of which we form a part, will be of a happy and cordial nature.

'With hope that you will fully enjoy your visit to this part of your diocese, we subscribe ourselves on behalf of the parishioners,—

'E. A. Burke, F. Campbell, M. Hannan,
J. Higgins, J. Kennedy, M. Phillips.

'Greymouth, May 19, 1916.'

The address, which was printed upon white satin, had been finished off by the Sisters of Mercy, who are to be highly complimented upon the artistic manner in which the work was done.

During the evening an excellent musical programme was gone through, every performer being called upon to respond to an encore. The gem of the evening proved to be the French National Anthem, sung in French, by the Rev. Father Lacroix. The following contributed items:—Misses L. and M. Higgins, M. Egan, Hanrahan, V. Hannan, Messrs. Kiely, F. Hargreaves, W. McGrath, and H. F. Doogan.

On his Lordship rising to reply to the address he was accorded a most enthusiastic reception. He heartily thanked the Mayor and members of the local bodies and the audience for their hearty welcome. It was, he said, what he was led to expect. He had always kindly feelings towards the Coast. He was the son of a miner, and, looking over the marriage register at the church, he had found that his parents had been married in Greymouth fifty years ago. From Greymouth his parents had moved to Charleston, where two of his brothers were born. The next move was to Auckland, where he first saw the light, so that he could claim some connection with the Coast. His present visit was a hurried one; later on he would make a longer stay. Continuing, his Lordship said that he had only been one day in their parish, but he had seen sufficient to cause him to marvel at what had been accomplished by their worthy pastor, Dean Carey, and his devoted people. One might have throughout Australasia not found a better equipped parish. Not only was it splendidly equipped from an essential point of view, with its splendid church, presbytery, and the churches and schools in other parts of the district, but it was (and this was the most important of all) well supplied with schools, in which Brothers and nuns

taught, without fee or reward, hundreds of children the principles of the Catholic religion, and the annual examinations proved that secular subjects were also efficiently taught. Dr. Brodie paid a glowing tribute to his predecessor, Bishop Grimes. It was amazing what he, with the aid of devoted priests and the generous congregations, had accomplished. If Greymouth was the best equipped parish in Australasia, certainly the diocese of Christchurch was for the number of Catholics it contained, in advance of anything he knew of.

The St. Columba Hall was packed to overflowing when the various societies in connection with St. Patrick's parish extended a welcome to their new Bishop.

The members of the Hibernian Society acted as a guard of honor and escorted his Lordship from the presbytery to the hall, where he was formally welcomed by the president of the H.A.C.B. Society (Mr. M. J. McGilligan), who, in introducing his Lordship to the large audience, said that the societies took this occasion to extend a very cordial welcome to his Lordship.

Addresses of welcome from the Hibernian Society, St. Columba Club, and the combined ladies' societies of the parish were then read by Messrs Keating (Hibernians), Doogan (St. Columba), and Miss Greaney (ladies). A presentation of mineral specimens from the Hibernians was also made by the president of the society.

His Lordship, in replying, regretted that his stay in Greymouth on this occasion would be of such short duration. He desired to return his sincere thanks to the various parish societies for their very hearty welcome, and from what he had seen of the Greymouth parish he said that the societies had every reason to feel proud of the great work they had accomplished. The Catholic school was the place for instilling the foundations of holy faith into the minds of the rising generation, but it was left to the societies to carry on and perpetuate the work of the schools. His Lordship paid a glowing tribute to the H.A.C.B. Society and urged the members to give the question of Catholic education their earnest consideration. His Lordship said that although Greymouth had exceptional facilities in this direction, he still thought that there were ample opportunities for the society to do good and useful work in this direction. They would then be helping their worthy pastor, Dean Carey, to instil a love of holy faith into the minds and hearts of the young. His Lordship congratulated the St. Columba Club on the great work it had already accomplished in the parish, and, from what he had seen since his arrival in Greymouth, the club had every reason to feel proud of its past achievements. His Lordship also referred to the work which is being carried on by the ladies' societies. Great and noble work, such as is being done by the Ladies of Charity, will certainly bring its own reward. In conclusion, his Lordship wished to especially thank the parishioners for the very hearty welcome they had at all times accorded him and he would eagerly look forward to his next visit to the West Coast.

A programme of rare excellence was then given, the following performers taking part:—Misses V. Hannan, L. Higgins, Hanrahan, Messrs. L. McBrearty, T. Minehan, J. Deere, F. Hargreaves, A. Giffney, W. McGrath, and the members of the Boys' Club. Refreshments were then handed round, and a most successful and enjoyable function was brought to a close.

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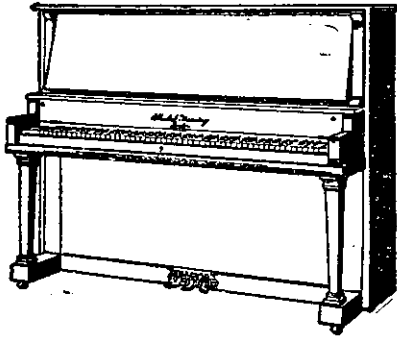
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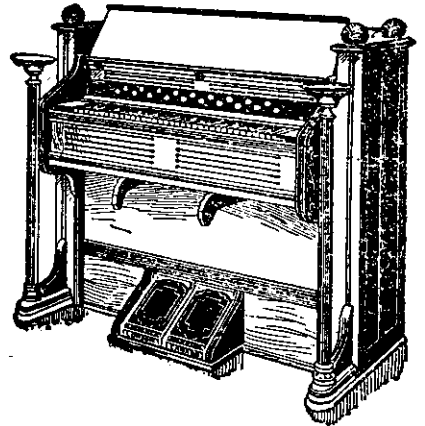
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Domestic

(By MAUREEN.)

Honey as a Health Food.

Sugar constitutes, together with meat and fat, an indispensable food for the maintenance of the normal equilibrium of health. It is necessary to eat these three articles in order to be well. Up to the present time we have only milk as a complete food—that is including the three substances mentioned as being necessary for a daily ration.

Sugar is represented to a great extent in fruits. One gets but little of it from vegetables. It exists extensively in meats, but the quantity which one thus assimilates is quite insufficient. In winter one has at his disposal as sugared dishes nothing but pastry, canned stuffs, and honey. Pastry is very indigestible and cannot be served as a regular food. Tinned stuffs are but slightly valued, and justly.

As for honey, it seems its usage is rather limited, and this is a great pity, for it is a food and a medicament of the first rank. Honey includes, in large quantity, sugar in connection with other blood substances in a form eminently easy to digest and assimilate. It does not irritate the stomach and passes through rapidly, for it is not digested by that organ but rather by the intestines, as are all sugars. Thanks to the properties in it, it is easily assimilated by the intestines without overloading them from any undue length of time, as is the case with certain ripe fruit. Besides it is very nutritious and nearly every particle of its own weight is assimilated.

Honey is a medicament which can be used for various purposes. Dyspeptics whose real treatment consists in a strict food regimen should use it as dessert in place of cakes, fruits, and nuts, such as almonds. Honey has still one more advantage, which is that it

acts as a mild laxative, and that is a valuable property, for habitual constipation gives rise to many disorders. Without doubt it is to this double action that honey owes its reputation.

As a narcotic it may be recommended for sleeplessness. Two teaspoonfuls of honey in a glass of water will suffice to induce sound sleep all night. It is probable that honey in such cases serves to displace indigestible foods, which retained in the stomach disturbs the nightly rest.

That is not all. Honey mixed with water serves as an excellent gargle, and has the merit of being agreeable to the taste, either swallowed by accident or on purpose, for honey mingled with water is delicious. And the ancient Gauls thought such a beverage was a drink of the gods and termed it hydromel.

To Break a Glass Bottle Evenly.

To break a glass jar or bottle easily and evenly, soak a piece of string in turpentine, and tie it round the glass just where you wish the break to come. Then fill the bottle up to that point with cold water, and set fire to the string. The glass will then snap all along the heated line. By breaking off the top of a broken decanter it may, if the base be intact, be converted into a useful sugar basin or fruit dish.

Bread Sauce.

The chief fault in the making of bread sauce is that it is so often sent to the table thick and lumpy and pasty. It should be smooth and not too thick. The bread should not be boiled in the milk. To make the sauce, take one breakfast-cupful of crumbs, a half-pint of milk, one onion, a blade of mace, a dust of nutmeg, salt and pepper, and loz of butter. Place the milk in the saucepan, add the salt, pepper, mace, also the onion, peeled. Allow to stand on the stove half an hour before serving dinner. Remove the onion and seasoning, add crumbs and butter, and make all very hot. Serve in a tureen.

HOW TO SELECT AN Engagement or Dress Ring

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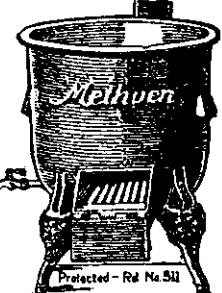


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GARDENING NOTES

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

ON DIFFERENT FORMS OF VEGETATION.

The lowest forms of vegetation are the fungi, or toadstool family, mosses, liverworts, lichens, ferns, and seaweed. These are to be seen in a great variety of forms, such as mushrooms, puffballs, dry rot, mildew fermentation, and mould. Mould is about the lowest of the group. Everyone is acquainted with the appearance of mould. It is always a harbinger of decay. It never appears in anything healthy, or fresh, or on anything new. It is usually found in damp, decaying vegetation. It is also found in cheese, on the top of jars of preserve, and in old boots, which have been stored away for some time. It is a mystery as to how vegetation could take place in such unusual places as in the cracks of cheese, or old boots, but to the learned botanist and chemist it is very plain. Instead of propagating in the ordinary way of plants by seed, these increase by means of spores. Every particle of the plant is a mass of spores, which are like fine dust, and very often invisible to the naked eye. Each particle is the embryo of a new plant, and will develop its powers as soon as placed in a favorable situation for its growth. Take, for instance, a toadstool which has grown to maturity. It soon decays and dissolves into dust, which is composed of thousands of atoms. These are borne away by the winds, and deposited in every conceivable position. They are inhaled by animals, dispersed amongst trees and herbs, and, in fact, they find admittance into every exposed situation, where they remain until the opportunity offers for them to develop. It is a well-known fact that fungi will not develop except on decaying matter, and generally in damp situations. When this condition prevails the embryo expands with surprising rapidity. In dry seasons fungi make little headway. For instance, the rust in wheat is a fungus, and its growth is generally in wet seasons; also the blight on the potatoes is not so prevalent in a dry season as in a wet one. Generally speaking, fungus is to be found in all old, decaying matter and out-of-the-way damp corners, which are seldom used. The fungus called mould seems to be the most common. Though this fungus looks very offensive, yet, no doubt, it has its place in the economy of nature, which makes use of all its productions for some beneficent purpose that can not always be seen or understood by the unlearned. Scientists tell us that these fungi are so many scavengers of nature. They absorb all deleterious substances which are to be found in hidden recesses and remote corners. When they have performed their office they usually disappear, and scatter their spores to do duty in some other place. It is understood that the germs of dry rot, mould, fermentation, and other species of fungi are dispersed throughout all organic matter. Everything we eat and drink contains the germs of fungi, and to bring them into visible operation a certain amount of heat and moisture is necessary.

The lichen family is a species of plant, a step higher than the fungi. They are very numerous. Their usual form is a dry scaly crust of a grey or yellow color. They are usually found clinging to old walls and the trunks of old trees, and also on rocks and stones. They accommodate themselves to all kinds of situations, sometimes growing very luxuriantly amongst old roots of trees in the dense bush along running creeks, in grottos, on the many boulders in water courses, and at other times clinging to the tall giants of the forest. They are also found attached to the grey rocks right up in the high altitudes. They are parasites clinging to the object on which they grow, and getting nourishment from the atmosphere. They require only pure air, a little moisture, and a fair amount of sunlight. The mosses, which come next, are a stage higher than the lichen. They require a certain amount

of soil, heat, air, and moisture to perfect their growth. They are always of a bright green color. They have roots, stems, and branches. They are, it might be said, the first introduction to the higher form of plant life. Mosses propagate themselves by means of seed, which might be seen at stated times like a little forest, with round heads, growing above the surface of the moss. These are the seed stems, and the little heads at the top are the seed pods, which, when ripe, are liable to be blown about by the wind.

We now come to the different classes of ferns, which also inhabit the cool shade of the forest. They usually grow by the sides of a running stream, and under the overhanging stumps of old trees. Ferns are a very interesting class of plants; they consist of a great variety, from small little species creeping among rocks and crevices, to the stately tree-fern, with its large outspreading fronds, like a giant umbrella. One thing peculiar about ferns is that they never produce any branches; their leaves or fronds act the purpose of both. They have no flowers; whilst their seeds or spores are produced always underneath the foliage. These spores are of a brown color, and resemble ground coffee. They require a nice, cool, shady, damp position to germinate in, and to be successful with the culture of ferns they must be treated somewhat after the same manner. They require a little shade, a certain amount of moisture, and shelter from draughts and cold winds. After the ferns we come to the higher class of plants, which bear flowers, and ripen seed to perpetuate their species. This class of plants comprises all the different shrubs and trees which we cultivate for both ornament and use, such as are to be found in pleasure gardens, plantations, and forests.

WEDDING BELLS

CARTWRIGHT—McMULLIN.

A very pretty and interesting wedding took place at St. Patrick's Basilica, Oamaru, on March 1, when Mr. George Alfred Cartwright, second son of Mr. and Mrs. James Cartwright, 'Leongatha,' Oamaru, was united in the bonds of Matrimony to Miss Mary McMullin, only daughter of Mr. A. McMullin, of Awamoa, Oamaru, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Father O'Connell, who also celebrated the Nuptial Mass. The bride, who was given away by her father, looked charming in a beautiful dress of ivory crepe-de-chine, with drapings of silk shadow lace and fish train. She wore the usual wreath and veil, and carried an ivory-bound prayer book, the gift of the bridegroom. The bride was attended by Miss Eileen Cartwright, who was prettily attired in a dress of shell pink crepe-de-chine, with a mob cap, and carried a bouquet of maiden-hair fern and pink sweet peas. The duties of best man were carried out by Mr. J. Roxburgh. The bridegroom's present to the bride was a beautiful diamond and sapphire bangle, and to the bridesmaid a moonstone necklet. The bride's present to the bridegroom was a travelling rug, and to the best man a set of silver-mounted military hair brushes. After the ceremony the guests adjourned to the residence of Mrs. T. Cartwright, Ure street, where the wedding breakfast was laid, and presided over by the Rev. Father O'Connell, who, in a very appropriate speech, proposed the toast of the newly-married couple. Mr. and Mrs. Cartwright were the recipients of many useful and costly presents which bore testimony to the high esteem in which they were held. They left for the North Island, where the honeymoon was spent.

PILES

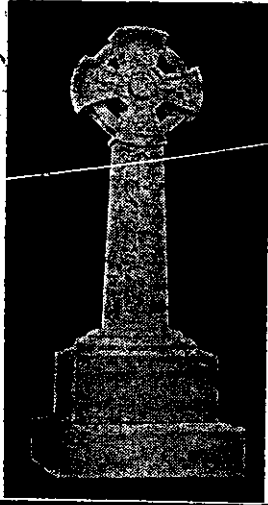
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NO PLACE TO GO.

The happiest nights
I ever know
Are those when I've
No place to go.
When the missus says
When the day is through,
'To-night we haven't
A thing to do.'
O the joy of it,
And the peace untold,
Of sitting round
In my slippers old,
With my pipe and book
In my easy chair,
And the thought I
Needn't go anywhere,
Needn't hurry
My evening meal
Nor force the smiles
That I do not feel.
But can grab a book
From a nearby shelf,
And drop all sham
And be myself.
O, the charm of it
And the comfort rare
Nothing on earth
With it can compare;
And I'm sorry for him
Who doesn't know
The joy of having
No place to go.

PATCHES.

The sun shone brightly and the fleecy white clouds sailed tranquilly through the blue heavens. The light breeze waved the tall corn gently to and fro and stopped to kiss the sweet faces of the blushing roses. It paused on its frivolous career to lift the curls of a little girl as she lay prone upon the grass under a tall old maple tree. But the child cared naught for the cool caress; she only hid her face deeper in her slight arms while her little frame shook with sobs. A very pathetic and heart-touching picture she made as she lay there alone in her childish grief.

A small, ragged dog nosed his way anxiously through the tall grass. Tired and discouraged, he sat down, his little red tongue lolling as he wagged his tail thoughtfully. After a moment of rest he continued his search, sniffing the air wistfully. Suddenly he gave a yelp of joy, and a moment later his eager tongue licked the hand of the little girl. She sat up and hugged the dog tightly against her heaving breast. The dog's eyes looked sorrowfully into the eyes of the little maid, for he knew she was unhappy, and then he barked as if to say, 'What makes you so sad, little mistress?' The little girl did not answer; she only hugged him tighter. Then the voice of her father called gaily, 'Alice, O Alice!' Wearily the child put the dog from her lap, then she took her crutches in her thin, baby hands. Little Alice was lame.

Slowly she walked to the house; her crutches tapped lightly on the gravel walk, up the steps of the porch. Her father lifted her tenderly in his strong arms and placed her in a large, comfortable chair. 'Tell me again, daddy, dear,' she whispered in her clear treble.

Mr. Martyn lifted her to his knee and said: 'You see, Alice, the big railroad company wants to make a new track. They have to cut through our field, so they offered to buy the whole place. So daddy went to the city and found a nice little house where we can board right by a pretty school, where his little girl is going to learn to read and write. You are six now, Alice,

and daddy wants his little girl to know all sorts of things.' 'But,' interrupted Alice, 'why can't Patches go, too, daddy?' 'Well, girly, the landlady doesn't like dogs, just hates the sight of them. Patches will go to Mr. Smith's farm, and he'll like it there.'

'Yes,' said Alice, 'but Oh, daddy, I don't mind going to the city, but—but—Oh, I shall miss Patches so!' 'There, there, Alice, you must not cry so hard: I will bring you out to see Patches every week. Now, drink this milk and I will tell you a nice, long story.'

A few days later an auto came to the door to take Mr. Martyn and Alice to their new home. Alice had made a tearful journey in her father's strong arms to see for the last time every familiar thing on the dear, old farm. She did not complain, for she was a brave little girl.

'Shall I pick you a bouquet of these?' asked her father, when they paused beside the roses. 'Oh, no,' said Alice, gravely; 'do not take them off, they will get homesick for their sisters and then they will die.' So at last Alice and her father came empty-handed to the auto. Mr. Smith spoke gaily to the little girl and said, 'Don't you fret, Miss Alice; I will pet Patches so that he will be the stuck-uppest critter in all the land.' Alice smiled sorrowfully and hugged Patches into her arms for the last time. Then they were whirled away. Patches looked in a bewildered way after the cloud of dust and then howled long and dismally, while a big, doggy tear splashed down his nose.

Alice and her father had been in their new home for almost a week. It was a dear little home, and there was a tiny little garden with only one tree. They ate their meals with Miss Martyn, a distant relative of Alice's father. She was an elderly lady and the housekeeper. She was very kind to little Alice, for no one could look into the child's lovely eyes and not love her. Her very affliction made hearts yearn over her, for the little limbs were useless, caused by a fall when she was a tiny baby.

Alice had gone to the pretty school for the first time with her father. She was timid, and the curious gazes of her little classmates tortured her. But that same night, when 'dear teacher' dismissed the others with a cheery good-night, she put her arm around Alice and kissed her. Then the tears that the lonely child had been fighting back came in a tempest. She sobbed out the story of Patches, and dear teacher, choking back a sob, held the little girl tight. She talked with her for a long time, stroking back the curls from her hot forehead, and stooping often to kiss the sweet, little face. She walked home with Alice and bade her a loving good-night. How the child loved her! And the aching void did not hurt nearly so much that night.

It was Saturday—a hot, sultry morning. There was no school, and daddy would not be home until dark. He had promised Alice to see Patches, but he had some very urgent business on hand. So Alice sat alone, crying with disappointment. Suddenly she lifted her head. Why, she would go to the country herself! It was not so far, and daddy had told her to take a little walk. Miss Martyn, busy making pies in the kitchen, did not hear the little crutches go softly out of the front door and down the walk out of the gate. Alice walked on very briskly and was happy with eagerness. Oh, but the way was long and the little arms ached, but still she did not give up.

It was almost dark and Alice was filled with terror. She was in the heart of the city, one of the worst neighborhoods. Several bad boys had jeered at her and an evil looking man had leered at the white little face. 'Please God,' she whispered, 'let daddy find me soon,' and then she crouched in the doorway of the little stone chapel at the end of the dark street. The words had been spoken aloud and a little mud-covered dog, limping on three legs, gave a bark of joy, and—and—well, a moment later Alice lay there asleep with Patches in her arms.

Mr. Martyn sprang up the stairs, whistling gaily, and held carefully a lovely dolly he had brought for his little girl. But he was met at the door by a wild-

eyed housekeeper, who told him in a terror-stricken whisper that Alice was lost. Mr. Martyn staggered for a moment, and then hurried to the nearest station house with the housekeeper. All that night they searched, and at last, when they were sick with despair, they found her. There, under the arch of the church door, she still lay asleep, with Patches on guard at her feet.

The faint light of the morning was just tinging the eastern sky when a strange procession filed up the walk to the door of Miss Martyn's home. First came Mr. Martyn, carrying the crutches and a bonnet; then the burly policeman, with the happily smiling Alice in his arms; and last of all came Miss Martyn, holding something in her arms with great care, and even reverence. It was—Patches!

THE DIET OF OTHER NATIONS.

The daily diet of millions of people in foreign countries, day in and day out, contains in some cases not any meat at all, and in other cases a bare semblance of it. By the way of comparison, it is interesting to note what the principal foodstuffs of the persons of some foreign countries consist of.

The Japanese people, robust, active, well-made, long-lived, and possessed of high intellect and abilities, eat vegetable foods almost entirely. Rice, pulse, sweet potatoes, turnips, carrots, squashes, egg plants, peas, beans, radishes, oranges, peaches, pears, apricots, plums, persimmons, raspberries, mulberries, currants, and herbs form their chief articles of diet.

The Greek eats mainly a diet of black bread made of rye or wheat meal with a bunch of grapes or a handful of raisins or figs. The people of Turkey and Malta eat black bread and coarse macaroni, supplemented with garden stuff, Sicilian wine, goat's milk, cheese, fish, raisins, ripe olives, and other fruits, thistle broth, dandelions, and vegetables.

The diet of the Chinese is practically of rice, with hardly any meat at all included in the daily menu. Millions of Russian laborers eat black bread with a bunch of garlic, and, in addition, mushrooms, cabbages, vegetables, and milk. For the better class or those who can afford it, there is boiled millet pudding, goat's cheese, onions, vegetable soup, 'black broth,' and weak tea.

The Norwegians eat rice, bread, milk, cheese, hasty pudding, porridge of oatmeal or rice meal, seasoned with herrings or mackerel, while rice, brown bread, grapes, raw onions, and sips of light wine furnish the average Spanish peasant with foodstuffs.

The French peasant, too, prefers a menu consisting mostly of vegetables. The meal consists of dried beans, and peas, potatoes, boiled rice, milk, greens, pancakes made of wheat meal and eggs, salads, curded milk, or a little wine and meat consumed during the harvest time.

Meat, as a rule, is refused by the Swiss workman. His food principally is brown bread, cheese, potatoes, vegetables, and fruit, with large quantities of milk.

DOTTIE AND THE PRINCESS.

'Dottie, will you go to the store for me?'

'Yes, mamma, just as soon as I finish this story. It is all about a princess who had a great deal of money and a kind heart and went around doing good and helping every one she saw in trouble.'

'Dottie,' said mamma again presently, 'you didn't bring me those chips, and it is almost time to start dinner.'

'I will, mamma, by and by; but how I should love to be a princess like this one and be able to help make every one round me happy!'

Mamma finished peeling her pan of potatoes and brought the basket of chips herself, while Dottie scarcely looked up from her book.

'Oh, Dottie, please tie 'is 'tring on my waggon; the old one 'bwockened.' This from Baby Bertie.

Dottie threw down her book impatiently. 'You are a little nuisance!' she exclaimed, as she grabbed

the string from her brother's hand so hastily that she broke it. 'I wish you'd go 'way and let me alone. I never can have a good time all by myself.'

Mamma was coming out of the pantry with a jar of preserved pears just in time to hear her little daughter's last words. But there was only a little wonder in her voice as she inquired: 'Did the princess in your book try to have a good time all by herself?'

'No—no, mamma, I guess not,' said Dottie very slowly.

'Well,' continued mamma, 'if you really want to be like her, you can't begin a minute too soon.'

SCHILLER KNEW THEM.

The following story, which is going the rounds of the Continental papers, including even those of Austria, must make the Germans gnash their teeth. A German and a Dane met recently in Schiller's house in Weimar. As they stood gazing reverently on the scene the German, swelling with pride, remarked to his fellow-visitor:—

'So this is where our national poet, Schiller, lived.'

'Pardon me,' said the other; 'not national, but international.'

'How so?' asked the German, with surprise.

'Why, consider his works,' the Dane replied. 'He wrote *Mary Stuart* for the English, *The Maid of Orleans* for the French, *Egmont* for the Dutch, *William Tell* for the Swiss—'

'And what did he write for the Germans, pray?' broke in the other.

Pat came the Dane's answer:

'For the Germans he wrote *The Robbers*.'

THE BARRISTER'S RETORT.

A judge and barrister in London were upon in-different terms; a client of counsel made his appearance at the bar with his jaw terribly swelled, and the judge remarked:

'Mr.—, this client of yours would make an excellent barrister; he's all jaw,' which set the court in a roar of laughter against the barrister.

On silence being restored, the counsel then remarked:

'My lord, I think he would make a better judge, for his jaw's all on one side.'

The retort turned the laugh against the judge, and from that day they were on the best terms of friendship.

THE REASON WHY.

'Herbert,' said a school teacher, turning to a bright youngster, 'can you tell me what lightning is?'

'Yes, ma'am,' was the ready reply of the boy. 'Lightning is streaks of electricity.'

'Well, that may pass!' said the teacher, encouragingly. 'Now, tell me why it is that lightning never strikes twice in the same place.'

'Because,' answered Herbert, 'after it hits once the same place ain't there any more.'

TOLD OF THE WAR OFFICE.

A certain officer of the Royal Horse Artillery, having his battery divided into half-batteries, which were garrisoned over forty miles apart by road, applied that he might have an allowance granted him for an extra charger, it being his duty to frequently visit both portions.

The War Office ruled that this allowance was inadmissible, saying: 'Measured by the ordnance map, as the crow flies, the distance is found to be only thirty-three miles and a-half.'

For a time the officer was nonplussed, but an idea struck him, and he seized his pen and wrote:

'There would appear to be some misunderstanding regarding my application. I am asking for allowance for an additional charger, not an additional crow. I do not ride a crow; I ride a horse!'

He got it.