

**MISSING PAGE**

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## Friends at Court

### GLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR

- July 8, Sunday.—Sixth Sunday after Pentecost.  
 „ 9, Monday.—Of the Feria.  
 „ 10, Tuesday.—The Seven Brothers, Martyrs.  
 „ 11, Wednesday.—St. Pius I., Pope and Martyr.  
 „ 12, Thursday.—St. John Gualbert, Abbot.  
 „ 13, Friday.—St. Anacletus, Pope and Martyr.  
 „ 14, Saturday.—St. Bonaventure, Bishop, Confessor, and Doctor.

#### The Seven Brothers, Martyrs.

The seven saints whose glorious death is commemorated to-day were sons of St. Felicitas, and suffered at Rome about the middle of the second century. They were exhorted to constancy in suffering by their heroic mother, who herself soon after received the crown of martyrdom.

#### St. John Gualbert, Abbot.

St. John was born at Florence of noble parents in 999. Like many of the class to which he belonged, he grew up imbued with a pride which would neither brook opposition nor allow any injury to pass unavenged. Having, however, on one occasion, in obedience to the promptings of Divine Grace, forgiven a defenceless enemy, this exercise of Christian charity proved the beginning of his complete conversion. He entered a Benedictine monastery, and afterwards founded the famous abbey and Order of Vallombrosa. He died in 1073.

#### St. Anacletus, Pope and Martyr.

St. Anacletus, the second successor of St. Peter, was martyred under Trajan about the beginning of the second century.

### GRAINS OF GOLD.

#### ON OUR LADY'S VISITATION.

She can not bear her joy alone.

But over plain and hill

She seeks Elizabeth, so that

Another's heart may thrill.

But see her bending 'neath the Cross

Of Calvary to-morrow,—

She bears alone the bitterness

Of agony and sorrow.

O Mother, teach us how to bear

Our sufferings alone!

But may our hearts in joyous hours

Run over like thine own!

Thomas E. Burke, in *Our Maria*.

#### MAXIMS.

Character education is more important than mind education, or physical education, or vocational education, because character is the foundation of life.

There are many good persons among our Protestant neighbors. They are in good faith. They mean to do right. They want to hold the truth. Let us pray for them that God may grant them His light and His grace in full measure.

Nothing of God's can die for ever; the knighthood and chivalry of feudal days may be dead, but the monasticism that was alive long before them lives on after their death.—John Ayscough.

How oft my guardian angel gently cried,

“Soul, from thy casement look, and thou shalt see  
 How He persists to knock and wait for thee!”

And, O! how often to that voice of sorrow,

“To-morrow we will open,” I replied,

And when the morrow came I answered still, “To-morrow.”

## The Storyteller

### THE O'DONNELLS OF GLEN COTTAGE A TALE OF THE FAMINE YEARS IN IRELAND.

(By D. P. CONYNGHAM, LL.D.)

#### CHAPTER V.—A COUNTRY CHAPEL—A CONFESSION OF LOVE.

“First love! thou Eden of the youthful heart!  
 Of all earth's joys, the only priceless part.”

The little chapel of Clerihan was falling fast into decay. Father O'Donnell was feeding himself with the pious thought of building a new one; still, he calculated the expense, and when he found that it would press so heavily on his parishioners, he relinquished his darling scheme. The chapel was pretty spacious, as it had, in addition to the long house, two side ones, all which had galleries. The roof was unceiled, except a part over the sanctuary. This was even cracked and broken, and a wing had fallen off the dove that hung from it; even St. Peter had lost his keys, and was getting grey with age. Here Father O'Donnell inspired his humble hearers with awe and reverence. He was, in truth, a fine specimen of a man and a priest. His flowing vestments added dignity to his person. An observer of Irish manners and customs must be struck with the deep devotion of the Irish peasant to his priest. If we consider that through all the vicissitudes of his wayward life the priest has been his friend, has made himself merry at his wedding, has repined at his troubles, and stood by his sick bed to cheer and console him, we should not wonder that this love should warm into a kind of adoration.

Father O'Donnell was a fine specimen of the old Irish priest. Simple in his habits and manners, charitable to a fault, he was beloved by the people. He knew every person in his parish, and he also knew how to play upon their whims and foibles, so as to create laughter and tears alternately.

Father O'Donnell belonged to the old school of priests. Prejudiced writers have painted them as rude and ignorant. It is too true, that, while a fine was placed on an Irish priest's head, there could not be that attention paid to their education that is in the present liberal enlightened times. Writers are too apt to caricature the priest of the latter part of the past century for those of the previous one.

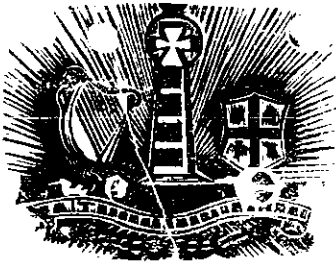
As I said, Father O'Donnell had a good deal of the old school about him. Though possessing the polish and refinement of the priests of the present day, still, he clung to old customs and habits, and usually at the conclusion of the Mass, gave a lecture on the state of his parish.

His exhortations, which, though homely, were always to the purpose, were received with evident pleasure by the congregation, save and except those at whom they were aimed. After Mass, Father O'Donnell generally retired to the schoolhouse to distribute the alms collected in the poor-box, and oftentimes to take his breakfast. The school was a neat comfortable room with a flight of stone steps leading up to it. Frank and Alice had retired there, for Alice was to spend the evening at the priest's house. Father O'Donnell had just done breakfast, and was bantering Alice about something, when a sturdy beggar poked in her head, which was illuminated with a broad grin.

“Well, Molly,” said the priest, “what's the matter?”

“Not much, your holy riverence,” said Molly, with a most submissive courtesy: “only, you know, I am in a bad way; I have myself and the two childers to support, and nothing in life to give them, but what we get from the neighbors, God reward them!”

“Molly, I thought you were in the poorhouse?”



MOTTO.

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"Oh, the childers were, your riverence; but sure they couldn't live in it."

"Why, Molly?"

"They were seeing nothing but the bad, one thing worse than another every day; they couldn't save their souls there at all, at all; Lord keep us from it your riverence, it's the sinful place."

Molly's sanctity was so shocked at the depravity of the poorhouse, that she raised her eyes in a pious attitude to the ceiling. Whilst doing so, Peg St. John, another sturdy vagrant, forced her head through the half-open doorway, and made good her claim with, "Don't forget me, your riverence, you know the little girl is on the last legs, and —" Before she had time to proceed, Molly thrust her back, telling her "not to be bothering his riverence: shure one was enuff at a time."

Molly, having given this sage advice, fixed herself firmly in the open space to prevent further intrusion. Peg, indignant at such treatment, kept scolding and remonstrating with her from behind, which Molly answered by sundry back kicks and thrusts.

"I am sure, Molly," said the priest, who did not seem to notice the struggle at the door. "I am sure, Molly, if they satisfied you in eating and drinking, you would not mind religion so much."

"Ah, throth, I would, sir, as you in your sarmon — and it is you're able to give the fine one, that makes us cry down tears from our eyes but, as you say, what's the world to one if they lose their mortal sows?"

"Molly, I didn't think you were so devout: do you say the Rosary often?"

"We says it every day, and twice on Sundays."

"That's oftener than I say it myself; look at Peg, how she grins at you, as much as to say, you don't say it once in the fortnight."

Peg had contrived to fix her head in the opening, and with a corner of her old apron stuck in her mouth, she strove to conceal her laughter at Molly's affected devotion: but when she came to how often she prayed, Peg could contain herself no longer, but burst out into a loud titter, which titter was taken up by at least a dozen women and children that lined the stairs outside. Molly was so enraged, that she rudely shoved the other back, calling her the greatest robber in the village.

"Don't mind a word she says, your riverence," said Peg. "shure I caught her last Monday stealing a bag of praties. As for prayers, och mavrone! sarra a one I believe she ever says."

"Oh, you villain," said the other: "shure I wouldn't steal them but for you put me up to it; you said you got a bag there yourself: the country knows you well, Peg: never fear when they hear that you are out, they'll run to take in their clothes, and to have an eye to you: never fear they will," and Molly, in her indignation, shook her hand most violently at the other. Peg looked up with pious indignation at such an assertion, and then in the depth of her humility, exclaimed: "Oh, did anyone ever hear the likes: oh, oh, shure, if his riverence goes to the pawn office, he will get more of the neighbors' clothes there after her than" Peg was unable to finish, but looked for sympathy to the priest Molly, seeing no other means of redress for her wounded honor, twined her hand most affectionately in Peg's hair, and applied the other to her countenance.

"Stop there, the two of you, for one moment, until I get a catechism, and I will see which of you have your prayers the better. If you don't answer me, maybe it is the whip you'll be getting," exclaimed the priest.

Father O'Donnell shut the door, and gave a wink to Frank, as much as to say, "I have got rid of them." Father O'Donnell was right, for when he came to divide the alms, both Peg and Molly had decamped.

Father O'Donnell, accompanied by Frank and Alice, returned to the cottage. After dinner he went to attend a sick call. On his return home he met the Rover trudging along.

"Ha, Shawn, is this you," said Father O'Donnell.

"Aye, indeed, your riverence," said Shawn, respectfully, doffing his caubeen.

"Where are you bound for now, Shawn?"

"I was thinking of going to Glen Cottage; but as the sergeant and Master Frank are with you, I was thinking of calling to see them."

"Why not, Shawn; sure you know you are welcome, while the poor priest has a bit or sup for you, or a bed for you to lie upon."

"I know that, Father O'Donnell; God bless you and give you a long life," and Shawn reverently took off his hat as he mumbled a Pater and Ave for the priest's especial benefit.

"That's a bad hat you have, Shawn," said the priest, remarking its broken state.

"It does for the fine weather well enough—shure it lets in the air."

"True enough; but when the rain comes, what will you do?"

"God is good," said Shawn, sententiously.

"Here, Shawn, poor fellow, this will buy a hat for you," and Father O'Donnell handed him two shillings.

Shawn hesitated. "It is too much—besides, I don't like to take it."

"Why so?"

"Maybe it's to drink it I'd do."

"Drink it! Why, that would be a sin; and all the good it would do a poor person."

"That's what I was thinking myself; shure, you can give me an old hat, and that will do as well."

"Very well, Shawn: but why not buy it for the money?"

"It wouldn't have luck, sir," said Shawn, looking down: "it should go to feed the poor."

"Ha, ha!" laughed Father O'Donnell; "it is said so, Shawn, and I believe it's true. All we get belongs to the poor, Shawn, and to the poor we should give it. Money is a great evil, Shawn, when we place our affections upon it. St. Thomas Villanova ordered himself not to be buried in consecrated ground, if there should be a single chink found with him. A priest should never hoard up money, Shawn."

"Shawn," said the priest, after a short silence.

"Well, sir."

"A hem! ha! Shawn, I want to know how do you live?"

"Very well, sir," said Shawn, pretending to misunderstand the priest: "very well, sir, the people do be very good to me: I never want for anything, glory be to God!"

"It's not that I mean, but do you go to your duty—do you go to confession?"

Shawn held down his head.

"Ay, Shawn, tell me now; you see, as a minister of God, it is my duty to look after you."

"Shure, I have no parish, Father O'Donnell: I am here to-day and away to-morrow."

"Oh, oh, you unfortunate man! is that the reason you would run headlong to perdition? is that the reason you would damn your immortal soul? is that the reason you would not go to confession—to the tribunal of penance? Oh, Shawn, I fear for you."

"I believe I am a wretched sinner," said Shawn, very humbly, "but not near as bad as you think."

"How is that?"

"Is what a man never did or never thought of doing, a sin?"

"Certainly not, Shawn."

"Well, then, when I found that I belonged to no parish, I thought that nobody had a right to me, so I never went near a priest nor to Mass, nor never thought of doing either. So I'm not as bad as you thought."

Despite Father O'Donnell's honest indignation at Shawn's want of religion, he had to smile at his nice distinction; so we will leave the worthy couple for the present.

After Father O'Donnell left, Alice and Frank walked into the little garden. There was a rustic

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arbor entwined with honeysuckles and hops in the corner of it. A green bank extended from it to a little rivulet that ran babbling and sporting along. In this arbor Father O'Donnell was wont to read his breviary on fine evenings, and here now our lovers seated themselves. The little stream babbled on; the merry voices of the lads and lasses of the village, as they passed along to the hurling green, floating on the breeze. A thrush and blackbird, from a thicket near, seemed to endeavor to tire each other out. There was a delicious freshness in the balmy air; it was an evening for lovers to breathe forth their feelings of devotion. Though Frank and Alice loved deeply, though they knew that they were dear to one another, yet they never spoke of love, but their eyes and hearts communed with each other.

"Oh, there are looks and tones that dart,  
An instant sunshine to the heart."

They were alone. As they sat side by side, how sweet was the intoxicating draught of love that agitated their young bosoms; you might hear the ticking of their hearts. Her beauty, her wild, natural graces, joined with the unspeakable tenderness of her affection, threw a charm around her that almost hallowed her in the eyes of her young lover. They remained some moments as if enraptured and afraid to break the spell. True love is silent; the heart is too full of a sweet thrilling sensation to find vent in words. It is told by the furtive glance, the suppressed sigh, the soft, low voice, and then, the low, whispering words that tremble on the lips. How sweet is this young love that brings the pearly tear to trickle from the maiden's eye, like dew drops from the morning flowers—this love that binds young hearts with a mysterious feeling, with some strange fascination, which is beyond the power of the writer's pen to portray. Love seems to be the great inherent principle of our nature. In childhood the lisping tongue breathes its little cares and hopes at a mother's knees. Who can picture a mother's love as she cherishes her first-born; as she fondles it with enraptured gladness, her very heart throbs with a delight unknown to all save a mother. Thus were Frank and Alice insensibly drinking the delicious poison.

"Alice," said Frank, as he pressed her little head against his bosom. Alice looked into his face: there was a beaming mildness in her eyes, and her rich hair clustered around her face. "Alice, darling, how wildly our hearts are beating; tell me, sweet one, is this love?"

Alice hung down her head; a faint weakness came over her, and she nestled on his breast.

"Oh, it is, it is! Alice, our hearts, our eyes, have long been speaking what our lips now utter. Sweet girl, say the blessed words, that you love me."

"Frank," said she, in a trembling voice, "sure you know I do."

"Oh, Alice! Alice, my love, my life, I am happy. I have lived and loved."

They spent some hours in the arbor settling their little affairs, and gilding the future in pictures more glowing than fairy visions. Who can blame them. We all know how sweet it is to sit beside the girl we love, to look into her softly-beaming eyes, to feel the pressure of that tiny hand, and the throbbing of that fond heart, to feel her warm breath fanning our cheek, and the rich luxuriance of silken hair floating around us. Oh, this is a feeling worth living for, and so thought and felt Frank O'Donnell as Alice Maher clung to him in all the confiding innocence of young love. As he looked upon that sweet girl what visions of future happiness did he not create. How he would labor and toil to win wealth and a name for her; how he would make home a paradise. The future was all bright and sunny to his imagination. Dream on in your love; but, alas! life has too many sad realities for dreamers. There are few of us but have formed similar schemes of happiness for the girl of our heart. To-day, Frank, we build gilded castles of hope to the goddess of fortune; to-morrow, inexorable fate comes

and levels them to the ground, burying us, poor mortals, in the ruins. It is truly said that youth is the season of love. It is then our feelings gush forth in the most refined and exalted character. It is then we feel the passion of love in its purest and most delicate state. Our views are free from any of the sordid selfishness of maturer years. All the vivid impressions and associations of youth tend to the increase of this passion in its holiest and purest form. The energies of the heart are vigorous and fresh; none of the vanities or petty pleasures, or selfishness that afterwards damp the warmth of our feelings, intervenes between the fond youth and the girl he loves.

(To be continued.)

## A BISHOP'S PASTORAL

### AN IMPORTANT PRONOUNCEMENT.

The following Lenten Pastoral by Most Rev. Dr. O'Dwyer, Lord Bishop of Limerick, was read in all the churches of the diocese:—

If ever we turned to God in the spirit of true repentance for our sins, and in humble supplication of His Divine Mercy, it should be during the holy season of Lent, on which we are about to enter. Over the world there is a great cloud of sorrow; men seem to be drifting away not only from the doctrines of the Christian faith, but from the elementary principles of humanity, and in the savage and brutal passions which the war has aroused, are forgetting their obligations to their fellow-men, and, what is worse, their responsibility to God for the abominable slaughter which is the shame and scandal of our age. For two years and a-half, under the direction and inspiration of our Holy Father the Pope, we have prayed incessantly to God to bring the war to an end, and yet it goes on with ever intenser fury and over wider areas. The world has never seen in human bloodshed anything to compare with the year 1916, and we enter on the new year with the slaughter still increasing, and the prospect of its continuance with unabated fury. It all looks so hopeless that some people are tempted to think that their prayers are useless, and that the world is caught by the war as by some great conflagration which nothing can extinguish, and must burn itself out to the last. But it is not so. We must never for a moment allow any weakness in our faith in the providence of God that rules the world, and shapes its course towards His Own Divine purposes, to take hold on us, or impair the confidence with which we invoke His protection. Our prayers are not in vain; every one of them goes before the Throne of Mercy, and, in God's good time and way, will receive its answer. Our vision is narrow: we do not see the wider issues of things, and it is no wonder that an experience of horror such as we are now going through should prove a trial for our faith. But it will help us to remember that there are worse things than war—that is, than war in its material aspects. Moral guilt is worse: unbelief, the rejection of God's faith, the unrestrained sway of human passions, no matter how it may be hidden under a veneer of civilisation, is a lower state of human society even than this terrible war, which, bad as it is, may, for all we know, be a means used by a merciful God to bring the people of Europe back from corruption to a purer and healthier life. In that, too, there may be an answer to our prayers. Then, the war is not yet over, and, although human Governments imagine that it is altogether in their hands to determine the issue, they will probably find in the end that it has been governed by a higher power. Whose action if unseen.

Can Never be Frustrated.

God can lead this war to blessed results that none of us think of: and already we may pretty confidently reckon on one of them as practically achieved—the deliverance of the Kingdom of Poland from the iron despotism of Russia. For the Poles, we Irishmen have a fellow-

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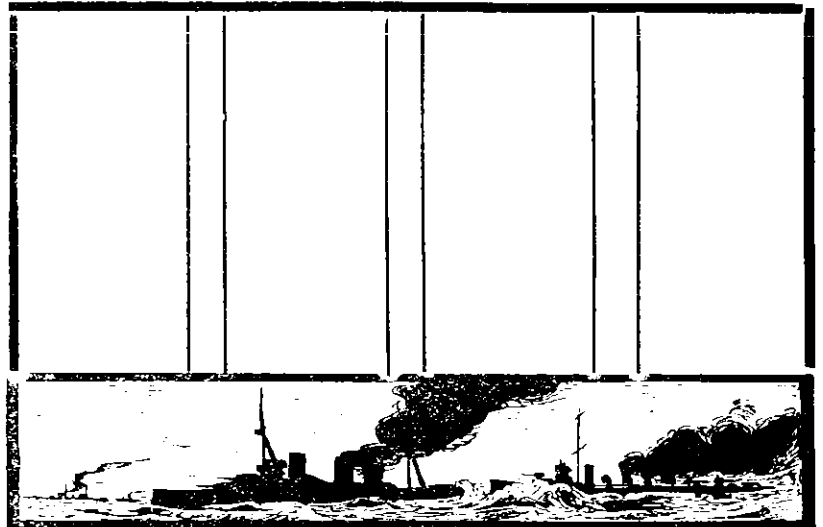
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feeling; they have been oppressed; their country has been enslaved, and their religion persecuted, but, in the darkest hour, they never despaired and never changed their faith from their Father in Heaven. It will be something if, at the end of this war, we see that ancient Catholic kingdom restored to its place amongst the nations—a warning to despots, and a hope for the oppressed. And I would express a hope that when the final settlement comes after the war, no Irishman will be found, on any pretext of party politics, to help to undo the good work that has already been achieved for the nation of Sobieski. This emancipation of Poland, which no one foresaw, may be an indication to us of the resources, if I may use the expression, of God's Providence, and encourage us to persevere in our confidence in God, no matter how discouraging the outlook may be. But although our trust in God's Providence is unbounded, and we believe that out of the direst of human calamities He can draw unimaginable blessings, yet we know that this war, however it ends, and whatever may be its ultimate results, is one of the most fearful scourges that ever afflicted the human race, and should move every Christian to turn to God in prayer, and beseech Him to send the spirit of His peace into the hearts of men. Not only should we pray for peace, but each of us, in his own position, and according to his opportunities, should work for it, and help to form the public opinion which will prepare the way for its realisation. There is little use in praying for peace if we do not honestly desire it, or desire it only on conditions that are satisfactory to ourselves. The forces against peace are immense. Governments that have plunged their people into this war will not readily admit that they were wrong. They dread the account which they will have to render to their people of the millions of fine young lives that have been sacrificed, the unimaginable wealth poured out like water that might have been used for the betterment of the masses, the almost hopeless poverty which will have to be faced. No Government will contemplate such a judgment with a light heart, and, therefore, to stave off the evil day they will go on like desperate gamblers until they and their nations are utterly ruined. The people have to think and to speak for themselves, and on no people does that duty lie more heavily than on us in Ireland. We have for the moment a fictitious prosperity. War prices have made the farmers and others imagine that they are accumulating wealth. It is nothing of the kind. They are accumulating paper, which, in circumstances that are quite conceivable, might be as valuable as old newspapers. Where is the gold? It is easy enough to print bank notes, but unless there is gold behind them they are worthless. When the war is over the crash will come. The National Debt of England is now more than three thousand millions of pounds. That is the money which at present, in the shape of paper, is in circulation. We have often heard of men raising money on a bill in the bank, and spending it freely as if it were their own, but when the bill falls due the reckoning comes, and the disillusion. It is the same thing now. And if the war goes on for another year, I do not see how this country can escape

#### Utter and Irrecoverable Ruin.

That is a reason for the people to pray, and to press on their representatives in Parliament to have some regard for the interests of their own country. Then, all through this war the press has been an influence for evil. It has not been, as it ought to be, an organ for expressing and guiding public opinion. It has been taken possession of by the Governments, and used, not for the enlightenment of the people, but for their manipulation. When Pius IX. condemned as immoral, as it was, the doctrine of the freedom of the press, all the infidel and anti-Catholic writers in Europe held up their hands in horror at such an attempt to shackle human thought. During this war I think the gyves have been pretty tight on these same people, without a murmur of protest. It would seem that no freedom should be allowed to the press where material

interests were at stake, but, if it was only men's souls were in question, there should be full liberty to do as much mischief as one liked. So we see in these days. All the newspapers are on the same note. Unionist and Nationalist, they all are on the side of war. When the Pope issues an Encyclical Letter, or pronounces an allocution in favor of peace, not a newspaper dares to hint that possibly it might be well to consider it. The people read nothing but war, war; hatred of the Germans, the certainty of victory, but never a word of human responsibilities and the torrents of innocent blood that are crying to God from the earth. Very soon after the outbreak of the war the Pope proposed to the belligerents to confer and see if, by reason, there might not be some way besides mutual slaughter of composing their differences, but their blood was up at that time, and none of them would listen to him. Again and again he has repeated that appeal, but with the same result. After two years and a-half of bloodshed the Emperor of Germany proposes to his enemies to enter into a conference, and the proposal is summarily rejected. The present Prime Minister of England said that if England and her Allies went into such a conference they would put a rope around their necks. But he has not been asked to explain how that figure of speech is justified. If, as he alleges, the "Entente" Powers are conscious of the purity and unselfishness, and nobility of the purposes for which they have gone to war, and if, at the same time, they know that the forces at their command are sufficient to bring them victory, it is not easy to see how a conference would prejudice much less strangle them. If Germany's terms were exorbitant, they could be rejected, and then the moral guilt for the continuation of the war would rest on her. But now the refusal even to discuss terms of peace seems so

#### Arrogant and Unreasonable

that one may conclude that it covers a determination to make no peace on any terms, but to fight the war out to a finish. If that is the meaning of the answer which England and her Allies have given to the overtures of the German Emperor it is simply appalling, and opens up for the world an indefinite prolongation of the war and all its miseries. We have been told again and again that German Militarism is the cause of the present conflict. If it can be defeated only by another Militarism, if reason, and religion are to have nothing to say to the re-establishment of peace if brute force alone is to rule the world, then it is not easy to see the difference between one despotism and another. Surely, there might be some consideration for the unfortunate inhabitants of the countries that are devastated by the war: there might be some pity for the small nationalities, for Belgium, and Serbia, and Montenegro, and Rumania, that have been led to their ruin, and Governments that claim that they are the defenders of right against might would do well to show some faith in their own principles. We may hope that the Government of this country does not really entertain the views that its language implies. If there is to be no peace until Germany, crushed under the heel of England, sues for terms, then this generation will never see it. The first effect of the high-handed refusal to negotiate will be to bind the German peoples in a closer union than ever for the defence of their Fatherland. We may be sure that in Germany, as in every belligerent country, there are millions of people who are weary of the war, and who would make almost any sacrifice to bring it to an end. But if they are told that the only terms on which they can have peace are their utter defeat and humiliation, and the break up of their Empire, and the destruction of all their hopes, then they will fight to the last man, as any nation of free men would, before accepting such a fate. The people who are now rejecting all proposals for peace may find that, in the desperation of a great people, they have roused against them an immeasurable power. Then no nation, however wealthy, can afford to flout the opinion of the world. That is a judgment that they cannot disregard. And, in the public pronouncements which have been recently made, there is

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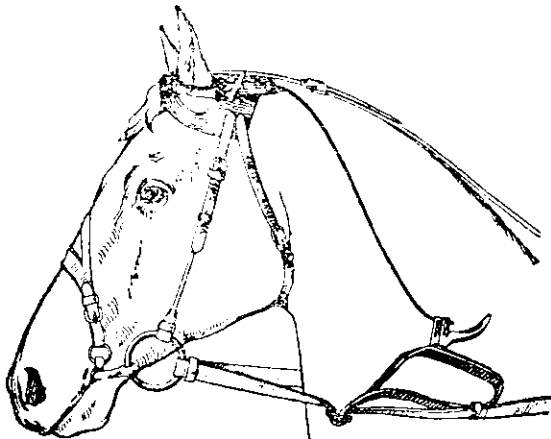
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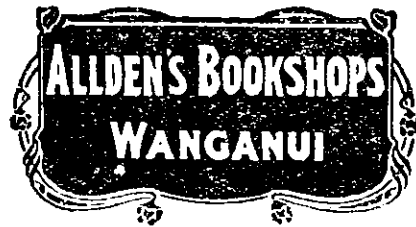
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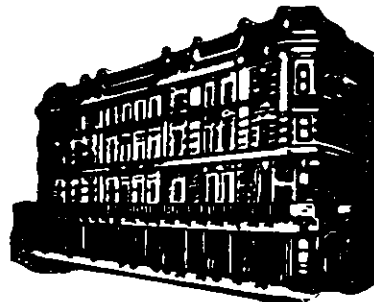
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a plain indication that the neutral world has come to the conclusion that the war has gone on too long. It is too inhuman; it is an outrage against God; it is, as the Pope well called it, the "suicide of Europe," and honest impartial opinion throughout the world affirms that it is high time for it to cease. From the very first the Pope, to his eternal honor, and to the glory of the Catholic Church, has protested against so

#### Irrational and Ruinous

a method of international differences, but the deplorable loss of religious unity in Europe has weakened his power as a peacemaker, yet his testimony is there. It stands as the judgment of the highest religious authority on earth, and, for us Catholics, is entitled to more weight than the clamour of partisans, and political intriguers. Then the President of the United States, speaking as a man of the world, looking in the first place to the interests of his own great country, but at the same time with a very high and noble regard for the wellbeing of humanity, appeals to the belligerents to take a first, albeit a remote, step towards peace, by declaring to the world what are their respective aims in the war. In making this most humane and reasonable proposal, the President had before his mind the danger that the United States themselves, might be drawn into the conflict, and now it would seem that his fears are on the point of realisation. What effect the intervention of America will have upon the duration, or ultimate issue of the war is not yet clear, but it deprives the cause of peace of the support of the one great Power whose neutrality was, up to this, a ground for hope, and will give to the passions of the war an angrier and more savage character. Hitherto wars were conducted by soldiers on the field, this war has now sunk to an attempt, on both sides, to force the enemy countries into submission by starving their civil populations. It is a striking illustration of the progress of modern civilisation. During this very year there may be a shortage of food in this country, and the condition of the people become very serious, and one may ask is it necessary. Is there not in the world enough of reason, not to speak of religion, to find some way out of this labyrinth of ruin? The interests of the whole world are being imperilled; the fate of all the peoples, friends as well as enemies, is at stake for generations to come. In the face of so immense and fearful a calamity it is heart-breaking to hear the clamor with which newspapers and politicians call for a continuance of the war, and appeal to the worst passions of the ignorant people. War is an uncertain game, and the present war may bring its retribution on those who arrogantly refuse to consider all overtures for peace. Has the course of it hitherto, or the conduct of it, given any grounds for this overweening confidence? Everyone can remember when English and Irish newspapers, Unionists and Nationalists, calculated for us to a nicety the number of weeks that it would take the Allies to get to Berlin, and dictate their terms of peace to their defeated enemy. It has been found a long, long way to Berlin. The hopes of Russian triumph then came and progress was promised with the irresistible force of a steam roller. What has become of all these visions? Are those which now contemplate Germany yielding under the starvation of her women and children more substantial? Germany claims that the blockade, as it is carried on, is a violation of all international law, and makes it the justification of the

#### Abominable Submarine Warfare.

But apart from that, is there not here, too, the possibility of self-delusion? The Germans are a resourceful people; one good harvest at home, with the Rumanian granaries, may easily upset all calculations based on their defeat through hunger. But we are assured that Germany must yield through sheer exhaustion. What sign is she showing of it? Last autumn, when the attack on the Somme was at its height, and, at the same time the Russian armies reorganised and rearmed were apparently sweeping every-

thing before them, the kingdom of Rumania caught the vertigo, and plunged into the war. It was hailed as the final stroke against Germany. Her reserves of men, we were assured, were exhausted, she was at her last gasp against the English in France, and the Russians in Galicia; she had no more men, and the Rumanian army variously estimated at from five hundred thousand to seven hundred thousand men would sweep over Austria and end the war. Where are all these high hopes and promises now? And if the war goes on for another year what grounds are there for thinking that Germany will be at the end of her resources? Others can play at the game of beggar-my-neighbor. The English Chancellor of the Exchequer said a few weeks ago that England could not continue indefinitely to arm men and find money at the present rate. Possibly in another year, with the National Debt standing at five thousand millions, and the manhood of the country slaughtered, and the mercantile marine sunk, and her commerce gone, England may find that the process of exhausting Germany may have been too costly. How will Russia bear the strain, and Italy and France? Can they go on indefinitely, or is there no fear that they may reach the lowest point and have to give up? People talk lightly about carrying on the war for years, but one may well doubt if they have any idea of what their words imply. In every form of human misery—in death and wounds, in the desolation of whole countries, in the sorrows of widows and orphans, in the destruction of the fruits of human industry, in the arresting of human progress, in the heritage of poverty which it makes for posterity—one year of this war surpasses anything the world ever saw. And, therefore, we can hardly have patience with the flippant and irresponsible language of newspapers and politicians. They seem to have lost sight of all the deeper aspects of this war, and to regard it in the spirit of the spectators of a prize fight. To win is their one thought, no matter at what cost and through what horrors. Men in that frame of mind will never make peace until they are beaten to their knees. They have lost all sense of justice and truth and humanity, not to talk of Christian charity. They speak and write about the war like heathens, and without a suggestion of any sense of its colossal evil. In the beginning there were some traces of Christian feeling amongst the belligerents. On Christmas Day, 1914, the poor soldiers on both sides came out of their trenches, and, in the spirit of the great Feast, fraternised with one another. That has all disappeared, and in its stead the evil work of statesmen and newspaper writers has produced a coarse, black, brutal hatred of Germany and Germans that makes the war more like the deadly struggle of wild beasts than a combat amongst men. That temper is now the great obstacle to peace. In the present frame of mind of the English people, and I am sorry to have to say of many Irish, no abuse, no insult, no falsehood is considered too gross to hurl at the German. We hear no admission that there is anything to be said for them—that they are of the same nature as ourselves; that in their immense industries and growing commerce they have given pledges to the peace of the world; that possibly there may be some truth in their claim that they are fighting a war of self-defence; that for 44 years, from 1870 to 1914, they had never done any act of aggression against any country, a claim which neither England nor France nor Russia can claim for itself. Yet we have been told by no less a personage than the Prime Minister of England that Germany had got upon English nerves, and that her Militarism was intolerable. While that blind, unreasoning spirit lasts there is no chance of peace, no fair and reasonable consideration of the conditions of a just and permanent peace. Surely the Gospel of Christ holds good between nations as well as between individuals, and, although one may well hesitate to say it above his breath in these days, we are bound to love our enemies, and judge them at least with justice. The simplest dictates of common sense should tell people that in

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## This Mighty Struggle

between the greatest nations of the world there must be two sides, on the moral issues, yet we are not allowed to hear a word or a hint to suggest that there may be something to be said for Germany. We are practically asked to believe that a nation that for forty years has devoted itself to all the works of peace, and has taken the foremost place in all the intellectual achievements of the human race, has suddenly lost all moral sense, and sunk to the lowest depths of degradation by the mere fact of going to war with England. It is too great a demand on our credulity, and only the blindness of selfish passion could bring people to believe it. It is the same unreasoning prejudice in everything that concerns the war. In answer to the German Emperor's proposal of a conference to discuss the possible terms of peace the answer of the Allies consists of recriminations, and ex parte statements about the causes of the war. Even if these statements were true, where is the use of them now? They do no good, but only exasperate. The origin of the war is ascribed to the ultimatum unprecedented in severity, which Austria presented to Serbia. But, the Germans say, that was only the second step. Why not give its due place to the atrocious and abominable crime of Serbians that drove Austria to that strong measure? The ultimatum was severe. Certainly, and so was the crime. It was not the isolated crime of an individual but part of a deeply laid political plot against the Austrian Sovereignty. Austria was absolutely justified and bound in self-defence to make the demands that she did. But the fatal step, the real cause of the war, was the interference of Russia to protect Serbia, which was her creature, and her outpost in the Balkans. And in the agreement, which was signed last year between England, France, and Italy, on the one hand, and Russia on the other, promising Constantinople to Russia as her reward at the end of the war, we have revealed the real cause of the horror that is now devastating the world. Russian ambition, coinciding with English fear of Germany, is the real root of all the trouble. Germany's part in that stage of the dispute was simply to stand by her ally, Austria, and if she had failed to do so she would have been false to her honor and to her own safety. I state these things, not by way of justification of Germany, in which country, except for admiration of its greatness, I take no special interest, but just to show that the morality of this war is not altogether the one-sided affair that the British Government and its political Allies represent it to be. It is the same over all the questions that have arisen out of the war. We are never done hearing about the crime of the invasion of Belgium. But in principle how was it worse than

## The Invasion of Greece

by the Allies, notwithstanding the statement, which has not been verified, that they acted on the invitation of the Greek Government. Then we are told of the crimes committed by German soldiers. I have no doubt that many of them are true. Crime dogs the steps of all invading armies, and even the short experience, which we had in Dublin last Easter, should show people the possibilities of crime by individual soldiers whose blood lust has been excited. But if peace is ever to come, we must try and rise above the bitterness and anger of these recriminations, and catch some of the spirit of the Gospel of Christ—“Peace I leave with you. My peace I give unto you” is His blessed word. In a beautiful address delivered in Rome, on last Christmas Eve, our Holy Father the Pope admonishes us that the peace of Christ is promised only “to men of good will.” Not in answer to the spirit of pride, or ambition, or conceit, or hatred, will the blessings of that peace descend upon the world, but it will be given to those who, even amidst the excitement of this terrible

war, try to consider things in the spirit of our Divine Master's teaching. To look at the great issues that are at stake with some impartiality, to admit that there may be something to be said on the other side, to see that here, as in almost all phases of human existence, there is need of compromise, that the ruin of the war is so terrible, and peace would be so great a blessing for the world, that no sacrifice, except that of justice and honor, would be too great to put an end to the conflict, and above all to remember that the Germans are our fellow-men, the children of our Father Who is in Heaven, these may seem to irresponsible writers in newspapers weak and worthless considerations, but it may turn out in the end that they were better than the promptings of pride and anger. “The foolishness of God is wiser than men, and the weakness of God is stronger than men” (1 Cor. i. 25). Pray then, my dear brethren, that this Charity of Christ may descend upon the earth, and replace the selfishness, the ambitions, the rivalries, which, however disguised by high-sounding professions, are the real motives of the war. And that your prayers may be more acceptable, let them come from hearts in which Christ dwells by faith, they being rooted and founded in charity. During Lent use the means of grace which God has given to us so abundantly in His Church. Sanctify yourselves, and then you may hope that your prayers, together with those of the faithful throughout the world, will ascend before the Throne of Mercy, as an incense, and help to appease the anger of God Whom we have offended. Seek the pardon of your sins in the Sacrament of Penance, and let your own soul be at peace with God; feed the spiritual life within you with the “Living Bread which came down from Heaven”; assist often, daily if you can, at the offering of the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass; meditate on the Passion and Death of Christ our Lord, and by Fast and Abstinence fill up what is wanting in your own souls; give alms to the poor to deliver you from death, and, by the daily recitation of the Rosary, place all these, and the other works of piety which you may perform, under the patronage and intercession of our Mother Mary, and you may confidently hope that she will present and recommend them at the throne of her Divine Son, as your petition for His Mercy, and the cessation of this most disastrous and senseless of wars.

“The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ and the charity of God, and the communication of the Holy Ghost be with you all.” Amen. (2 Cor. xiii. 13).

\* EDWARD THOMAS,

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## READINGS IN IRISH HISTORY

BY "SHANACHIE."

### CONDITION OF IRISH ART BEFORE THE NORMAN INVASION.

We have already quoted the words of Giraldus Cambrensis wherein the fastidious court chaplain bears witness to the excellence in music attained by the Irish at the time of the Anglo-Norman invasion. Equally remarkable was the skill of the Irish in the art of illuminating manuscripts, working in metals, and sculpture. It was from the fifth to about the end of the twelfth century that the grandest specimens of these three kinds of art were produced. They reached their highest degree of excellence during Ireland's Golden Age. Handmaids of religion, they flourished most when Ireland's piety was deepest; indexes of culture and refinement, they reached their grandest perfection when our country was the brightest lamp of learning in Western Europe. No people was ever so profoundly influenced by the change from paganism to Christianity as the Irish. They were drenched with the spirit of Catholicism. It influenced their language, it breathed through their prayerful salutations, it formed the basis of their laws, it changed a nation of warriors into communities of studious monks. When this had come to pass, when the whole people looked like a great monastic tribe, the call for books became imperative. The priest must have his psalter, his ritual, his missal, his copy of the Scriptures. So willing hands were working in the monasteries copying, on parchment made of tanned sheepskin, manuscripts for students, monks, and missionaries. Naturally the first books to be transcribed and multiplied were those that had reference to religion, but especially the Scriptures. Nor were the scribes satisfied with merely copying the sacred text: their piety and zeal impelled them to adorn the pages of their manuscripts with beautifully colored and appropriate designs. The only mechanical instrument used in illuminating was a quill pen. With this alone the most elaborate and intricate designs were sketched in inks of five or six different colors—black, red, purple, violet, green, and yellow,—the permanency of the black and the brilliancy of the red being especially noticeable. The various colors were blended with artistic effect, and the page glowing with these colors is strikingly beautiful. It is, however, the lines and figures which most effectually challenge admiration. The Irish scribe had a firm hand and a well-trained eye, and in the lines and curves which are so numerous there is no trace of a swerve, nothing to denote but that these circles and lines had been drawn by the most accurate modern instruments of mathematics. Westwood, author of *Anglo-Saxon and Irish MSS.*, examined the *Book of Armagh* for hours with a magnifying glass, and could discern not a single false line or irregular interlacement, and in a space of three-quarters of an inch by half an inch in width he counted 158 interlacements. "As we look at one of these illuminated pages, the variety of lines and curves, of spirals and interlacements, an animal in one place, the head of a fish in another, a human head in yet a third place, our curiosity is excited and baffled as to where the artist began and where he ended; figures, lines, circles, spirals, and interlacements all are before us with such a completeness, an accuracy, a minuteness, lit up by a blaze of colors, blending so skilfully with those figures and with each other that even the trained artist is amazed at the skill displayed." The most celebrated and widely known of these existing manuscripts is the *Book of Kells*, now in Trinity College, Dublin, written on vellum, probably in the seventh century. It is a copy of the Four Gospels in Latin. "It is not," says an Irish historian, "the language of exaggeration to say that it is the most beautiful book in existence." *The Book of Armagh*, containing, among many other pieces, a Life of St. Patrick and a complete copy of the New Testament in Latin, is almost as beautifully written as the *Book of Kells*, says Joyce. He names four other books that are "scarcely inferior in beauty of execution to the *Book of Kells*."

It will be interesting to quote the opinions of competent judges regarding the beauty of the *Book of Kells*. We will first quote the statement of Giraldus Cambrensis, not because he was an artist, but in as much as he found fault with almost everything Irish, even the weather, he cannot be accused of partiality to the scribe who wrote and illuminated "that wonderful book." "Among all the miraculous things of Kildare, nothing surprised me so much as that wonderful book . . . adorned with almost as many richly illuminated figures as it has pages. . . . The more I intently examined them the more was I filled with fresh wonder and amazement. Neither could Apelles do the like; indeed, mortal hand seemed incapable of forming or painting them." The same is repeated after the lapse of seven hundred years by many expert artists of the last century. Westwood writes thus:—"Ireland may justly be proud of the *Book of Kells*. This copy of the Gospels, traditionally said to have belonged to St. Columba, is unquestionably the most elaborately executed manuscript of early art now in existence." He refers to the Irish illuminated manuscripts in general as follows:—"At a period when the Fine Arts may be said to have been almost extinct in Italy and other parts of the Continent—namely, from the fifth to the eighth century,—the art of illuminating manuscripts had attained a perfection almost miraculous in Ireland. . . . The invention and skill displayed, the neatness, precision, and delicacy far surpass all that is to be found in ancient manuscripts executed by Continental artists." Another critic, Mr. Digby Wyatt, who devoted a good deal of attention to the study of Irish art, declares:—"We freely confess that, in the practice of art at least, they (the Irish) appear in advance both in mechanical execution and originality of design, of all Europe, and the Anglo-Saxons in particular." He continues:—"When in Dublin some years ago, I had the opportunity there of studying carefully the most marvellous of all, the *Book of Kells*, some of the ornaments of which I attempted to copy, but broke down in despair. . . . No wonder that tradition should allege that these unerring lines had been traced by angels." The celebrated German critic on the Fine Arts, Dr. Waagen, comments on Irish illuminated manuscripts in the following words:—"The ornamental pages, borders, and initial letters exhibit such a variety of beautiful and peculiar designs, so admirable a taste in the arrangement of colors, and such an uncommon perfection of finish, that one feels absolutely struck with amazement."

The Irish artists in metal work were quite as skilled in their branch as the scribes were in penmanship. The ornamental patterns were generally similar to those used in manuscripts. The materials employed were gold, silver, bronze of a whitish color, gems, and enamel. A great number of the articles made by these accomplished artists have been found from time to time, of which the most remarkable and beautiful are the Cross of Cong, the Ardagh Chalice, and the Tara Brooch, all now to be seen in the National Museum in Dublin. A Swedish writer on Art, Adolf Bruun, says of the Irish workers in metal that, with poorer material they achieved greater success than the designers of many of gorgeous products of Oriental art. "The tenth century was a barren one for art in Europe, except in some of the monasteries of France, Italy, and in Ireland. In the last-mentioned country a good deal of good work was produced—in metal especially—in the ninth and tenth centuries. . . . The astonishing delicacy and intricacy of the Celtic ornamentation bear eloquent testimony to the great skill of the early Irish artists" (Ward's *Historic Ornament*). Miss M. Stokes says that the Ardagh Chalice "combines classic beauty of form with the most exquisite examples of almost every variety of Celtic ornamentation." These were the "Dark Ages" of faith; the present is the enlightened age of "Blood and Iron." Evidently ideals have not improved with the march of time.

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## DOMINION DOINGS

A settler who owns a block of land at Netherton applied to the Paeroa Assessment Court for a reduction of his valuation. In urging his claim, he stated that he had not seen 600 acres of his land for nine months, on account of the flood waters covering it.

The Auckland Acclimatisation Society's scheme for the purchase of hawks' beaks in connection with the destruction of the birds, has met with a ready response. Over 4000 beaks were sent in to the society in a month, the payment for which amounted to £100.

The Rosewill settlers have set a good example in the matter of production (the *Timaru Post* remarks). There are four acres of land attached to the Rosewill School, and five teams assembled there one day recently to put the lot in wheat, the school committee finding the seed. The crop will be taken out, as it is put in, free of charge, and the proceeds given, through the school children, to some patriotic fund.

What probably constitutes a record for potato-digging in the Hedgehope district (says the *Hinton Record*) was performed on Mr. J. Cleine's property, when Mr. William McRae, with a potato digger and 10 pickers (five of whom were ladies) dug and picked 160 bags from one acre in seven hours. The plot of 1½ acres tallied out 270 bags, or an average of 13 tons to the acre.

The *New Zealand Herald* states that the egg collection scheme formed in connection with the Belgian Relief Fund some six months ago, has proved a great success, adding £620 to the fund. This scheme, into which the school children of the province entered most enthusiastically; resulted in the collection of about 10,000 dozen eggs during the period when they were plentiful. These were kept in cool storage until eggs became scarce and then sold.

A farmer living a few miles out of Napier discovered when the recent flood waters had receded that one of his sheep had been lifted by the flood to the upper branches of a tree on his property. The carcass still remained perched on the tree over 14ft from the ground. The farmer intends leaving it there, so that in years to come its blackened skeleton may tell of one of the heaviest floods ever experienced in the history of Hawke's Bay.

During the recent floods the Oroua River went back to its old course of some thirty years ago, and is now only two chains from Kimbolton road. This new stream (the *Feilding Star* relates) has made an island of about half a mile in width and in length, with two families isolated. No damage has been done to the properties, but the inconvenience is, of course, great. A resident who has examined the new course says he is of opinion the river will make it the main stream in the future. This will be a serious matter for Feilding.

A gentleman who recently paid a visit to a military camp where a new draft of recruits were being shown "how to walk and where to place their feet," came away convinced that there is nothing like soldiering as a means of levelling up the social classes of the community. In one of the cookhouses he was surprised to find a well-known university professor and a graduate busily removing the coats from a pile of potatoes and onions, while the officer who presently came along was, in civilian life, a person who concerned himself with the cut of one's clothes.

A movement has been commenced (says the *English Ironmonger*) for promoting the emigration to Taranaki, in New Zealand, of persons acquainted with iron

manufacture. A process has been discovered by which the Taranaki ironsand, that lies in unlimited quantities on the seashore, may be turned to profitable use, and the New Zealand Iron and Steel Company is preparing to erect smelting works. An association has been formed at Birmingham to effect for ironworkers cheap and comfortable passages and the formation of special settlements.

"The medical examination of men in the past," said Dr. Thacker on Tuesday (says the *Christchurch Star*) "has simply been mucked through. What I want to suggest is that every member of the Second Division should have the right to go to his own medical man for a certificate showing what his deficiency is. Then when he goes to the military doctor he can say, "That is my deficiency; you can see whether it is right or wrong." That would do away with men breaking down in camp and being drummed out. They have not had a square deal."

The *Oamaru Mail* has the following item: At a country concert in the Oamaru district a gentleman rose to propose a hearty vote of thanks to those who had provided an acknowledged good musical programme, and used a misfitting saying to emphasise his meaning. "I hope," he said, "you will never hear worse." At this there was a shout of merriment, and, realising his mistake, he rejoined: "I don't mean what you think. I hope you may never get better." More laughter, and the speaker realised that he had waded in deep enough, and it would be better to leave himself there.

The *Eltham Argus* remarks that it is freely stated that in Taranaki farming land is rapidly passing into the hands of foreigners. A land salesman (says the paper) informed them that the position is getting serious. He says that our own countrymen are going away to fight, and when they come back, if ever they do, they will find that their properties have passed into the hands of foreigners. From what the salesman told the reporter, it would appear that peaceful penetration is getting in its handiwork in Taranaki. Is anything, it asks, going to be done in the matter before it is too late?

A meeting of the directors of the Canterbury Aviation Company was held on the grounds recently, at which satisfaction with the progress being made was expressed. Mr. C. M. Hill, the instructor in aviation, made a successful flight during the afternoon. There are six pupils now in residence at the flying school, who are being trained in mechanical and structural work besides actual flying. The students are quartered in the pupils' living rooms, which have been completed, and are now very convenient and comfortable. Their names are:—E. F. Wilding, E. J. McFadden, J. E. Stevens, and H. N. Hawker, Canterbury; and E. J. Orr and L. Limbrick, Hawke's Bay.

Mr. W. Garaghty, B.A., has been appointed editor of the *Queensland Education Journal*. Mr. Garaghty is an ex-student of the Christian Brothers' College, Nudgee.

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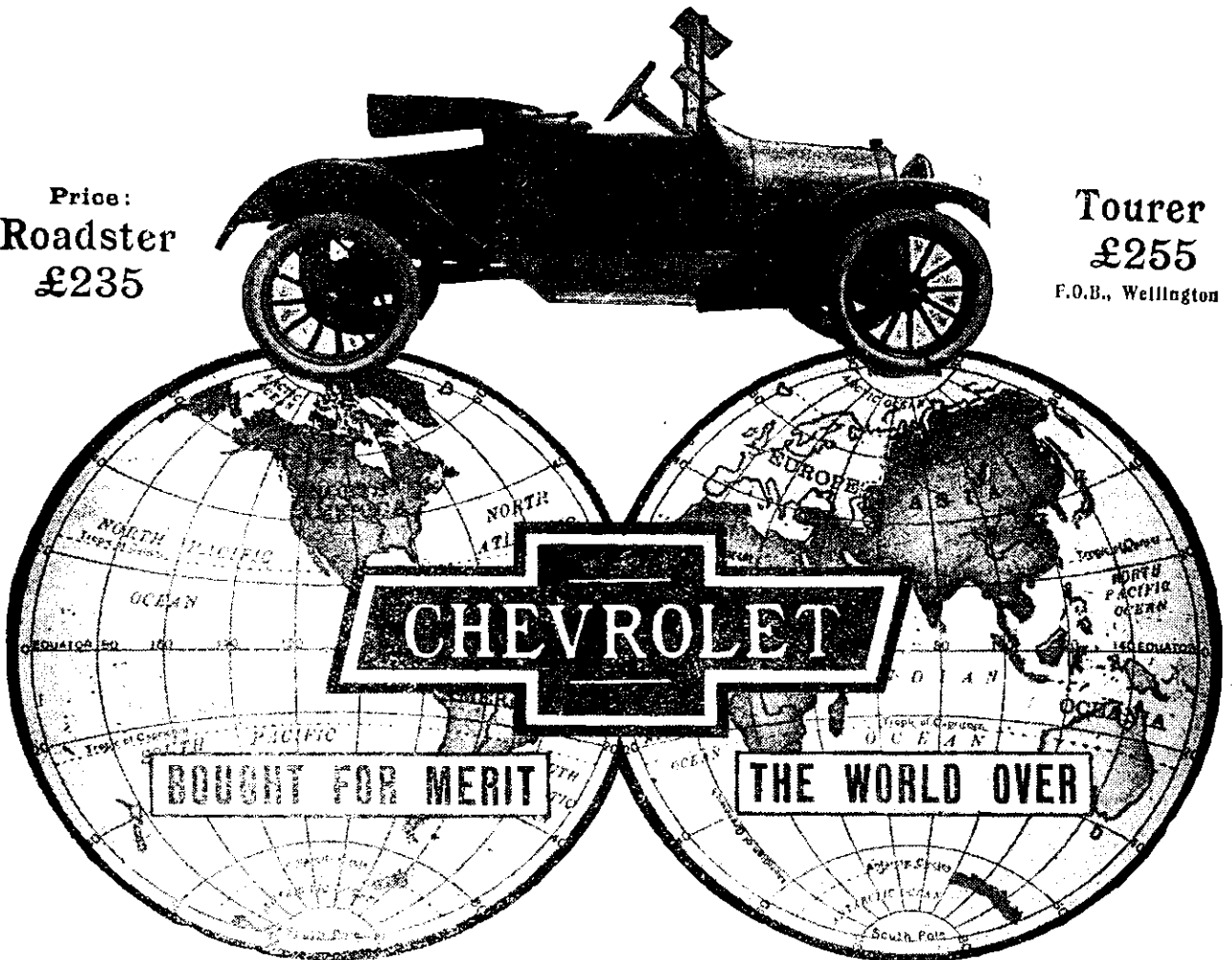
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## Current Topics

### The Efficiency of Lloyd George

James Grady, of Clooncruff, Ireland, and Messrs. MacArthur, Glasgow, were prosecuted for selling potatoes at a higher price than that fixed by the Government. The recent report of the Auditor-General shows that two different branches of the Ministry were at the same time allowing £33 18s and £30 respectively, to one firm for the same manufacturing process of which the value was found to be only £10 7s 1d per ton. While the price of wheat was fixed at about £9 a bushel, it was said in the House of Commons that the Government had bought wheat for £6. The Ministry had a contract with Mrs. Pankhurst's W.S.P.U. for the organisation of a demonstration. £3500 was the sum agreed on. £4174 was the sum paid—or said to have been paid. And a poor old Irish farmer is punished by these people for trying to sell his own potatoes—or even for refusing to sell them. Consequently the Irish admire British justice.

### Victims of Shock

In the Neurological Centre at Lyons, where thousands of sufferers come under his notice, Doctor Soulier has classified the victims of shock in the following categories:—

1. Highly neurotic subjects who have never been near the front, but who, on hearing bad news, developed these terrible attacks and paralyses.
2. Those whom the emotional shock of the campaign combined with long strain brought to a state of grand hysteria.
3. Those who although robust were so weakened by hunger and suffering that they became affected by some violent shock.
4. Strong, stalwart men who had never known weakness, were torn and lacerated, or shot up into the air to fall heavily, or buried alive in the earth, and when they recovered consciousness were transformed into disorganised neurotics, exhibiting all the signs of the grand hysterics.

It is worse than any horror of the war to see robust men suddenly reduced from the flower of youth to doddering old age, palsied wrecks, quivering at a sound, dreading visions of the night, mute or deaf, paralysed or shaken by violent agitations, rent from time to time by convulsive seizures as though tormented by devils.

### Is Lloyd George Found Out?

"That political revolt," says *Current Opinion*, "which smouldered in liberal circles when the Welshman made his compact with organised labor assumed last month the aspect of a crisis." The comments of the London press suggest a determination to put an end to the excesses of a bureaucratic system which has outraged the rights of Englishmen. It is quite likely that unless Lloyd George mends his ways he will find himself where he put Mr. Asquith. The *London News* and the *Manchester Guardian* are plain on that point. Even the organ of society, the *World*, and the conservative organ, the *Post*, condemn his despotic methods. He was incapable of realising the sacredness of liberty, and he tried to ride rough shod over the British middle classes. The proletariat which he petted has begun to awaken to the fact that he but lulled it while robbing it of freedom. The people are face to face with the truth that while told they were fighting for democracy and right they were expected to surrender themselves body and soul to a bureaucracy, which, says the *World*, "bids fair to rival Prussian despotism without the saving grace of Prussian efficiency." Mr. Arnold Bennett says that the forces of reaction have a strong grasp of the Welshman's government now, and that it has lost the power of judgment. To this is to be attributed the success of Carson in inducing the Premier to sell the

British voters over the Home Rule question and to cover himself with infamy in his deceitful speeches and his double dealing in connection with that Bill passed by the people of Great Britain. The provincial papers re-echo the same note. It is said of him that his old-age pension scheme was borrowed from Germany, and that all his measures were Prussian rather than English—without the Prussian efficiency of course. His betrayal of his colleagues, and his condemnation of them for mistakes to which he was a party draw down upon him the censure of many papers. The lesson that the policy of secrecy has cost the nation too much has been well learned at last. It would be well for ourselves to see how far the charges brought against Lloyd George apply to our own politicians in New Zealand. It would be well for Mr. Massey and Sir Joseph Ward to realise immediately that there has been enough Prussianism here already, and that the people will stand no more of it.

### To Bagdad and Ireland

With as much amusement as our disgust with the treatment of Ireland leaves us capable of, we note the following proclamation made in the name of Great Britain to the people of Bagdad: "O, people of Bagdad, remember that for twenty-six generations you have suffered under strange tyrants who have ever endeavored to set one Arab house against another that they might profit by your dissensions. This policy is abhorrent to Great Britain and her Allies, for there can be neither peace nor prosperity where there is enmity and misgovernment." They actually had the audacity to proclaim that candid condemnation of the policy Lloyd George was pursuing in Ireland at the moment the proclamation was made. Of all the unabashed and brazen insincerity in human records this easily takes the biscuit. With truth might they say: "O, people of Ireland, remember that for countless generations we have persecuted you and starved you and murdered you; and that we have framed a diabolical code of laws to set house against house, husband against wife, father against son, in order that we might profit by your dissensions. We refuse even to-day to undo the cruel wrongs of centuries; we continue to misgovern you and to rob you, and to prevent you from enjoying peace or prosperity. Your soldiers fought for us and we hid their deeds of valor. By insults and tyrannies untold we killed loyalty in thousands of you. We murdered your best and refused to give you any explanation as to why we did it. And all the while we revile you because you will not come forth and get yourselves killed for our sakes. In Bagdad, in South Africa, in Canada, in New Zealand, and in Australia we gave the people Home Rule, not because we care two pins about the rights of nations as our conduct has shown you, but because we could not help it." It is a wholesome thing to see that at long last the British public are beginning to realise what a laughing-stock of their great country their bureaucrats are making. The warning of Russia ought to be written large enough for despots to read in England—and elsewhere.

### The Irish Question

"We have heard," says the *National News*, "whispers of a compact between the Ulster leaders and certain members of the Government whereby the Government is tied so lightly to Ulster that they are not even free to consider the righteous proposals and demands of the Nationalists." It should be apparent to all the world now how England is run for the benefit of a group of reactionaries who care more about their own interests than about justice or honor. They have made it quite clear to all that the Imperial interests do not matter a whit to them. Their day is drawing to a close if we can read aright the signs in the heavens now. Even though sold body and soul to these people Lloyd George finds the pressure of universal opinion and the voice of civilisation too strong to be neglected, and he must make a pretence of caring for the freedom of small

nations, even at the risk of displeasing his masters. It is very hard for a free people such as we are in New Zealand to realise the tyranny and injustice still exercised by the rulers of England—even though we have had here a sample of what an English bigot in power would do if he had been permitted. Lord Arranmore and Brown, one of the old Tory Die-hards, has, in a letter to the *Times*, advocated the repeal of the Union in Ireland. A number of young English Conservatives, alive to the ridicule brought on English statesmanship by the treatment of Ireland, have presented to the Premier a scheme which aims at the unity of Ireland while providing for the security of the minority. But as long as Carson enjoys immunity and is even rewarded by the Government for his crimes we may expect a continuance of the sorry spectacle of a Government preaching one thing and practising another. There is news of a split in the ranks of the Sinn Feiners. It is said that the majority do not agree with the extreme view that only complete separation from England will settle the Irish problem. It is hardly within the bounds of practical politics to agitate for such a measure, although it is the strict right of Ireland to do so if there were a hope of success; for legally England has no more right to govern Ireland than Germany has to govern Belgium, and the bulk of the Irish people have never recognised that they owe any allegiance to a foreign government. Ireland is quite as capable of forming an independent state as Holland or Denmark, but for the present it is evident that such a spirit of restitution is far from the soul of John Bull, and to be content with less seems the wisest course for Irishmen.

#### Some Examples of How History is Made

An esteemed correspondent who is, perhaps, the most experienced journalist in the Dominion, has written to us with regard to a cable which appeared recently in connection with the Sinn Fein disturbances in Ireland. We reprint the report as it appeared in one of the New Zealand dailies: "The Magistrate discharged the three men charged with breaking into the ruins of the Post Office and setting fire to the timber. The police superintendant gave evidence that there was a crowd of three thousand outside. He arrested the prisoners at the point of the revolver. When the crowd threatened to rescue them he fired two shots in the air. *The Magistrate said the police did their best. A great riot had fortunately failed.*" Our correspondent says that the cable which was interpreted as in the words in italics read as follows: "Magistrate police—did—best—great—riot—fortunately—failed." The above interpretation means that according to the magistrate the police did their best by firing on the crowd to put down a riot, which fortunately failed—which is nonsense. The evident meaning is, "Magistrate said the police had done their best to provoke a great riot and fortunately had failed." The Magistrate had reproved the police for their provocative tactics, a point which was either through ineptitude or malevolence lost sight of in the interpretation given to the people of the Dominion. Another instance of how the truth gets distorted in its passage through newspaper offices occurs in connection with the letter we published last week to show how successful the Pope's efforts for the Belgian deportees were. The *Freeman's Journal* says that "the Vatican organs print a letter from Cardinal Gasparri to the Belgian Minister to the Holy See, informing him that the Bavarian Premier has told the Nuncio at Munich that in consequence of the Pope's intervention the German Government has suspended the deportations of the Belgian workmen, and is sending back the Belgians unjustly deported. This explanation is received with some scepticism here." A similar version appeared in the *Times*, which had the honesty to acknowledge that it was derived from the anti-clerical *Messaggero*. The *Freeman* thinks that sort of stuff good enough for Irish readers. Owing to the baleful activities of such organs as the *Messaggero* reports are being assiduously circulated among the

Italians that the Pope is the cause of the war. One story went so far as to say that Pope Pius X. provoked the war for his own ends, and when he saw the enormity of what he had done he committed suicide! Another version is that he did not die at all, but is hiding somewhere in Germany! Mr. Elliott, your reverence may retire now. You will have to do some thinking to beat that. Like Mr. Elliott, the Italian Freemasons would prefer a defeat at the hands of their enemies to the acknowledgment that the Pope has done ten times as much for the cause of peace and humanity during the war as all the rulers of Europe combined.

#### An American's Thoughts on the War

According to Albert Shaw, we have to go a long way back to get at the real beginnings of the present war. All the nations had been busy piling up fuel for the conflagration which was eventually fired in the Balkans. The great European Powers had pushed forward their schemes of imperialism, sometimes through the wiles of diplomacy, often at the point of the bayonet, and the crisis was only a matter of time. This crisis Austria had rendered more imminent by the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. France has accentuated German hostility by her assumption of control over Morocco, her establishment of rule in Madagascar, and her enlargement of her dominion in Cochin China. Russia had followed up her conquest of Central Asia by sweeping across Manchuria and Mongolia. England had waged a trade war on South Africa, and extended her authority to the full control of Egypt and the Soudan. Italy seized Tripoli and had designs on the islands of Greece. Germany had broken into China and begun to acquire naval bases in the Western Hemisphere, while her commercial enterprise was capturing the markets of the world. To an onlooker it was evident that unless the democracies of the various countries succeeded in freeing themselves from the thralldom of diplomatists and professional statesmen the collision was only a matter of time. On one side were secret diplomacy, chicanery, and political schemes; on the other the sound common sense of the people who wanted no war. But unfortunately when the spark was kindled in 1914 the people were still the victims of the governments, and democratic influence was still dormant. Not to the people, whether of Germany or of England, or of any other country was the war due, but to the rulers whose schemes and secret machinations were part and parcel of a game in which the real interests of the peoples had no place at all.

#### What the Coming in of America Means

The war was determined upon, says the American President, as wars were determined upon in the old unhappy days when peoples were in no way consulted by their rulers, and wars were provoked and waged in the interests of dynasties or of little groups of ambitious men who were accustomed to use their fellow-men as tools. The President tried in vain to bring about peace by diplomacy, and having failed he decided to enter the war with a view to bringing it to an end as speedily as possible and establishing peace on lasting terms. In his war message on April 2, Mr. Wilson said: "Our object is to vindicate the principles of peace and justice in the life of the world as against selfish and autocratic power, and to set up among the really free and self-governed peoples of the world such a concert of purpose and of action as will henceforth ensure the observance of these principles." In his message to Russia the President deals more explicitly with the terms of what he regards as a satisfactory peace: "Peace must be without annexations or indemnities, but must include restorations such as that of Alsace and Lorraine to France and Trieste and Trentino to Italy. America will also demand reparation in Belgium." He does not adopt the ridiculous attitude of the Allies when they proposed to divide Turkey—which, by the way, had beaten them so far—and to crush Germany, which at the time was doing most of the



crushing. Russia has now given up her claims to Constantinople and is practically at one with America, and in every country engaged in the war, in spite of the muzzling of the press in the interest of the bureaucracy, it is clear that there is a growing demand for peace among the people. In the meantime the United States are arming merchantmen, building ships, and getting ready to take an active part in the war. Many think that beyond helping with ships, munitions, and money, America will not go, or at any rate will not be able to send enough men in time to be of great assistance to the Allies. But all must see in her coming in a strong reason to hope that the end is approaching. One thing is certain as regards America: there will be nothing like unanimous enthusiasm to fight England's battles so long as the persecution of Ireland is allowed to go on. There are millions of people in the States who are not Irishmen at all asking why Carson was not shot as well as the men who were driven to rebellion as a result of his treason.

## Diocesan News

### ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON

(From our own correspondent.)

June 29.

At the last meeting of the Petone Borough Council a motion of regret at the death of the late Rev. Chaplain-Major McMenamin, formerly parish priest of Petone, killed in action in France, was carried with the usual mark of respect.

A very good meeting of St. Joseph's Parish Committee of the Catholic Federation was held at St. Joseph's Hall, on last Thursday evening. The Rev. Father Hurley, S.M., Adm., presided. Mr. B. Nolan was appointed delegate to the Dominion Executive, and Messrs. P. J. Hopkins, and W. Gamble were elected delegates to the Diocesan Council.

A concert party under the direction of Miss Agnes Segrief entertained the Catholic soldiers at Trentham in the Catholic Camp Hall last evening. An excellent programme was provided and greatly appreciated by the men, who, through their esteemed chaplain (the Rev. Father Connolly) thanked Miss Segrief and her party for their kindness.

At the last meeting of the St. Patrick's branch of the H.A.C.B. Society motions of condolence with the relatives of the late Chaplain-Major McMenamin, Lieutenant H. P. Cotter (a member of the branch), both recently killed in action in France, and Mr. Patrick Gleeson (father of Bro. Martin Gleeson), who died recently, were carried in respectful silence.

One of our Catholic young men, Mr. J. Smyth, of the Secretary's staff, G.P.O., who has been secretary to the Public Service Board of Appeal for a considerable time, and who goes into camp next week, was presented on Friday last with a wristlet watch and a safety razor as a farewell gift from the board. The presentation was made by the chairman (Mr. Peter Barr).

Advertising in the *N.Z. Tablet* means business, and this fact was brought before the members of the Thomas Moore Anniversary Committee at its final meeting last Sunday, when one of the members instanced a case where, as a result of the prominence given the Thomas Moore concert in the *Tablet*, several persons came from remote, and distant parts of the archdiocese to be present.

Miss Hannah O'Keefe, daughter of Mr. T. O'Keefe, County Kerry, Ireland, and a well-known member of St. Anne's Sodality of the Children of Mary, was married to Mr. Joseph Corbett, eldest son of Mr. Michael Corbett, County Clare, Ireland, at St. Anne's Church, on Wednesday, June 20. The Ven. Arch-deacon Devoy, S.M., celebrated the Nuptial Mass. The

happy couple spent a week in the South Island prior to going to their new home at Taihape.

His Grace Archbishop O'Shea has received from Colonel A. B. Charters, Commanding the 1st Otago Battalion, an interesting letter in which it is stated that Chaplain-Major McMenamin (since killed in action) had handed him the sum of £10 out of the grant which the Wellington Catholic Federation had made to him out of the Catholic Field Service Fund. In appreciation of this gift Colonel Charters writes as follows:—"Please thank the donors on behalf of the men of the 1st Otago Battalion. They may rest assured that the money will be spent to the best advantage for the purpose of varying the diet of the men."

The Feast of Our Lady of Perpetual Succor was celebrated at St. Gerard's Redemptorist Church, Wellington, on Sunday, June 17. The early Mass was attended by a large congregation, and the number who approached the Holy Table was most edifying. The 10 o'clock Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Mangan, C.S.S.R., and the Rev. Father Barry, C.S.S.R., preached an eloquent discourse on our Lady of Perpetual Succor, there being again a large congregation. The evening service was again largely attended. The Rev. Father Mangan, C.S.S.R., preached and also officiated at Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. Mr. Gordon O'Meehan presided at the organ and Mr. Frank Oakes conducted.

Lieut.-Colonel J. G. Roach, of Wellington, who has recently been awarded the distinction of D.S.O., is a Catholic, and is well known in the public service, volunteering, and, later, full military circles. He became a volunteer when the Post and Telegraph Rifle Corps was formed shortly after the outbreak of the Boer War in 1899, soon became color-sergeant, and afterwards lieutenant. In August, 1914, he went to Samoa with the rank of captain, and was on the island until June, 1915. Returning to New Zealand he left with the Forces as major in March, 1916. His old associates in the Post and Telegraph Department and the Friendly Societies Department (he was attached to the latter when he enlisted) are all pleased to hear that he has achieved such a notable distinction.

The final meeting of the Thomas Moore Anniversary Festival Committee was held at the Marist Brothers' School, Newtown, on last Sunday afternoon. Mr. J. J. L. Burke presided, and among those present were the Rev. Brothers Egbert, Fidelis, and Eusebius. The balance sheet disclosed the satisfactory net profit of £27 12s. Of this sum the Catholic education fund benefits to the extent of £20, the balance being retained to finance next year's celebration. The following executive committee was formed to arrange next year's festival:—The Rev. Brothers Egbert, Fidelis, Eusebius, and Messrs. Frank J. Oakes, E. B. L. Reade, and E. J. Healy, with Messrs. J. J. L. Burke and P. D. Hoskins as trustees. Votes of thanks were accorded to Messrs. Oakes (adjudicator), E. B. L. Reade (supervisor of competitions and stage manager), P. D. Hoskins (secretary), J. J. L. Burke (treasurer), and Bernard Page, who rendered valuable service, and to all who contributed to the concert programme. The Brothers and Sisters, who prepared the children, and Brother Fidelis especially, for his energy and enthusiasm in preparing the three choirs representing the Marist Brothers' School, Newtown, in the competitions, were cordially thanked.

The half-yearly meeting of St. Aloysius' branch, H.A.C.B. Society, was held on last Monday evening in the Hibernian Hall, Newtown. Bro. J. Redican presided. The recently appointed chaplain (the Rev. Father Mark Devoy, S.M.) was present, and there was a large attendance of members. Two prominent members of the branch who were on the eve of going into camp (Bros. Thomas Murphy, P.P., and Thomas H. Forster) were farewelled. The election of officers resulted as follows:—President, Bro. J. Heavey; vice-president, Bro. T. Fender; warden, Bro. W. Dougall; guardian, Bro. T. Loughnan; sick visitors, Bros. J. Fagan and J. Heavey; secretary, Bro. W. H. Giles; treasurer,

Bro. J. Stratford; delegate to medical institute, Bro. W. H. Giles; delegate to dispensary, Bro. J. Stratford; delegates to Catholic Federation, Bros. J. Heavey and J. M. Fagan; delegates to Catholic School Committee, Bros W. H. Giles, J. Stratford, J. Heavey, and J. Fagan. A motion of condolence with the relatives of the late Bro. J. A. Davies, who lost his life in the recent advance on the Western Front, was carried in respectful silence, and it was decided to offer general Holy Communion on Sunday, July 8, for the repose of the soul of the deceased member.

#### CATHOLIC FIELD SERVICE FUND.

Under date May 7 the late Chaplain-Major McMenamin wrote the following to the general secretary of the Catholic Federation, the letter being received just a fortnight after Father McMenamin's death was reported:—

"Your letter of March 1 just to hand. First of all I must thank you, and the Federation, for the kind words of appreciation of the work of our chaplains on active service. I can assure you that all are working zealously and well. Fathers Richards, Barra, and Skinner are in France with me, and Fathers Doyle, O'Neill, Daly, and Bartley are in England. . . . We are always proud to be able to spend money when we are able to say that it came from the Catholic Field Service Fund. At the front we have used the money chiefly to buy extra food for the men, such as oatmeal, potatoes, and puddings, when such were not included in the ration. . . . I am pleased indeed to find that our Catholic people have subscribed so generously to the Field Service Fund. Our soldiers are worthy of every penny we can give for their benefit, and besides, it will be good for us, after the war, to be able to show what sacrifices our Catholic people have made by giving so generously both of their men and their money."

The following are additional donations to the Catholic Field Service Fund:—

Amount previously acknowledged	£1449	10	3
Auckland Diocesan Council—			
Church collections for month of May	£41	16	9
Christchurch Diocesan Council, being amount donated by Timaru to the Featherston Camp Hall Fund	4	10	0
Half proceeds of St. Mary's Convent concert	12	18	0
St. Anne's Parish Committee	2	2	0
Editor <i>N.Z. Tablet</i> , being donation from the Catholics of Balfour, through Mrs. Ellen Ginivan	2	9	0
		63	15
	£1513	6	0
<b>Expenditure:</b>			
Amount previously detailed	£954	13	0
Featherston Camp Hall—			
Renovation fund	50	10	0
Donation, from Timaru	4	10	0
Religious objects, etc., for Reinforcement drafts	6	3	2
		1015	16
	£497	9	10
Balance to credit			

#### Wanganui

(From our own correspondent.)

June 28.

The parish committee of the Catholic Federation recently organised a concert to augment the Catholic Field Service Fund. An excellent programme was presented under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. Spillane. Miss Agnes Segrief (Wellington) assisted, her vocal

numbers meriting several recalls. There was a record attendance and universal appreciation was expressed of the efforts of all who had contributed to such a successful and enjoyable concert. Miss Ruby Curran, L.A.B., gave entire satisfaction as accompaniste.

Responding to the solicitation of the local branch of the Catholic Federation, the Patriotic Association granted £75 to the Catholic Field Service Fund to assist our chaplains in supplying necessitous comforts to our boys at the front. With £66, the net proceeds of the concert, added, the fine total of £141 is available for this most desirable work.

#### Wairoa

(From our own correspondent.)

Private E. Winter, of the Reinforcements, has been spending his final leave with relatives in Wairoa.

At a meeting of the local branch of the Catholic Federation held after Mass on last Sunday week, Judge Gilfedder, of the Native Lands Court, addressed the parishioners on the aims and objects of the organisation. In the course of his remarks Judge Gilfedder suggested that the parish committee should arrange periodical social gatherings as a means of bringing the Catholic people in closer touch, and incidentally of strengthening the Federation by making its usefulness better understood. On the motion of Mr. Foot it was decided that the existing committee remain in office for the ensuing year.

#### DIOCESE OF AUCKLAND

(From our own correspondent.)

June 29.

Rev. Father Carran, writing from Victoria, states that his health is improving.

His Lordship Bishop Brodie has returned to Christchurch after a pleasant visit to Auckland.

The Rev. Father Buckley, of Otahuhu, whose health of late has not been very satisfactory, is taking a short holiday from duty. Rev. Father Taylor, from the Cathedral, is doing duty meanwhile at Otahuhu.

On Sunday evening, June 24, a sacred recital was given by the choir in St. Patrick's Cathedral in aid of the organ fund, the Cathedral being crowded. Admission was by ticket. Programmes were sold, and the whole proceeds will augment the funds by £50. The choir was conducted by Mr. Leo Whittaker, and Mr. W. J. Bellingham was organist. Following were the numbers rendered:—Chorus, "The Heavens are Telling"; trio, Mrs. Blythe, Messrs. Egan and Dobbs; solo, "Ave Verum," Miss Lowry; duet, "Quis est Homo," Mrs. Blythe, Miss Lanigan; violin solo, "A Lament," Mr. McCarthy; solo, Mr. J. Egan (violin obligato by Mr. McCarthy); solo and chorus, "Inflammatum," Miss Coleman and choir; aria, "It is Enough," Mr. F. G. Bourke; solo, Mrs. Hillyer; chorus, "Salve Regina" (soloists: Mrs. Bourke, Messrs. Bourke and Egan); solo, "Abide With Me," Miss Jessie Bartlett; trio, "O Salutaris," Misses Grace, Lowry, Mr. J. H. Egan; solo, "Ave Maria," Mr. A. Dobbs; solo and chorus, "Tantum Ergo," Miss McCafferty and choir; "Hallelujah Chorus," St. Patrick's Choir. Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was given by the Rev. Father Taylor, assisted by the Rev. Fathers Murphy, Adm., and O'Malley.

The meetings of the Auckland Newman Society are being well attended, and there is every promise of the present session well maintaining the high standard already established. The syllabus includes the following:—"Does the End Justify the Means?" Rev. Father Murphy, Adm. St. Patrick's Cathedral; "Medieval Chivalry," Miss Furey; "Characters in Canon Sheehan's Novels"; "Emperor Charles V.," Sister of Notre Dame des Missions; "Evolution and Catholic Belief," Professor Johnson, M.A., M.Sc.,

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B.Ch.; "Rheims Cathedral," Mrs. M. C. Goulter; "The Church as an Educator," Mr. R. P. Connell, M.A.; "The Benedictine Mission in New Norcia, W.A." Rev. Brother George, M.A., Director St. Ildephonsus' College; "Social Conditions in Early Christian Ireland," Rev. Brother Fergus, B.Sc. Additional papers are promised by Rev. Father Edge, Rev. Father Gilbert, S.M., M.A. (secretary N.Z. Catholic Historical Society), "The Early Church in New Zealand"; Mrs. M. C. Goulter, "Celtic Renaissance"; Mrs. Ward, M.A. (nee Miss Jacobsen), Mrs. Kath. M. Wright, "Savonarola"; Mr. H. Quinn, M.A.; M. J. P. Kalaugher.

His Lordship Dr. Brodie, Bishop of Christchurch, formally opened last week a bazaar which has been energetically promoted to aid the funds of St. John's parish, Parnell. Among those present were the Right Rev. Mgr. Mahoney, Administrator of the diocese; Very Rev. Chancellor Holbrook, D.S., and several others of the clergy. The Rev. Father Cabill (pastor of the parish) welcomed the visitors. The Right Rev. Mgr. Mahoney commended the recent purchase of the block of land lying between the church and presbytery, one of the objects of the bazaar being to provide the purchase money. In declaring the bazaar open, his Lordship Bishop Brodie expressed pleasure at being again in Parnell, where for a brief period he had been parish priest. While pastor there he had pictured a fine church, convent, schools, and presbytery, and although he had not been able to realise that ideal, he was glad to see his successor taking the first steps towards its achievement. The property secured would provide ample space for the development which was to take place in the parish, and he cordially wished the enterprise the parishioners were then entering upon, the greatest possible success. Business proceeded briskly all the remainder of the evening at the various stalls. These comprised plain and fancy work, jumble, cakes and sweets, refreshments, and Children of Mary stalls. Amongst those in charge were Mesdames Pilling, Pröndergast, Tully, Blakie, Eccles, and MacDonald, Misses O'Keefe, O'Sullivan, Robinson, Atkinson, Mulvaney, Richards, McGrath, and numerous assistants. There were several side-shows, and a string band played musical selections.

**Te Kuiti**

At a largely attended meeting of parishioners last week (writes a correspondent under date June 11), it was unanimously decided to promote a bazaar to be held early in September to raise funds for the erection of a convent in Te Kuiti. The want of such an institution has been long felt, as there are quite a large number of Catholic children attending the State school

through lack of facilities for imparting Catholic education. This being also an extensive parochial district, great difficulty is experienced in giving the religious instruction that is necessary. A very energetic committee was formed, and it but requires the co-operation of the parishioners generally to ensure the success the undertaking deserves.

On Saturday evening, June 23, the first of a series of socials being organised to supply stallholders of the projected bazaar with funds to aid them in the furnishing of the various stalls, was held, and proved a great success, socially and financially. The Children of Mary, who arranged and conducted the social, spared no effort to ensure the enjoyment of the large number present. In this connection the joint secretaries (Misses Savage and M. Frost) deserve special credit for the able manner in which they carried out their duties.

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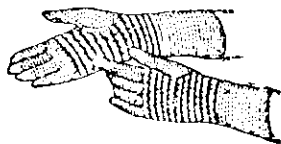
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## Paeroa

(From our own correspondent.)

June 27.

Privates Arthur McCarthy and Thos. Carthy, two Paeroa men, who left their homes (after the expiration of their final leave on Tuesday) for the front, were the recipients of two very serviceable presents from the members of St. Joseph's Church Committee in recognition of past services. Mr. J. Brennan, in making the presentation, which consisted of a soldier's money belt to Private McCarthy, and a Loewe pipe to Private Carthy, referred in eulogistic terms to the good qualities of the departing soldiers, and expressed a hope that they would soon be amongst them again, safe and sound after giving a good account of themselves in the field of battle. Right Rev. Mgr. Hackett also spoke in similar terms, and paid special tribute to the parents of the young men, and also to the fathers and mothers of the other Paeroa boys (who have already served, and are serving their country,) for the great sacrifice they have made in sending their sons to fight for the cause of freedom, and against the tyranny and oppression of a cruel, cunning, and relentless foe. Private McCarthy thanked the donors for their gift and good wishes. He hoped (he said) to be back again amongst them alive and well, and would endeavor to carry out any task allotted him in the ranks. Mr. M. P. Carthy responded on behalf of his son, who was unable to be present.

## Invercargill

(From our own correspondent.)

July 2.

The quarterly Communion of members of the Hibernian Society took place at the 8 o'clock Mass on Sunday, when they approached the Holy Table in large numbers.

On Saturday morning last, on behalf of the Hibernian Society the Very Rev. Dean Burke, V.F., celebrated a Requiem Mass for the repose of the soul of the late Major Wm. Redmond.

I am authoritatively informed that I was in error in my note last week in saying that the projected bazaar was in aid of the organ fund. The object in view is the raising of funds for schools' building.

The Rev. Father Murphy, of Riverton, celebrated the two Masses on Sunday, and preached at the last Mass. At both Masses he urged the support of the congregation to the penny collection scheme.

Next Sunday, July 8, there will be instituted in Invercargill the penny collection at the church doors in aid of the schools. It is proposed to eliminate the school fees at the Marist Brothers' School, and it is anticipated that the donations will be sufficient to pay the Brothers the required stipend. Every member of the congregation—child and adult—is expected to contribute regularly at least one penny. This scheme has already proved highly successful in some of the northern centres, so Invercargill should do equally well. It is hardly necessary to say that the collection is not limited to one penny, but if everyone contributed even that small sum, success would attend the project.

After the last quarterly meeting of the local branch of the Hibernian Society the members held a social function, the occasion being the unveiling of a Merit Board containing the names of the past presidents of the branch. Past President Bro. Pound presided. It was the largest meeting of Hibernians ever held here. Amongst those present were Bros. the Rev. Fathers O'Neill and Woods, and the local Marist Brothers. The unveiling of the Merit Board—which, by the way, is a handsome piece of workmanship—was performed by Bro. the Rev. Father O'Neill, who made a particularly effective speech. "God Save Ireland" and "The Wearing of the Green" were enthusiastically sung by the audience at the conclusion of Father O'Neill's remarks. The usual toasts were honored, and the in-

cidental speeches were of a very high order. Bro. Jas. Collins, in proposing "Ireland a Nation," dealt with the subject in an able manner. He has probably never been heard to greater advantage. It was an effort that was truly appreciated by everyone present. Bro. J. J. Furlong proposed "The H.A.C.B. Society" in an able and eloquent speech. It is not often that the toast of "The Press" receives outstanding treatment, but on this occasion the accustomed order was pleasingly varied. In a remarkably fine speech, interspersed with irresistible wit and humor, Bro. Rev. Father O'Neill dealt with the subject in a telling manner. Dealing first with the secular press, he concluded with a tribute to our own *Tablet* and its accomplished Editor. It was a speech that must have made a solid impression on everyone present. Altogether the function was voted to be the most enthusiastic and enjoyable ever held by the society in Invercargill. The proceedings terminated with the singing of "God Save Ireland."

## OBITUARY

## MR. MAURICE O'CONNOR, AUCKLAND.

By telegraph, our Auckland correspondent records the sudden death on Tuesday of Mr. Maurice O'Connor, well known in all parts of the Dominion. The deceased was a native of Castle Island, County Kerry, Ireland. As a police officer for many years, he was most efficient, and greatly respected by all classes of the community. He was formerly Chief Detective at Christchurch and Dunedin. After his retirement from the force he entered business in Auckland, where his brother, Mr. T. D. J. O'Connor, also resides.—R.I.P.

## MISS MARY BURKE, ORARI.

There passed away at her parents' residence, "Oakleigh," Orari, on June 11, Mary, third beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. Burke. The deceased young lady had been in failing health for some time and her death was not unexpected, but the sad event nevertheless excited general and genuine regret throughout the district. Deceased was a staunch Catholic, never failing in her religious duties. Compelled by illness to take to her bed some eight weeks ago, she was regularly attended by the Very Rev. Dean Bowers, who administered the last rites of Holy Church. The funeral, which took place on Wednesday, 13th inst., was largely attended, and showed the respect in which deceased was held. The cortege proceeded first to St. Mary's Church, after which the interment took place in the Geraldine Cemetery. Very Rev. Dean Bowers again officiated. Much sympathy is felt for Mr. and Mrs. Burke and family in their double loss, this being the second death in the family within nine weeks.—R.I.P.

## MRS. EDMOND HAYES, WAIPAHI.

There passed away on June 24 in the person of Mrs. Edmond Hayes, of Waipahi, one of the old pioneers of that district. The deceased was a native of County Clare, Ireland, and arrived in Sydney from the Old Land in 1868. Two years later she came over to Dunedin, and was an employee of the late Mr. James Macandrew (Provincial Superintendent). She was married to Mr. Edmond Hayes in 1874 by the late Bishop Moran in the old St. Joseph's Church. Her husband took up land in that year at Waipahi, where they resided until the demise of Mrs. Hayes. Their home was always a place of welcome to visiting priests, and the genuine Catholicity of the worthy couple was proverbial, and the kindness and hospitality of the deceased lady will be long remembered. The funeral on Tuesday, June 26, was largely attended by the settlers and friends from the surrounding districts. The Very Rev. Father P. O'Donnell, of Gore, officiated at the interment in the Waipahi Cemetery.—R.I.P.

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### MRS. JOHN SHEARMAN, ELLERSLIE, AUCKLAND.

On Sunday, June 3, the thirty-sixth anniversary of her arrival in New Zealand, Mrs John Shearman, of Ellerslie, Auckland, passed to her eternal reward fortified by all the rites and consolations of Holy Church. Mrs. Shearman was born in Boyle, Roscommon, Ireland, 53 years ago. She was descended from a well-known Roscommon family, and was the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Redican, and the sister of the only brother—Constable Redican, Police Station, Island Bay, Wellington. In her twenty-third year she married, at Wellington, Mr. John Shearman, who afterwards became Constable Shearman, and as such is well known in Wellington, Opunake, Wanganui, and Ellerslie. That his large circle of friends in those places, and in fact all over the North Island, deeply condole with him in his loss was manifested by the many messages of sympathy received by him and his family. For the past 18 years Mrs. Shearman lived at Ellerslie. Though many shall miss her in that parish, where she was always a most willing worker in Church affairs, and a source of edification by her exemplary Christian virtues, yet they will find some consolation in the thought that she died a holy and a happy death, in peace with everyone, and fervently resigned to the will of God. With her during her last moments were the Rev. Father Tormey, two Sisters of the Mission, her husband, and her five children—Walter, Ethel, John, Elsie, and Frances. Walter is in camp at Trentham, and John has passed fit for active service. Both sons held important positions in the Chief Post Office, Auckland. The mother was very attached to her children, and the fact that her two only boys were snatched from her side, preyed upon her health. She slowly pined away—another mother's heart was broken. On Tuesday Requiem Mass was celebrated at the parish church, Ellerslie, for the repose of her soul. The funeral, which was private, left the church at 2 p.m. for Wai-karaka Cemetery. There, after the last prayers were recited by Right Rev. Mgr. Mahoney, her body was laid to rest.—R.I.P.

### ST. JOSEPH'S ORPHANAGE, UPPER HUTT

The entertainment given at the Upper Hutt on last Thursday week, in aid of the large family of little ones at St. Joseph's Orphanage—a musical evening and social,—was most successful. There was a splendid attendance, and the programme was excellent (writes a correspondent). The wee girl pupils of Miss Doris Guise (who have often appeared before very appreciative Wellington audiences, and also for Catholic charities), gave some very pretty dances, for which each clever little performer received a recall. Miss Mary McKeowen, a well-known vocalist, also Mr. Norman Aitken, and Mr. W. B. Keaney (elocutionists), of the Charley's Aunt Club, supplied much appreciated numbers. Messrs. Frank Crowther and Chris Fife gave violin solos, and Corporal Frank McDonald (Church) and Master Fergus Reeves contributed excellent humorous items. The social which followed was equally well patronised, many soldiers from Trentham, and even from Featherston, being present. With the gay surroundings, the stage cosily arranged with chairs,

etc., and the augmented orchestra, with Miss E. McGuinness as pianiste, together with the full military band from the neighboring Trentham Camp, every element of success was amply provided.

Mr. Frank Levin (who departs for the front aboard the next transport) promoted the event. He thanked the performers, and all who had helped so well, specially mentioning the good work of Miss Golder (hon. secretary). Thanks were also accorded those who had contributed towards the fund, including Mrs. Jacob Joseph (Wellington), Mrs. M. E. Young (Upper Hutt), Mr. R. Quinn (Trentham), and many others. As there are over 170 little children in the orphanage, more gifts will be gratefully received.

All creatures unite together, all help one another; the toil of each one benefits himself and all the world; the work has been apportioned among the different members of the whole of society by a tacit agreement. If in this apportionment errors are committed, if certain individuals have not been employed according to their capacities, these defects of detail diminish in the sublime conception of the whole.—Emile Souvestre.

No doubt there are a few men who can look beyond the husk or shell of a fellow-being—his angularities, awkwardness, or eccentricity—to the hidden qualities within; who can discern the diamond, however encrusted; but the majority are neither so sharp-eyed nor so tolerant, and judge a person by his appearance and his demeanor more than by his substantial qualities.—Mathews.

Lord Edmund Talbot's appointment as Deputy Earl Marshal during the minority of the young Duke of Norfolk is by no means the first time that that exalted post has been held in commission. When the State Church became Protestant, the Howards, being staunch in their ancient faith, could not execute the duties of the office, and had to appoint deputies until the Act of Emancipation removed this disability. An Earl of Norfolk was Earl Marshal as early as 1306, but owing to the chequered career of his successors—the first three dukes were attainted and the fourth beheaded—it was not until the reign of Charles II. that the family were firmly reinstated in the honor which has ever since been hereditary.

Hon. J. D. Connolly, K.S.G., the recently-appointed Agent-General of West Australia, belongs to one of the best-known Catholic families of the Darling Downs, being the eldest son of the late Mr. Denis Connolly, of Clifton, and of Mrs. D. Connolly, of Eagle Junction. It was at his parents' home in Allora that the visiting Warwick priest always held the station in the early days. He was Colonial Secretary of West Australia for a number of years. His three sisters are Mrs. Logan (Paddington, Brisbane), Mrs. Brosnan (Greenmount, Q.), and Miss Connolly, and his three brothers, Captain J. P. Connolly, Messrs. Kevin (Electrol Office, Q.), and Timothy, are well known in Brisbane; while a fourth is a successful farmer at Hampton.

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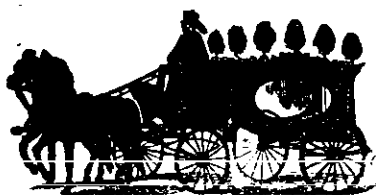
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## BOOK NOTICE

*Breviarium Romanum*, 4 vols. (M. H. Gill and Son, Limited, Dublin; 30s.).

We have much pleasure in recommending this new edition of the Breviary to the clergy of New Zealand. It is not a large-type publication, but the printing on thin opaque paper leaves little to be desired. The format is larger than in the first edition, but it is still a convenient pocket size, admirably suited for missionary priests. The arrangement of the offices is the best we have seen. The Ordinarium has been arranged in the Psalter so that for Matins, Lauds, and each of the Hours we find the appropriate hymns, antiphons, and prayers in their places, thus obviating the necessity of constantly turning back to the beginning of the book. Whenever proper offices occur they are given in full, except when the psalms are taken from one of the Commons, and after the Common of Apostles all the Sunday psalms for the Hours are repeated, so that, for example on to-day, the feast of St. Paul, one can read straight on from Matins to Vespers and Compline without turning back to the beginning of the book. The volumes are well bound in flexible morocco and altogether the Breviary is marvellously cheap and convenient.

## Oamaru

(From our own correspondent.)

July 2.

Mrs. Molloy has received word that her son, Captain Molloy, has been wounded in the head by shrapnel, and is at present in the Walton-on-Thames Hospital.

The local branch of the Catholic Federation having been somewhat dormant for the past year, a meeting of the parishioners has been called for next Friday evening, when it is hoped to infuse new life into the branch. In view of the attitude of Parliament and various institutions and individuals towards the Catholic community, it behoves all our people to join the Federation and take a lively interest in its welfare, in order that a united and unbending front may be presented should occasion arise.

## Hokitika

(From our own correspondent.)

June 26.

An old and respected pioneer, in the person of Mr. John Hartnett, passed away on last Wednesday. The deceased was a native of Cork, Ireland, and was 84 years of age.—R.I.P.

I regret to record the death of Mr. John McCormick, an old and much-respected pioneer, at the age of 78 years. The deceased was a native of County Antrim, Ireland.—R.I.P.

Another old and highly esteemed resident, in the person of Mrs. McGuigan, passed away at Kanieri, after a long illness, on Tuesday, June 26. The deceased leaves a family of three sons and two daughters. Of the former, Corporal Thomas McGuigan is in the forces, Mr. Owen McGuigan is in the Defence Department, Dunedin, and Mr. John McGuigan resides in Kanieri. The daughters are Annie (married in England) and Miss Kate McGuigan, of Hokitika. Mrs. McGuigan was a native of County Galway, Ireland, and was 68 years of age.—R.I.P.

There was a record attendance in St. Mary's Club-rooms on last Wednesday evening on the occasion of the euchre tournament combined with a farewell to Mrs. S. W. Richardson. A musical programme was contributed to by the Rev. Father Clancy, S.M., Mrs. Richardson, Misses Daly, Devaney, Casey, and Hatch. Messrs. Jeffries, Mallroy, and Hogan. The Rev. Father Clancy spoke in appreciative terms of the great assistance the guest of the evening had been to the church and societies connected therewith, and wished

her and family long life and a prosperous future in South Westland. Mr. Warmington, on behalf of the choir, specially referred to the splendid work Mrs. Richardson had accomplished as conductress. Mr. F. Groufski, on behalf of St. Mary's Choir, presented Mrs. Richardson with a manicure set, and benzine iron, and Mrs. Keller, on behalf of St. Mary's Club, with two silver entree dishes. An address was read and presented by Mr. H. Williams, Mr. Richardson replying on behalf of his wife. A dainty supper was served, and at a late hour a most successful social was terminated with the singing of 'Auld Lang Syne.'

## COMMERCIAL

Messrs. Stronach, Morris, and Co., Ltd., report for week ended Tuesday, July 3, 1917, as follows:—

Rabbitskins. We held our fortnightly sale yesterday, when we submitted a large catalogue to the usual attendance of buyers. Competition was very keen and prices showed a considerable advance on last sale's rates. We had several lines of very good skins on sale and topped the market in most lots with these. Quotations: Prime winter does, to 69½d; prime winter bucks, to 50d; autumns, to 37d; light racks and racks, to 25½d; fawns, to 32d; hawkforn, to 21d; second winter bucks and does, to 50d; first black, to 84d; second black, to 71d. Horsehair, to 17½d per lb. Opossum skins, from 4s 3d to 6s. Ferret skins, from 3d to 1s 7d. Catskins, from 1d to 6d each.

Sheepskins.—The next Government valuation will be held about the 10th inst.

Oats. The inquiry has not been so keen of late, although late prices are maintained. The demand is solely for bright heavy lines suitable for seed and milling purposes. Prime milling, 4s to 4s 1d; good to best feed, 3s 9d to 3s 10d per bushel (sacks extra).

Wheat. Milling quality is very scarce. Fowl wheat is also in short supply and is readily sold at from 5s 9d to 6s per bushel (sacks extra).

Potatoes. Fair consignments have been coming to hand of late and the market remains very slack. Choice lines only are in demand. Quotations: Choice tables, to £5; medium to good, £4 12s 6d per ton (sacks in).

Chaff. Prime bright heavy oaten sheaf is in good demand, and can be readily sold on arrival at quotations. Inferior quality is not asked for. Quotations: Best oaten sheaf, £5 10s to £5 15s; medium to good, £4 10s to £5 5s per ton (sacks extra).

There are persons who have been confirmed in virtue by having the bitterness of sin and the folly of wrongdoing brought home to them by sad experience.—Archbishop Spalding.

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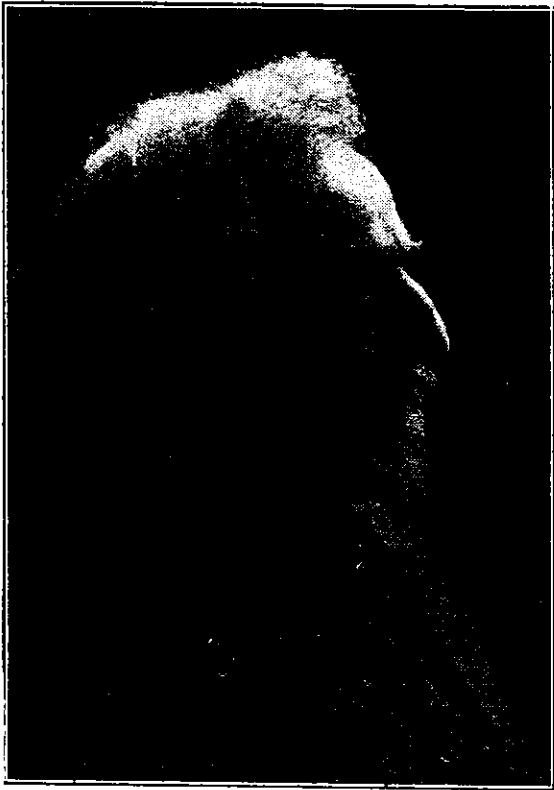
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## THE LATE MR. W. HAYWARD, SEN.

The funeral of the late Mr. W. Hayward, sen., of Cashmere Hills, Christchurch, took place on Wednesday, June 27. Solemn Requiem Mass was celebrated in the Cathedral by the Very Rev. Dean O'Donnell (Ashburton), Very Rev. Father Graham, S.M., M.A., being deacon, Rev. Father Cronin (Darfield) subdeacon, and Rev. Dr. Kennedy, Adm., master of ceremonies. A choir of the clergy chanted the solemn Gregorian music of the Mass. Miss Mina Ward was organist, and Mr. A. W. Buz conducted. Others of the clergy present were the Very Rev. Dean Regnault, S.M., Very Rev. Dean Hyland, Rev. Fathers Cooney, O'Hare, Long, Hanrahan, Roche, S.M., Gondringer, S.M., and Outtrim, S.M. (St. Patrick's College). The Mayor and Town Clerk of Christchurch, representatives of the public bodies with which the deceased had been connected, the Hibernian Society, and a large number



of prominent citizens were also in attendance. There was, too, a numerous gathering of personal friends of the family. The Sisters of Nazareth (of whom the late Mr. Hayward was a devoted supporter), and representatives of all the other religious Orders, were present, also the children of the Catholic schools and institutions. The pall bearers were Messrs. W. Hayward, jun., J. B. Hayward, G. C. Hayward (sons of deceased), L. Hayward (grandson), A. Mead (son-in-law), and Dr. A. B. O'Brien. The cortege was very lengthy. The Very Rev. Dean O'Donnell, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Kennedy, Adm., officiated at the interment in Linwood Cemetery. Messages of sympathy in large numbers were received by Mrs. Hayward and other members of the family.

### AN APPRECIATION.

(Contributed.)

In these days of strife and trouble, one often reads of a great and brave man passing to his reward, but generally it is of valiant deeds on the field of battle, or of a martyr to a love of science, who leaves the world richer by his going. But the soul who has just passed away was neither that of a great general nor brave private, nor yet a great scientist, he was just a great and good man. Born in London of an exacting father and a good, pure mother in the year 1842—being the eldest of a family of seven. At the age of 16, being a delicate, sensitive youth, and having

just lost his father, he was apprenticed to a jeweller in the old-fashioned English way, to learn the business of setting precious stones, and watch-making. This occupation he followed for four years, when his health broke down, and a move to a more congenial climate was suggested by his widowed mother. Her heart was sore to part with her first born, but being a brave good soul, she would not stand in her boy's way. He sailed in the Roman Emperor on his long journey to an unknown land. There were several young men fellow passengers, and a few days later, on arriving at Plymouth, after miserable days of loneliness and sea-sickness, they all decided to give up the idea of the promised land, and return to good old London. They quickly made their way to the station to secure their seats. This lonely youth of whom we speak put down his sovereign, but before the collector could grasp it, his true self came to light, and, returning his money to his pocket, rejoined his ship, much ashamed of his short lapse of British pluck. Thus New Zealand came to possess a pioneer of whom she may well be proud. Lyttelton in 1863 was not exactly a spectacle to cheer a lonely, delicate youth. Did he murmur? No! but as quickly as possible plodded his way over the hills to where he hoped to find work, as his possessions were small, and his pockets light, containing only a sum of £11. He soon found his four years' apprenticeship of small avail, as a working jeweller was hardly required in such a young city. But though small and frail, nothing daunted this plucky youth. He was ready and willing for any work that was "grist for the mill," and so from February, 1863, till 1916 he worked, succeeded, and failed, and worked again. He knew no such word as fail; anything attempted had to be carried to success. But was it his success in life that made him so much loved and admired? He was rich, not with this world's goods, but with owning a heart of gold, which rejoiced with the happy and sorrowed with the sorrowful. In what lay the charm that one felt was a living thing? One word will suffice, his "personality!" Simplicity, joined to great-mindedness; firmness, which could unbend to better judgment; a sunny nature, always looking for good in others and ever ready to excuse mistakes. But what made this nature so loved, now so mourned, grow more beautiful as he grew in years? It was his great practical faith in our Holy Church. His many years of faithfulness and devotion to the Sacred Heart in his "First Fridays," his marvellous perseverance in attending Holy Mass till unable to leave his bed, his devotion to and love of our dear Lady's Rosary. These are some of the things which for the last 35 years—since he received the great grace of faith in the Catholic Church—have helped to mould a beautiful character into one still more beautiful. We mourn his loss as a husband, father, and friend, but, as a kind priest once said of another soul, "would we deprive heaven of its prize?"

### FOOTBALL NOTES

The Christian Brothers' football teams had two easy victories on last Saturday. In the A grade competition the Greens defeated Technical School by 6 goals to nil. The scorers were—F. Dawson (3), G. Donnelly (2), and V. Spain. A feature of this match was the fine corner-kicks put in by R. McCaughan. The Greens in the B grade defeated High School B by 8 goals to nil. The successful goal-kickers were—G. Laffey (4), J. Sheehy (2), J. Brennan, J. Dennehy.

Pray for a sound mind in a sound body, for a bold spirit free from all dread of death, that can endure labor, that knows not anger, that covets nothing.—Juvenal.

The great lesson we have to learn in this world is to give it all up; it is not so much resolution as renunciation, not so much courage as resignation, that we need.—Ruskin.

## WEDDING BELLS

### McMULLIN—AMODEO.

On April 26, at the Sacred Heart Church, Ponsonby, Auckland, a quiet military wedding was solemnised, when Corporal H. J. McMullin (29th Reinforcements), only son of Mr. and Mrs. Michael McMullin, of Roxburgh, Otago, was married to Janie, the only daughter of the late Captain and Mrs. Frank Amodeo, of Auckland. The Rev. Father Carran officiated. The bride, who was given away by her brother (Mr. Frank Amodeo), was dressed in a smart cream gabardine costume, with a pretty cream hat to match, and carried a beautiful floral bouquet. Miss Stella Fraser and Miss Mabel Amodeo (niece of the bride) were bridesmaids, and carried floral bouquets. The bridegroom was attended by Mr. F. D. McLiver as best man. After the ceremony the guests were entertained to breakfast at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Amodeo. Later the newly-wedded couple left by the Main Trunk express for Wellington. Mrs. H. J. McMullin is residing in Wellington while her husband is in camp.

### O'NEILL—O'NEILL.

A pretty wedding was solemnised at St. Joseph's Church, New Plymouth, on June 13, when Charles J., eldest son of M. O'Neill, Te Ware, and Bridget Teresa (Birdie), eldest daughter of James O'Neill, County Cork, Ireland, were united in the bonds of Matrimony. The Very Rev. Dean McKenna officiated and celebrated Nuptial Mass. The bride wore an ivory crepe-de-chine dress, with embroidered veil and orange blossoms. The bridesmaid (Katie O'Neill, sister of the bridegroom) wore a white silk dress with Tagal straw hat to match. Mr. Charlie O'Neill, brother of the bride, was best man. The bridegroom's present to the bride was a gold pendant and chain, and to the bridesmaid a gold brooch. The bride's present to the bridegroom was a set of military hair brushes. After the ceremony the happy couple left by steamer for Auckland, where the honeymoon was spent.

## TRENTHAM CAMP NOTES

At the Catholic Hall on last Friday evening (writes a correspondent), a very successful concert was given to a crowded and very appreciative audience, by the Misses Segrief and McEnroe. As might have been expected, the reputation of these talented young ladies, together with their unfailing generous nature in coming to the camp at regular intervals to give the soldiers such rare treats, is now well known among the men, and evidence of this was amply proved by the early filling to overflowing of the large and recently renovated hall. The singers were (as per order of programme), Mr. Albert Russell, who received much applause for his comic songs; Misses Teresa McEnroe and Rosie Segrief sang very sweetly, and had to respond twice to the unanimous recalls; Miss Anderson gave a much appreciated violin solo; Corporal Donaldson, of the 30th Reinforcements, also sang and was accorded a well-deserved encore. Mr. Will Keaney, in his queer cut outfit, was the cause of much mirth. He gave "The Old Bassoon," and in response to a recall, "Cassidy, V.C." The concluding number was an excellent duet by Misses McEnroe and Segrief, which proved a fitting finale prior to the singing of the National Anthem. Corporal Frank Crowther, well known for clever piano playing, was accompanist. Chaplain-Captain T. F. Connolly, who leaves for the front on the next transport, presided, and after the concert thanked the performers heartily for the splendid evening's treat they had provided. The visitors were then entertained to supper at the officers' mess. Among the officers present were Captain McKillop, Lieutenants R. Owens, Doneghue, and many others, as also the camp chaplain (Father P. O'Flynn).

## M.B.O.B. ASSOCIATION, WELLINGTON

The usual meeting of the executive of the M.B.O.B. Association was held in the school, Newtown, on Thursday, June 28, Mr. J. Hayden presiding. The secretary reported that requests had been received from parents of several old boys to have their son's names inscribed on the Roll of Honor. As there are about 200 more names to add to the Honors Board, it was decided to have the lists in the association's possession as complete as possible, and carefully checked, before calling for tenders for the additional work. It is estimated that a substantial sum will be required to have this work satisfactorily done. Mention was made of the numerous old boys' names appearing in the recent heavy casualty lists from the front. At least 20 were on the wounded lists, while up to the time of the meeting three were recorded as killed in action. The secretary was directed to write letters of condolence to the relatives of these old boys, among whom was Chaplain-Major McMenamin. It was decided to have Masses celebrated quarterly for the souls of deceased old boys. The treasurer's report showed the finances to be in a fairly satisfactory condition, and accounts amounting to £7 3s were passed for payment. Owing to his having gone into camp, Mr. W. J. Conroy's resignation was received with regret, and Mr. Fred Burton was appointed his successor in office.

## ASHAMED OF HIS FAITH

No accurate standards or statistics are at hand (says *America*), but it seems probable that the most ignorant person in existence is the Catholic ashamed of his Faith. He is the unworthy scion of a house whose Founder is Christ, the King of Ages. Saints, sages, and emperors, the great light-bearers of knowledge and civilisation, are his brethren. In all that they have done in the furtherance of art, science, literature, and of the things that make life sweeter and happier, he can claim his part, for he is a member of that noble family. But he is ashamed of it. He is a "social climber." Catholics, he thinks, are usually poor and ignorant like his father, a good, pious Catholic, who came over in the steerage, and afterwards built up a fortune by dint of industry and frugality. Hence, he cannot afford to associate with them, or let it be known that he is a Catholic. He has other ambitions, and to marry his daughter to Van Swearingen Jones, the notorious son of a notorious father, but wealthy, and the sprig of a mushroom nobility, he is ready and anxious to forswear his religion.

The phenomenon of the Catholic ashamed of his Faith is not unknown in this country, where wealth sometimes comes to individuals who cannot stand prosperity. Happily, however, Catholics of this despicable sort are comparatively few, while they who gladly forego wealth and social advancement when the price is religious indifference, are many. "He bore his religion like an order of knighthood, something to be proud of, to live for, to fight for," was said of a Catholic publicist, who recently passed to his reward after many years of valiant service.

It is not perhaps generally known that Commander Yamamoto, the Naval Attache to the Japanese Embassy at Rome, is a convert to Catholicity. He was one of the first pupils of the Marist Fathers in their college at Tokio, and he has remained warmly attached to his former masters, to whom, under God, he owes the knowledge of the one true Faith.

## HELD OVER

We are obliged to hold over continuation of Teachers' Conference articles and other matter owing to pressure on our space.

J. M. J.

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DEATHS

**DONNELLY.**—At the Napier Hospital, on June 4, 1917, Michael Joseph, dearly beloved husband of Hannah Donnelly, Ponsonby, Auckland, native of County Cork, Ireland, in his 34th year. On whose soul, sweet Jesus, have mercy.—R.I.P.

**DUNLEA.**—On June 24, 1917, at Kingston, Elizabeth Mary, dearly beloved wife of John Dunlea; aged 46 years.—R.I.P.

**GIBSON.**—On June 25, at Dunedin (after a short illness), Ebenezer, beloved husband of Elizabeth Gibson, second eldest son of the late Peter Gibson, and son-in-law of Mrs. Ann Gollar, 84 Albany street. Deeply regretted.

**MALAVEY.**—On Wednesday, June 27, 1917, at her residence, 34 College Hill, Auckland (fortified by the rites of Holy Church), Mary, relict of D. M. Malavey, and sister of Mrs. G. Fraser, Northcote, and Mrs. W. Connolly, Auckland; aged 54 years. On whose soul, sweet Jesus, have mercy.—R.I.P.

FOR THE EMPIRE'S CAUSE

**DENNEHY.**—Of your charity pray for the happy repose of the soul of Bartholomew Joseph (Bert) Dennehy, who was killed in action in France on July 3, 1916.—R.I.P.  
Inserted by his loving parents, brothers, and sisters.

**DIGNAN.**—Of your charity pray for the happy repose of the soul of Maurice Martin Dignan, third son of Mr. F. J. Dignan, of Auckland, and who was killed in action on June 7, 1917; aged 21 years. On whose soul, sweet Jesus, have mercy.—R.I.P.  
Greater love than this no man hath, that a man lay down his life for his friends. (John xv., 13).

**MORRIN.**—On June 8, 1917, from wounds received in action in France, James (Machine Gun Section, 13th Reinforcements), eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. James Morrin, Roxburgh; aged 25 years. On whose soul, sweet Jesus, have mercy.

IN MEMORIAM

**DOHERTY.** In loving memory of James, beloved husband of Margaret Doherty, who died at Lincoln on July 1, 1915.  
Inserted by his loving wife, son, and daughters.

**HERBERT.**—Of your charity pray for the repose of the soul of Mrs. Herbert, who died at Oamaru on June 28, 1912.—R.I.P.  
Sacred Heart of Jesus, have mercy on her soul. Holy Mary, pray for her.

**MCCARTHY.**—In loving memory of Margaret McCarthy, who departed this life at Waimate on July 3, 1915.—R.I.P.  
Sweet Heart of Jesus, have mercy on her soul.  
—Inserted by her loving parents.

**SHEERAN.**—Of your charity pray for the repose of the soul of Kate Elizabeth (*née* Harney), who died at Fairlie on July 5, 1916. On whose soul, sweet Jesus, have mercy.—R.I.P.

**WHYTE.**—In loving remembrance of Sarah (Siddy) Whyte, who died at Kapuni, Taranaki, on June 25, 1916, beloved by all who knew her.—R.I.P.  
Inserted by her fond parents and sisters.

**HANLEY.**—Of your charity pray for the happy repose of the soul of James Hanley, dearly beloved husband of Mamie Hanley, and son-in-law of Mr. and Mrs. I. B. Ford, Heddon Bush, who died July 1, 1916; aged 39 years.—R.I.P.

THANKS

Mr. and Mrs. E. N. SANDYS and family desire to thank the many friends for their kind letters and expressions of sympathy in their recent bereavement.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS

ADVERTISEMENTS of 16 Words under the Headings Situations Vacant, Wanted, For Sale, To Let, Lost and Found, Miscellaneous Wants, etc., 2/- per insertion. Death Notices, etc., 2/6; verses, 4/- per inch extra. Strictly Cash in Advance. No booking for casual advertisements.

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TO SELL GOOD SECOND-HAND TYPEWRITER, "Sun," in perfect order, for £7 Cash. Apply, "Typewriter," *N.Z. Tablet*, Dunedin.

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

Die 4 Aprilis, 1900.

LEO XIII., P.M.

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

April 4, 1900.

LEO XIII., Pope.



THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1917.

THE SINN FEIN VIEWPOINT



HERE are three clearly divided views as to Irish claims at present. The first is that of the Unionists who will not try to understand that the Irish people have any claims at all to good government, and whose remedy is still akin to "Bloody" Balfour's notorious wire—"Don't hesitate to shoot." To understand the intense anti-Irish bigotry of these people one has only to recall the fact that the Duke of Norfolk, with a thousand years of Catholic tradition behind him, stood side by side with the blasphemous Orange rabble to kill Irish freedom. The second is the opinion of those who still are willing to accept an instalment of self-government in settlement of the debts due to their country; and be it remarked their number is daily growing smaller. Last, and now most prominent, is the contention of the Sinn Feiners, owing to British stupidity and cruelty the most powerful body in Ireland to-day, who demand nothing less than a full settlement of Ireland's rights, and are determined that when a discussion of the claims of Poland and Belgium comes before the Peace Conference the case of their own land shall also be urged. There is no denying that all the logic is on their side. Let us try to see the problem as they regard it. The Allies declare that they are fighting for the liberty of small nations; President Wilson has emphasised it in unmistakable words. Ireland has suffered more injustice and persecution than any small nation in the whole world; for centuries she has been oppressed by England, and every means that hate and cruelty could devise was tried to

exterminate the Celtic people. The people have lived through it all, and their whole existence has been a protest against the rule of might over right: in every generation they have risen in arms against their tyrants, and if they failed they none the less made it manifest that they were a nation held in slavery by force alone. They have affirmed their right to freedom, and honest English statesmen have time and again admitted the justice of their claims. Up to a few years ago, however, they would have been content with a partial measure of self-government, although Parnell made it quite clear that such a measure should be regarded as temporary: "for," said he, "there is no setting bounds to the onward march of a nation." Now the Sinn Feiners say they will judge England by her own declarations. To England they say, "You say you are fighting for the liberty of small nations: we are the oldest small nation on earth, the one most wronged, and the one that has done most for the cause of progress and civilisation: practice then what you preach and give us our right to work out, with no outside interference, our own destinies."

\*

This is their attitude to-day: and there is no denying that justice and reason support them. The only argument England has against that claim is an argument of self-interest; and self-interest has nothing to do with the rights or wrongs of the case at all. England says that it would be a menace to the Empire to have as a near neighbor, facing the Atlantic highway, an independent Ireland. From the standpoint of justice that has nothing to do with the question. It is equally logical for Germany to say: We want the mouth of the Rhine as an outlet for our commerce, and therefore we cannot tolerate the independent nation of Holland between us and the sea. And similarly Germany has just as much right to say of Belgium as England does of Ireland, an independent Belgium is a menace to our Empire. And if England finds Germany's claims unsound, in honesty and reason she must admit that her own are equally futile. The one argument in favor of English rule over Ireland is the admission of the principle that might is right. England nowadays says that that principle is inadmissible, and the Sinn Feiners are asking her to show that she believes what she tells the world. In an editorial the *Catholic Bulletin* puts the case thus: "Let an ultimatum be sent to the Central Empires ordering them to accept the Home Rule Act as the basis of the national recognition they are to give to the small nations over which they have sway. Let two translations of the Act be made into German and applied to the cases of Poland and Belgium. Let them be placed on the Prussian Statute Book and, side by side with them, two suspensory Acts arraigning for their application when duly amended after the declaration of Peace.

It may be that these small nations will not accept translations of the Home Rule Act as satisfying their national aspirations. This fruit of British liberty that has been ripening in the sunshine of the Imperial Parliament for so many years may not seem good enough to the Belgians, Bohemians, and the rest. Then the Home Rule Act itself must be amended. Let it be so amended that it will be acceptable to all the small nations of Europe. Then, and only then, will England be in a position to raise the cry of Nationality. For manifestly she cannot appeal to neutral countries to help her, she cannot appeal to her Allies to help her, she cannot even appeal to those of her own sons who love liberty to help her to compel other Empires to give to those over whom they hold sway, a degree of liberty that she herself refuses to concede within her own domain."

\*

No man for a moment supposes that Belgium or Poland would be satisfied with a Home Rule Bill translated from the paltry scheme offered to Ireland by England three years ago. At that time the Irish people would have accepted it. Since then the pitiful shuffling and the intolerance of Irish rights exhibited by English statesmen, the broken pledges, the condoned

murders, the brutal cruelty, and the evident determination to pursue the old policy of oppression have aroused the Irish nation, and to-day the majority of them will be content with no half measures. It is just possible that they will still accept as a temporary settlement a plan of self-government for the whole country. Many of us hope against hope that they will. But if they do not, if they continue to challenge England to put her preaching into practice, and focus on Ireland the attention of America, with her millions of Irish, of Russia fresh from her victory over tyranny, of Germany only too ready to question England's sincerity, the fault lies with that Government which stands before the entire universe to-day proclaiming its devotion to the cause of small nations while still maintaining the Prussian principle that might is right.

## .. NOTES ..

### Convent Schools

George Birmingham has no patience with Irish people who find fault with convent schools. They may be sending out young women who are eager to be ladies, but, he says, "the fact is that a fine ambition of a spiritual kind has been implanted in the breasts of our boys and girls. They have been taught to look for something in life better than good food, sound boots, and the other tangible comforts which money buys. The English may, if they like, mock at those who want to be ladies and gentlemen, and condemn any kind of education which fosters such desires in the young. They will do so just as thoroughly materialised people will mock at anyone who tries to be a Christian, and will regard sacrifices made for the sake of the Christian ideal as supremely foolish. We who can still appreciate ideals, religious or ethical, recognise that the education of our boys and girls is carried out in the best possible manner: makes all the boys want to be gentlemen, which is the next best thing to wanting to be saints, and half the girls want to be ladies, the other half of them desiring to be nuns, much the same thing as saints, and the only thing better than being a lady."

### Behind the Scenes

Once upon a time a friend of ours called on a great Irish editor who was at that period busy denouncing everybody who bought matches made outside of Ireland. Prominent on the editor's mantelpiece was a matchbox bearing an English trade mark. In keeping with this is a story we have been told very recently: A certain public man took an active part in a meeting called to promote six o'clock closing; and when the meeting was over he proceeded to put down drink so strenuously that he had to be helped home. Of another who fought, and not ingloriously, at the same convention, it is said that he rang up his wine merchant immediately after and laid in such a supply as might render him quite indifferent for the rest of the season as to what time hotels closed. Public life would lose a lot of its humor if people acted as their principles dictated instead of as the applause of the gallery suggested. But it is always a possibility that public men have two sets of principles: one for home use, another for decorative purposes.

### Literature a Fragment

Literature, says Goethe, is a fragment of a fragment: a very little of what has been done and said has been written: and of what has been written we have but a small part. This applies to ancient literature especially. In a very small library a man may store all the books of antiquity. And little as we have we should have infinitely less were it not for the indefatigable labors of dead and forgotten monks who spent their lives in transcribing with their own hands before the invention of printing the old manuscripts. People talk glibly of the dark ages and of the reactionary policy of the Church, whereas the truth is that but for

the Church in the Middle Ages we should know almost nothing about the past. And little as remains we cannot help being struck by the frequent repetition of the same truths and ideas, from which we learn how restricted the sphere of human knowledge is, and how finite human intelligence. If a man knew all that literature and history could teach, and knew the philosophy of it as well, how humble he would become! On the other hand, to hear the omniscient confidence of those who know nothing at all, and to hear them criticise the works of the Creator Himself, moves us to a sense of pity for mankind. Ignorance of our own ignorance begets a foolish pride which attempts to circumscribe infinity and to plumb the depths of eternity, while true learning, such as that of Newton or Dante, fills a man with awe and reverence for the truth. To someone who expressed wonder at his simple faith Pasteur said: "I have the faith of a Breton peasant, and if I knew more than I do I should have the faith of a Breton woman."

### Religion at the Front

In spite of much that we have read about a great revival of religion during the war we have good reason to think that the war will prove the moral ruin of many of the young fellows who survive it. What a stupidity it was to place thousands of innocent lads at the beginning amid scenes that were constant temptations to them our chaplains who were with the forces in Egypt can testify. The Bishop of London has protested against the appalling iniquity which stares them in the face and pursues them in England. In France, with death imminent, they are still beset by nameless temptations, far more dangerous than their foes in the field. The dreadful scourge which has come upon the whole world so far from arousing mankind to a spirit of penance seems to have let loose the devils of hell, and thousands of soldiers march to their death in far worse state than they would have been if there were no war. That sentence from a chaplain's letter about men falling who never learned to call upon their Saviour and Judge except in blasphemy is a terrible indictment against Ministers of Education who are responsible for such ignorance. But we have no doubt at all that Mr. Hanan sleeps not a whit less soundly, never reeking for the fate of the victims of his schools. He is bad enough, but what is to be said for ministers of religion who aid and abet him in shutting God out of the minds of the young, and who are ready to put their own petty hatreds and prejudices before common-sense, religion, and justice?

### Sydney Smith

Walter Savage Landor described Sydney Smith as "Humor's pink Primate." Rogers said of him and Luttrell: "There is this difference between Smith and Luttrell: After Luttrell you remembered what good things he said, after Smith you merely remembered how much you laughed." His description of marriage is well known as one of the best of his *mots*: "It is like a pair of shears, so joined that they cannot be separated; often moving in opposite directions, yet always punishing anyone who comes between them." A country squire whom he had worsted in an argument said: "If I had a son an idiot I would make him a parson." "I see," said Smith, "your father was of a different mind." His definition of Puseyism at a time when there was much bother in England concerning tendencies of Anglicans to imitate Rome was particularly good: "Puseyism, sir, is inflection and genuflection; posture and imposture; bowing to the east and curtsying to the west."

### The Politicians

The workers are loud in their just complaints of the hardships they are enduring owing to the restricted train service. And in connection with that same train service there are many remarks passed which are not all honeyed phrases addressed to our political rulers. Of course now that our leaders have set such a splendid

example by travelling down from Auckland in an extra special train for themselves and their retinues everyone will see that it is idle to expect ordinary trains for mere workmen. It looks as if certain friends of ours are going to be put on their trial very shortly. Mr. Wilford's question about our Expeditionary Forces expresses what we all have a right to know unless New Zealand has sold herself for better or worse to one James Allen, Knight of the Bath, and given him despotic privileges over us all. Mr. Vigor Brown came closer to the point when he asked what measures Mr. Massey was going to take to rid the country of the blundering English tyrant who has taught this Dominion what Prussianism really means. We note that the *Mouth*, having heard of Allen's anti-clerical campaign here, compares him to the French atheists and the Italian Freemasons, whose object in life is to destroy religion. But nobody in London can conceive what a sorry story of deceit, equivocation, and chicanery we could tell of the same Sir James Allen, K.C.B.

### DIOCESE OF DUNEDIN

The annual offerings for Peter's Pence were received on last Sunday at St. Joseph's Cathedral and other churches of the parish.

There was Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament in St. Joseph's Cathedral on last Sunday from the eleven o'clock Mass. His Lordship the Bishop presided at Vespers, bore the Sacred Host in the procession, and officiated at Solemn Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. There was a crowded congregation.

The St. Joseph's Harriers ran on Saturday last from the Bangalow Tea Rooms, St. Kilda. The pack led past Takurua Park to Tomahawk Lagoon, then taking to the hills returned via Anderson's Bay. Although it was raining during the latter part of the run, this did not affect the enjoyment of the outing. The members afterwards assembled at the tea rooms and regaled themselves with refreshments.

Under the auspices of St. Joseph's branch H.A.C.B. Society a most successful concert was given in St. Joseph's Hall on Wednesday evening, June 27, with the worthy object of assisting a family in distressed circumstances owing to the prolonged illness of the bread winner. An excellent vocal and elocutionary programme was contributed to by a number of friends, and met with much acceptance by a crowded, and appreciative audience. The Very Rev. Father Coffey, Adm., presided, and at the conclusion of the concert cordially thanked the promoters and all who had assisted therein. The object (he said) was a most deserving one, and he was greatly pleased at the kindly and practical sympathy of the people as proved by the large attendance.

The sale of work in connection with the Convent at North-East Valley, which was opened on Tuesday evening, June 26, by the Very Rev. Father Coffey, Adm., was continued over the following Thursday evening. The school was tastefully decorated with flowers and foliage, and as the various stalls were attractively arranged, the whole presented a bright and pleasing appearance. Before the business of the evening was commenced the operetta, "The Old Woman Who Lived in a Shoe," was nicely staged by a group of girls and boys. A humorous recitation by Master Horace Wakelin and an item by Master Stephenson were much appreciated by those present. An entertainment of dancing and song was also provided by the children. Miss Dormer had charge of the produce stall and Miss D. Bunbury of the fancy goods stall. The sweets stall, in charge of Miss Fogarty, did good business. Miss Turnbull supervised the refreshment rooms, which proved no light undertaking. All the stalls were well patronised, and the assistants had a very busy time in attending to the wants of their patrons. Competitions among those present at the sale proved profitable attractions.

## DIOCESE OF CHRISTCHURCH

(From our own correspondent.)

July 2.

A Basket-ball Association for the five secondary girls' schools in Christchurch has been formed, and the first round of matches was played on Friday afternoon, June 29. Of the two teams from the Sacred Heart Girls' College, one defeated St. Margaret's by 29 goals to 23, and the other scored against the Technical College by 8 goals to 7.

On last Saturday afternoon on the Convent Grounds, Lower High street, the members of the Old Girls' Association net-ball team, played a very interesting game. Misses Kathleen Goulding, Madge Allen, Gertie Baker, Mary Whelan, Kathleen O'Brien, and Nellie Sloan played particularly well. Miss Grace Jarman was referee.

St. Mary's branch H.A.C.B. Society met at Ozanam Lodge on June 25. Bro. P. Gunn, B.P., presided. The correspondence was lengthy, and the secretary deserves to be complimented on his business methods in this connection. Accounts amounting to £17 7s 9d were passed for payment. One new member was proposed, and the nomination of officers received.

Playing at Sydenham Park in the primary schools' senior Rugby football competition on Friday, June 29, Marist defeated Waltham by 19 points to 3. Tries were scored by P. Madden (2), J. McKay, W. O'Brien, and E. Considine. C. Grainger converted two tries. W. Ely kicked a penalty goal for Waltham. In the light-weight grade, after a keen struggle Marist and Sydenham played a drawn game, 3 points each. Faulkner scored for Sydenham and Smith for Marists.

The quarterly meeting of St. Patrick's branch H.A.C.B. Society was held in the Hibernian Hall on Monday evening, July 18. Bro. J. Flannelly, B.P., presided, and there was a full attendance of officers and a large number of members. Correspondence received and dealt with was very lengthy. Accounts amounting to £57 2s 2d were passed for payment. Two candidates were proposed for membership, and the nomination of officers received.

The annual meeting of the Cathedral Sodality of Children of Mary was held recently, when Miss G. Jarman was elected president, and Misses J. O'Malley and E. Gill vice-presidents for the ensuing year. The sodality desires to place on record the great services rendered by Miss Wally, who for many years filled the position of president, and she was unanimously elected a life honorary vice-president. The meetings of the sodality are usually held on the second Sunday of each month, but this month it will be held on the third Sunday (July 15), when there will be a reception of new members.

The members of St. Matthew's Ladies' branch H.A.C.B. Society met on June 25. Sister D. Smyth, B.P., presiding. It was decided to appoint Dr. McKinnon as medical attendant. In order to promote the interests of the branch, and to increase its membership, cards have been issued giving particulars of the scale of entrance fees, contributions, and benefits to be derived. It was decided by the branch members to offer every assistance in connection with the conference arranged by the N.Z. Catholic Federation, and Sisters Condon and O'Connor were deputed to represent the branch on the occasion. One new member was initiated, and three nominations were recorded. Accounts amounting to £3 2s 9d were passed for payment. A motion of sympathy with Mrs. Hayward and family on the death of Mr. Hayward was unanimously recorded, the members standing in silence.

On Wednesday evening, June 27, the members of St. Mary's Class of the Catholic branch, Red Cross Society, held a very successful drawing-room entertainment at their rooms, Ozanam Lodge, Manchester street, for the purpose of honoring their chaplain, Very Rev. Dean Regnault, S.M., on the occasion of his approaching feast day (SS. Peter and Paul). The rooms were

tastefully decorated. There was a large attendance, over 100 members being present, including representatives from Hornby. Among the guests were the Rev. Fathers Gondringer, S.M., Outtrim, S.M. (St. Patrick's College, Wellington), Seymour, S.M. and Roche, S.M. (St. Mary's), and the president of the branch (Mrs. J. S. Barrett). Mr. F. C. Delany presided. The programme opened with the National Anthem, and the following contributed:—Pianoforte solo, Miss Mina Ward; vocal solos, Mesdames F. O'Brien and Bown; Misses Crequer (Hornby), McDavitt, Taylor, and Mary Ward; step dance, Miss M. Kavanagh (Hornby); recitations, Messrs. Noonan and Rowe. A pretty compliment paid to the Very Rev. Dean in honor of his country, was a fine rendering of the "Marseillaise" given by Mrs. Bown. Miss Erin Riordan then presented the Dean with a beautiful bouquet of spring flowers, with a miniature French flag in the centre. This little act elicited prolonged cheers. The chairman, in addressing those assembled, thanked the performers for their much-appreciated contributions, and gave an interesting account of the formation of the class, and its activities during the first year, just ended. The object of the gathering was (he said) to express their gratitude, love, and esteem, and to offer congratulations to their worthy parish priest and chaplain on the occasion of his feast day. Miss Nora O'Connor then read an appropriate address, and asked the Dean's acceptance of a handsome leather hand-bag (inscribed), containing a parcel of comforts. The Very Rev. Dean, who was received with much applause, related how they had taken him by surprise. He had expected on entering the room to find as usual the tables covered with work, the machines going briskly, and the members all hard at work. He spoke of the pleasure it always gave him to visit the class, and was particularly pleased that evening to see the Hornby and Papanui members present. He gave a general synopsis of the work of the year, and congratulated the class on the amount done as a labor of love for the comfort of our sick and wounded soldiers. It would surprise some of them to know that the money expended on materials alone for the year was £180, and the working expenses were practically nil. He thanked the people who supplied the sewing machines, and mentioned that one machine was a gift from Mrs. Watson. In conclusion, he expressed his gratitude to all for the remembrance of his feast day, and for their very nice present, and assured them that their interests would always be his. The Rev. Father Gondringer, S.M. expressed his pleasure at being present. He said it was a great surprise to him to hear the amount of work that had been done by the class, and it compared more than favorably with any other class that he knew of. They could not do too much (he said) for our boys at the front. He was personally acquainted with the rigors of a winter in France, and could well imagine how trying it must be for sick and wounded. He gave a short description of what the conditions must be in the country he knew so well. He joined in wishing the Dean every happiness and blessing, and referred to him as the G.O.M. of the Marist Fathers in New Zealand—the link between the old and the new members of that Order. Mr. W. T. Ward spoke in eulogistic terms of the efforts of the class, which were a surprise to him, and humorously assured the Dean that though he had received the gift of the bag, he had not been given the sack. A dainty supper was then served, and a thoroughly enjoyable evening brought to a close.

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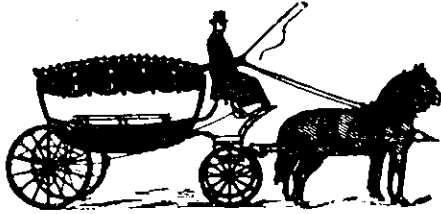
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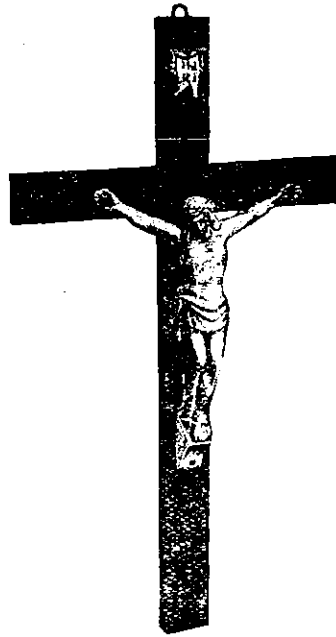
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## GARDENING NOTES

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

### KITCHEN GARDEN.

All work in this department, such as digging and manuring all necessary plots, should now be well advanced for the sowing and planting out of the various vegetables usually cultivated in the early spring. A good layer of stable manure should be dug in, and the ground left fairly rough; with the rains and frosts of winter it will break down fine and workable when needed. To grow vegetables successfully, manuring is essential. Except lettuce, cauliflower, and cabbage, there is nothing that can be profitably planted just at present, therefore time can be applied to the suppression of weeds, which otherwise will now make headway if not checked. For asparagus, the bed should now be prepared. Peg out at the four corners the required size of plot, then trench deeply, adding a good quantity of stable manure at the same time. Some rough bone meal should also be applied. The bed should then remain until the spring, which is the proper season for planting. If planted earlier the roots are apt to rot, and failure be the result. If cauliflower or broccoli are maturing too fast, and likely to be injured by the frost, protect them by bending some of the leaves over the heads. They may also be removed to a place sheltered from the frost, but in doing so see that a good supply of earth is lifted with them, and then heel them in thickly in their new situation.

### THE FRUIT GARDEN.

Pruning and spraying must now be done as quickly as possible. A mistake many amateurs make in pruning apple and pear trees is leaving too many shoots on the top of the branches. Thus a canopy of foliage grows and prevents the penetration of sunlight and air to the centre of the tree, elements necessary to the proper development of the fruit. The operator should commence at the base of each branch and finish at the top, leaving only the topmost shoot of each branch to carry on the growth. These trees should also be summer pruned, as they usually make a lot of lateral growth, which should be thinned out and shortened back. It is a mistake to shorten too much the branches of full grown gooseberry bushes, as by doing so a prolific growth of young shoots in the heart of the trees results, and these cause annoyance when the fruit is being gathered. Red currants must have all the young growth cut back. They bear on spurs, but black currants must not have the young wood touched. They bear on the young wood; therefore its growth should be encouraged by thinning, and cutting away old spent wood. Raspberries should be well thinned out, and, according to the strength of the canes, left in clumps of from four to about six canes. They must not be pruned too low down, as the fruiting buds are up near the top. They must be tied to a wire, or each clump tied up separately. Raspberry canes should be cut to about twelve inches from the ground. Don't be disappointed at not getting a crop the first season; you will be well repaid in the next season if the bushes are given a proper start. The strawberry bed should have a good supply of manure spread around the roots of the plants to get washed in by the rains.

### THE FLOWER GARDEN.

Continue the digging of the beds and borders, and the necessary shifting of shrubs and herbaceous plants; also the separating and thinning out of other specimens requiring this treatment. Strong-growing roses should have the branches reduced as the work proceeds, they can be properly pruned back later in the season. All roses should be planted as soon as possible, therefore a selection should be made at once. Cuttings and plants of geraniums in pots or boxes should receive attention. Remove the dead leaves, as they cause the plants to become sodden during the wet weather. Geranium

plants ought to be kept very dry during the winter, and with only just sufficient water to keep them alive. The lawn must not be neglected now, and should be rolled frequently. The rolling will prove more efficacious now than later in the season.

## PEOPLE WE HEAR ABOUT

His Eminence Cardinal Farley, of New York, celebrated his seventy-fifth birthday on April 20. He said Mass at 7 o'clock in St. Patrick's Cathedral.

Another prominent Catholic in the new Government is Mr. James Fitzalan Hope, whose wife is the president of the Catholic Women's League for England. He was also included in the late Coalition Government. His father, J. R. Hope-Scott, was a convert, and it is said at his conversion Gladstone declared that he felt as if he had lost one of his eyes. Mr. Hope is a nephew of the late Duke of Norfolk, to whom he acted as secretary when he was Postmaster-General. He also acted in a similar capacity to Lord Londonderry. From 1900 to 1906 he was Conservative member for Brightside, Sheffield, and for the last eight years has sat for the Central Division of the same county.

The death is reported from Paris of M. Paul Allard, the historian of the persecutions of the Church in the first three centuries—on which subject his writings have cast much new light. Allard's chief works are his *History of the Persecutions*, and his *Life of Julian the Apostate*. He also wrote the lives of St. Basil and St. Sidonius Apollinaris for *The Saints* series. As editor of the *Revue des Questions Historiques*, he exercised a wide and wholesome influence on the development of historical science, especially among the younger Catholic of France. Unfortunately, like so many other useful periodicals, this *Revue* has been killed by the war.

By a strange coincidence the Catholic Archbishop of Bagdad, Mgr. Jean Drure, Discalced Carmelite, was received in audience at Rome by the Holy Father on the very day that the news of the entry of the British troops into Bagdad had reached London. Mgr. Drure is a Frenchman. He was born at Digoin, in the diocese of Autun, in 1859. He was elected to the Archiepiscopal See of Bagdad in 1892. He is also Apostolic Delegate for Mesopotamia, Kurdistan, and part of Armenia. The Latin See contains the Missions of Bagdad, Mardin, and Mossoul. The first Latin Bishop was Timothy Percy, in 1632. Until 1742 the Bishop resided at Ispahan, in Persia. In Bagdad there are about 10,000 Catholics. The Discalced Carmelites have, or at least they had until the present war, a flourishing college in the town, in which there were 200 pupils, whom the masters instructed in all the sciences, as well as in the English, French, Arabian, and Turkish languages.

Whatever the feeling against Catholics in Japan, the Mayor of Tokio has most warmly commended the faith in a recent speech. He said in part:—"Last year Dr. Anezaki Masaha, professor of comparative religion at the University of Tokio, made a journey through Europe in order to become better acquainted with the Catholic Church and her religious Orders. In the course of a lecture on the result of his observations, he declared that to the best of his knowledge, 'the Catholic Church is the most powerful, most perfect, and the most sublime institution with what the history of mankind is acquainted,' because of its insistence on the principle of authority." He added, "The Catholic religion is the one to be recommended to the Japanese." He then spoke with reverential admiration of the saints, whose ethical ideals were indispensable, especially in an age so strongly tinged with materialism as ours. "A saint," he said, "is a necessary factor even in social progress. The silent but mighty influence which goes out from the religious Orders and the service they have done to society are incalculable."

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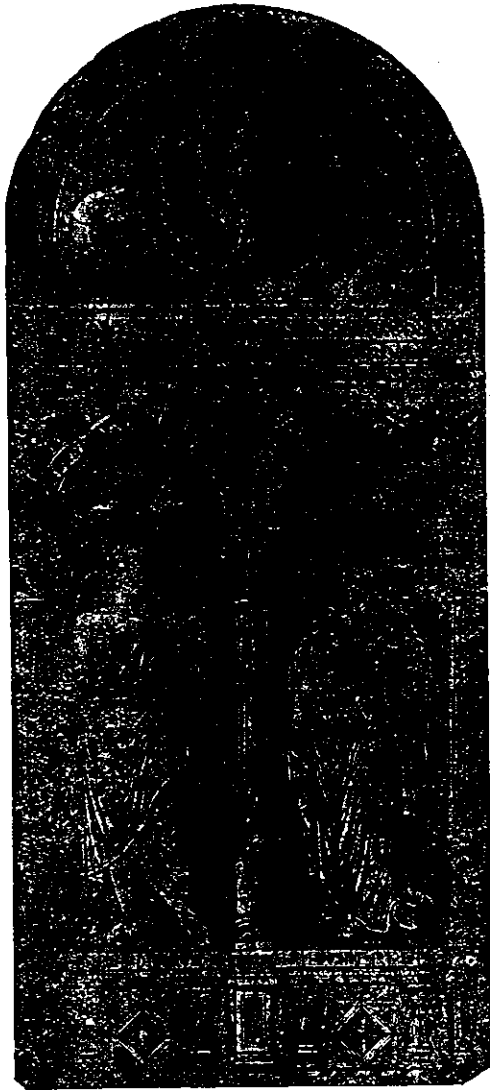
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## CATHOLIC FEDERATION

### WELLINGTON DIOCESAN COUNCIL.

Following is in part the report of the executive committee for the half-year ended June 30:—

During the term the executive committee has held 14 meetings, the attendances at which were as follows:—The Rev. Father Hurley (chairman) 9, Mr. A. Cassie 6, Mr. J. Corry 13, Mr. Duggan 3, Mr. J. Gamble 9, Major Halpin 10, Mr. P. D. Hoskins 12, Mr. W. F. Johnson (hon. secretary) 14, Mr. T. J. McCosker 11, Mr. R. Sievers 8, Mr. M. Walsh 8.

Your executive committee reports with pleasure the fact that the membership of the Federation in this diocese is now larger than at any previous period, the increase over last year's returns as shown by the ordinary revenue account being not less than 50 per cent. This is exceedingly gratifying when the loss caused by enlistments is taken into account, and your executive feels that the best thanks of the council are due to those officers and members of parish committees who have done so much to bring about this satisfactory result of the year's work. Full details of the accounts will be placed before the council by the diocesan treasurer, Major Halpin.

Organisation.—During the past half-year, the work of organising has been carried on as far as means and time allowed. Visits have been made to Blenheim, Picton, Upper Hutt, Lower Hutt, and Woodville, with excellent results in each case, while invitations have been received from other committees which will receive consideration at the earliest possible opportunity.

If the proposal to sub-divide the diocese into smaller areas—referred to in another part of this report—is carried into effect, it should materially lighten the work of organising, as it would be possible for the district secretary to arrange for visits to contiguous parishes, and thus make the best use of the time. The chief difficulty your executive has been faced with is that the members who show any aptitude for this work, are so situated that it is impossible for them to get leave of absence from their employment for the purpose. The sub-councils, however, may be able to arrange for an exchange of visits between speakers from their own and adjoining districts, who might be prevailed upon to offer their services for this most essential work; and thus, with frequent visits from fresh speakers to the branches, a constant accession to the membership would doubtless result.

The readjustment of the proportion paid to the Dominion Council made at the last meeting—six-tenths of the ordinary revenue, instead of seven-tenths as heretofore—has enabled your executive to do far more in the work of organising than would have been possible under the old rule, but the extra penny has been found insufficient for the purpose, and your executive has been compelled to draw on the general fund of the council to a considerable amount to meet the payment of organising expenses. Your executive feels that the time has come when a further allowance should be made for this work.

Subdivision of Diocese.—This matter, referred to your executive for consideration and report, has been given much attention.

Provision already exists under rule 7, section (d), for the sub-division of the diocese, and your executive is of opinion that it would be to the interest of the Federation if the larger centres, such as Wanganui, Napier, or Hastings, Nelson, etc., were made the centre of a sub-council for the purpose of perfecting our organisation as far as possible. The financial and other arrangements could be made the subject of agreement between the diocesan council and the several sub-councils, and would doubtless prove satisfactory to all concerned.

The work of organising a large district such as this, extending as it does from New Plymouth to

Napier, and from Kaikoura to Westport, is altogether beyond the power of honorary organisers to deal with from any one centre; and your executive therefore recommends that any district desiring to avail itself of the power conferred by rule 7 be encouraged to do so, and that every assistance be given by the Council to that end.

The Catholic Women's Hostel.—This institution continues successfully. The accommodation at the hostel is always fully occupied, and the matron is carrying out the duties of her office in a manner that is satisfactory to all concerned. The present high cost of provisions, etc., has caused the board some concern, but it is hoped to finish the year's work without calling upon the guarantors in any way. The present lease expires shortly, and the question of renewal or otherwise is now being considered by the board.

Social Questions.—The after-care of lads, referred to your executive by the last meeting, has received considerable attention. After careful consideration as to the best means of dealing with this important question, your executive has come to the conclusion that it can best be dealt with by the St. Vincent de Paul Society, as being a spiritual work coming within the scope of its activities.

Your executive therefore recommends parish committees to direct the attention of the St. Vincent de Paul conferences in their respective parishes to this urgent work, concerning which a useful little book has been published by the Superior Council of Australasia, and can doubtless be obtained through the Particular Councils.

Military Matters.—The Great War, which is now entering upon its third year, has taken a heavy toll of our Catholic soldiers, and for the first time the council has to record the loss of one of our most respected chaplains, in the person of the Rev. Father McMenamin, whose death upon the field of honor was recently reported. The sympathy of all will go out to the mother and relatives of the late chaplain, and to those of all who have made the supreme sacrifice in the service of their country.

To the wounded the council offers its best wishes for a speedy and permanent restoration to health, and to all who are serving in the field, its fervent hope for their early and safe return to home and friends.

The exigencies of military service have caused the loss of several of our most efficient officers of parish committees during the past term, and your executive records with regret the resignations of Messrs. J. J. Dougherty (Hamua), and J. S. Gilligan (Wairoa), who are now on service, and of many active members of committees who have joined the colors since the last report. The Field Service Fund continues to be of great and increasing usefulness to the troops on service. Of the total amount of £1500 contributed to the fund, no less than £1000 has been raised in this archdiocese, the latest contribution being the generous sum of £200 from the Wellington Racing Club, in response to an appeal from your executive. Your executive urges parish committees to advocate the claims of this deserving fund whenever opportunity offers, and to do everything possible to bring its claims before the local patriotic committees and other organisations. The Catholic Knitting Guild, established for the purpose of providing comforts for the soldiers on active service, has completed a most useful year of work. A full report of its activities will be placed before the council.

### ST. JOSEPH'S CATHEDRAL BRANCH, DUNEDIN.

The annual meeting of St. Joseph's Cathedral branch of the Catholic Federation was held in St. Joseph's Hall after Vespers on last Sunday evening. The Very Rev. Father Coffey, Adm., presided, and the attendance was exceedingly large. The annual report and statement of accounts were read by the secretary (Mr. J. Airey). These showed the branch to be in a very satisfactory condition. The membership for

the year was 1000, an increase of 200 over the previous year. In an account of the branch's activities during the year, special mention was made of the Field Service Fund. The balance to the credit of the branch is £28 9s 7d, an increase of £9 10s 8d for the year. On the motion of Mr. J. Hally, seconded by Mr. J. O'Neill, the report and balance sheet were adopted. Speaking to the motion, Mr. Hally (secretary of the diocesan council) warmly congratulated the parish committee, and executive on the excellent result of the year's work. He specially referred to the fine record of the North-East Valley portion of the parish in the enrolment of members. In urging an immediate and energetic enrolment of members for the year just opening, Mr. Hally said that at the various Masses at the Cathedral that morning he, and his assistants, had obtained nearly 100 names. The Very Rev. Father Coffey spoke in appreciative terms of the manner in which the parishioners had responded to the notification of the present meeting. It was by far the best attended meeting of the Federation yet held in connection with the parish. He was indeed greatly pleased to see the numbers assembled, and if this was an indication of interest in the Federation, the prospects for the ensuing year were particularly bright. Speaking of the result of last year's work, the Very Rev. President, congratulated all concerned on the success of their efforts. The increase in membership over any previous year's total was most encouraging, but yet there were many still to be enrolled. It was not too much to expect that at least one in every two in the parish should be enrolled this year in view of the distinct advance made last year. The Federation (he continued) may be called upon to do urgent work this year, and it was essential that the membership should not alone be maintained, but increased wherever possible. The North-East Valley parishioners had done exceedingly well, better, indeed, in proportion to numbers than the main congregation. The election of parish representatives on the ensuing year's committee resulted in the following being appointed—Mrs. Duffy, Mrs. J. J. Dunne, Miss Eileen Murphy, Miss Sweeney, Miss O'Neill, Miss Heley, Messrs. J. Hally, J. Airey, R. Millar, J. S. Columb, P. Hessian, and McCaughan. The secretary was instructed to notify the various parochial associations to each elect two representatives on the committee, and the congregations at the North-East Valley, Mornington, and Kaikorai are to meet after first Mass next Sunday to also each elect two representatives. The committee subsequently met, when Mrs. Duffy and Miss Eileen Murphy were elected to represent the branch at the diocesan council annual meeting, to be held in St. Joseph's Hall on Tuesday evening, July 10, at 8 p.m. Mr. Hally undertook to organise canvassers for enrolling members at the Cathedral, and the next committee meeting was fixed for next Sunday fortnight.

He is a nobleman in God's peerage who goes out every morning, it may be from the humblest of homes, to his work until the evening, with a determination, as working for a heavenly Master, to do his best: and no titles which this world can bestow, no money which was ever coined, can bring a man who does no work within the sunshine of God's love.—Dean Hale.

## ROLL OF HONOR

### PRIVATE RICHARD TRESTON.

The relatives of Private Richard Treston, at Mornington, Dunedin, have received the sad notification of his death, which occurred "Somewhere in France" on



PRIVATE RICHARD TRESTON.

April 5, from pneumonia. The deceased soldier was a member of the Australian Forces. He was educated at the Christian Brothers' School, Dunedin.—R.I.P.

### SAPPER C. E. MEACHEN.

Sapper C. E. Meachen, who received a gunshot wound in the face and neck, is the son of Mr. Thos. Meachen, of 64 Thackeray street, Sydenham, Christchurch. Prior to enlisting he was employed at the Kaiapoi Woollen Company's warehouse. He left with the 4th Reinforcements, and has seen active service on Gallipoli, where he was wounded on August 12, 1915, and sent to England. After having about six months' hospital treatment he was engaged in the New Zealand Military Postal Department in London, until September last, when he again joined his regiment in France. He took part in trench raids, and had several narrow escapes, but at the end of last month he received wounds which necessitated his being transferred to the New Zealand hospital at Walton-on-Thames. Sapper Meachen was a prominent member of the M.B.O.B. Association, and in 1914 captained the junior fifteen that carried off the Rugby Union's championship. He was also a promising member of the Union Rowing Club. He is 26 years of age, was born at Wanganui, and educated at the Marist Bros' School, Wellington. His younger brother is also serving in France with the N.Z. Engineers. Mr. and Mrs. Meachen have the sympathy

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PRIVATE FRANK SULLIVAN, RUA ROA,  
DANNEVIRKE.

Reference to the lamented death of this young soldier, who was a member of the New Zealand Expe-



PRIVATE FRANK SULLIVAN.

ditionary Forces, appears among Dannevirke notes in last week's issue of the *Tablet*.

PRIVATE HUGH FRANCIS MCAULEY,  
DUNEDIN.

Private Hugh Francis McAuley, who was reported killed in action "Somewhere in France," left New Zealand with the 18th Reinforcements. Private McAuley



PRIVATE H. MCAULEY.

was well known in football circles, being a member of the Southern Football Club for many years. He was of a quiet, affable disposition, the very essence of good

nature, and was much respected by all who knew him. Prior to enlisting he was employed at the Burnside Freezing Works. Private McAuley was a member of the local branch of the H.A.C.B. Society, and was also on the committee of the South Dunedin branch of the Catholic Federation. He was a staunch Catholic, and took an active part in all Catholic affairs in South Dunedin.

PRIVATE MAURICE MARTIN DIGNAN.

Private Maurice Dignan, who was killed in action on June 7, was the son of Mr. F. J. Dignan, of Auckland, and the brother of the Rev. Father Dignan, S.M., of Thorndon parish, Wellington. He was educated at St. Patrick's College, Wellington, and his death adds another name to the list of noble sons of



PRIVATE MAURICE DIGNAN.

that venerable Alma Mater who have given their lives for their country. After leaving college he engaged in farming work near Gisborne, until duty urged him to offer his services for his country's cause. He left New Zealand with the 19th Reinforcements, and at the age of 21 death summoned him to join his virtuous mother, who had preceded him out of this world. - R.I.P.

MICHAEL JAMES SCANNELL.

It is with very sincere regret the death of another son of Mr. and Mrs. D. Scannell, Lyalldale, St. Andrews, that of Michael James, sixth beloved son, is chronicled. The deceased was born in Kerrytown and educated at the Convent School. After leaving school he assisted his father on the farm, until about six years ago, when he joined the Railway, where he was employed up to the time of his enlistment. He left New Zealand, together with his brother Charles (whose death was reported in a late issue of the *Tablet*), with the 16th Reinforcements, and his death in France on June 9 has just been reported. He was one of the most popular young men who have gone from this district, and the sincerest sympathy is felt for his parents and relations in their double bereavement. - R.I.P.

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## THE CATHOLIC WORLD

Their Lordships the Right Rev. Dr. Bertreaux, S.M., Vicar Apostolic of the Solomon Islands) and the Right Rev. Dr. Vidal, S.M. (Vicar Apostolic of Fiji), are at present in Sydney as guests of the Marist Fathers.

According to the new Scottish *Catholic Directory*, the Catholic population of Scotland is 547,969, distributed among the dioceses as follows: Glasgow, 400,000; Galloway, 20,469; Dunkeld, 33,000; Argyll and the Isles, 12,500; Edinburgh, 70,000.

About £7500 has already been subscribed for the Dr. Carr Memorial Chapel at the Catholic College within the University of Melbourne. Steps are to be taken to organise the various parishes, with the object of raising the additional amount required.

At the private Consistory which was held recently, Pope Benedict announced the transfer of Right Rev. Peter J. Muldoon, Bishop of Rockford, Ill., to the See of Los Angeles, Cal., which has been vacant since the death of the late Bishop Conaty on September 18, 1915.

Monsignor Ceppetelli, Patriarch of Constantinople, who succeeded Monsignor Cassetta as Vicegerent of Rome when the latter was raised to the Cardinalate in 1899, died recently at his residence in Rome. By the recent legislation of Pius X. the office of Vicegerent was abolished, Monsignor Ceppetelli holding it for life, and being the head of the first section of the Vicariate, Divine Worship, and Apostolic Visitation.

Before the war the archdiocese of Cologne had 450 students of theology, now there are 90; Paderborn had 250 as compared with 24; Treves, 230, now 70; Rottenburg, from 30 to 40, now 6. For the Bavarian dioceses much the same proportion obtains. Of the theological students from Bavarian dioceses 128 have been killed at the front. Most of the German dioceses were short of priests before the war.

Satisfactory progress is being made by American Catholic institutions of higher education. There are nine American Catholic Universities each with over 1000 students. Fordham, with 1810 leads; St. Louis, with 1634, and the Catholic University, with 1632, are next. Loyola, Chicago, with 1621, follows, and then Marquette, with 1561. Then Georgetown University, with 1500; University of Notre Dame, with 1225; Creighton University, Omaha, with 1245, and De Paul University, Chicago, with 1257.

Throughout the whole world there will be rejoicing that the famous University of Louvain, damaged by fire and bombardment when the city was taken by the Germans in the early days of the war, is to be restored through the efforts of American educational institutions, the fact being announced in New York recently upon the arrival from France and England on the steamship Adriatic of Clifford N. Carver, formerly secretary to Ambassador Page at London, and later secretary to Colonel H. M. Rouse on his last trip to Europe.

No issue of the official bulletin of the Vatican for a considerable time has touched on so many widespread interests as the present number of the *Acta Apostolicae Sedis* in the portion allotted to the letters of the Holy Father (states the *Catholic Standard and Times*). The first of these, omitting mention of those of local interest only, is the apostolic letter which concedes plenary and partial indulgences to the "Federation of Daily Mass" recently erected in Ireland, and in which his Holiness eulogistically refers to the devotion of the Irish Catholics in days of savage persecution to the Holy Sacrifice celebrated on mountains and in caves.

The Right Rev. Monsignor Byrne, V.G. (states an exchange), has returned to Brisbane after spending a few months' holiday with relatives in New Zealand. During the past few weeks he has been tendered a welcome by several of the Catholic schools,

and the enthusiasm exhibited at these functions clearly demonstrates the popularity of Monsignor Byrne. His cheerful disposition and charming manner endear him to priests, laity, and children alike. Monsignor Byrne has always taken a keen interest in the educational establishments in charge of the Sisters of Mercy and the Christian Brothers, and it is small wonder that the pupils of these institutions were the first to tender him a hearty welcome home.

Official information states that the number of pupils in the Catholic schools of Holland is notably increasing. During the school years of 1915-1916, the increase was more than 5000. The total number of schools is 1057, with 6280 teachers, and 84,734 boys, 123,337 girls—an increase in the past twelve months of 23 schools and 75 teachers. Plainly the perilous position of Holland during the war has not dampened Catholic zeal for the training of children. It is confidently hoped that some changes in the national school law will soon be made, materially lessening the financial burdens of Catholic education. Meantime, there is good provision of Catholic high schools, and the next step is to be the founding of a Catholic University.

The College of St. Teresa, Winona, Minnesota, is in receipt of grateful acknowledgement from the President of the United States for the recent pledge of support and service made for the college by the Right Rev. Patrick Richard Heffron and the Sisters of St. Francis. The college dormitories were offered as war hospitals should occasion demand. First Aid classes will be conducted for the students by representatives of the medical and surgical staff of St. Mary's Hospital, Rochester. The President's letter reads as follows:—"The President is very grateful for your generous pledge of co-operation and support, and he hopes that you will accept this informal acknowledgment of your message as an expression of the deepest appreciation of your patriotic offer."

In the private oratory of Cardinal Bisleti a few weeks ago the second mark of the True Church was well exemplified. It was on the occasion when his Eminence, in his capacity of First Cardinal Deacon, received the profession of faith of the archbishops and bishops preconised at the last Consistory and imposed the sacred pallium upon those of them present in Rome. This ceremony over those of them living at a distance postulated by proxy for the holy symbol of their part with the Vicar of Christ in spiritual jurisdiction. Here indeed was the world in a nutshell. Monsignor John Cruise, D.D., D.C.L., official of the Sacred Consistorial Congregation, postulated for the pallium on behalf of the Most Rev. Mgr. Casani (Archbishop of Cassari), Father Burtin for the Most Rev. Mgr. Bayard, Rev. Don Fazi (Minutante of Propaganda) for the Most Rev. James Duhig (Archbishop of Brisbane). Here was a Canadian representing an Italian Archbishop, a Frenchman one in Africa, and an Italian one in Australia. And among the witnesses who signed the legal documents one was the Rev. Joseph Walter, from the Josephinum College, Columbus, Ohio, who happens to be pursuing a post-graduate course in Rome; while the students of the Portuguese College gave their services at the altar. So there is the old Church—Canada, Italy, Australia, the United States, Africa, France, and Portugal—in a private oratory on the second floor of a Roman mansion assisting at a simple ceremony.

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## SIDELIGHTS ON THE WAR

### GENERAL.

There are now 50,000 widows and 100,000 orphans in the United Kingdom as a result of the war. Mr. Hayes Fisher stated in the House of Commons that there is a staff of 2500 persons dealing with pensions.

Let us trust the Holy Father. He knows that at this time there is only one power that can stop the war, the power of God. Pray to Him, pray to the Sacred Heart of the Prince of Peace, that His mercy may bring peace to the distracted world.—*Intermountain Catholic.*

So numerous are the cases of youths who have left home and gone to Canada or Europe to join the armies of the Allies, that the United States Diplomatic Bureau has organised a department to find the youthful Americans. More than 2000 mothers are seeking the aid of the new department.

"The weather is simply awful," writes a Benedictine chaplain from the Somme battlefields, "bitter east wind, continual snowstorms, and not a sign of spring. The country we have captured must have been lovely before the war. Now it is dreadful to look at, desolation and wreckage and heaps of dead. No one can realise, unless he has seen it, the awful effects of war on a country. . . . My men are splendid. Before this cold spell I said an open-air Mass in glorious sunshine. I believe every single Catholic in the battalion made his Communion that day. They say their rosaries in the trenches, and there is a tremendous demand for medals of St. Benedict; please send me a lot more. It is a grand thing to be able to help such fine fellows, and it's wonderful what their faith does for them."

The Rev. Bernard Vaughan, S.J. is a hard man to muzzle. And he can see flaws—even in his own dear England. In a recent sermon, given at Manchester, he recalled some things that rabid "Hun" haters would rather forget. He declared that the war "had loosened England's arms from the neck of Germany, to which for three centuries and more she had clung in almost hugging worship. So enchanted and so fascinated before the war had the people of this country become with Germany and its organisation and its methods, that from elementary schools right up to university chairs Germany had been the model set and copied by their men of light and learning. The Latin races, they were assured, were worn out, were anaemic, and of no account. It was Germany, Prussianised, that became England's teacher, not only in municipal methods, but in philosophy and even in theology."

In the course of an article on recent fighting in France, Mr. Philip Gibbs says:—One of our soldiers, wounded and alone, was taken prisoner by a German soldier, whom he encountered on the edge of a shell-crater. These two men were in No Man's Land, between the German barrage and ours, like men on a strip of quiet earth between hell-fires. They were watched by an observing officer through his field-glasses. They sat down side by side, and seemed to be talking together, indifferent to the explosions on either side of them. They exchanged shoulder-straps, cigarettes, and souvenirs. Then, as we now know by the English soldier's own story, he persuaded the German that it would be better if he (Fritz) became the prisoner. "Tommies coming," he said; "you come back with me." The German agreed. And out of the snowfield, between two lines of fiery tumult, these two figures made their way, taking cover in shell-holes now and then, stumbling and helping each other up again, but reaching our lines at last. The German was the prisoner.

### HOW IRISH GUARDS WENT INTO ACTION.

A kiss to the girl at home! With these words ringing in their ears the Irish Guards went into a memorable action recently. In a letter home a soldier describes the stirring scene. "Remember, boys," said

the chaplain, "you are going over to-day ground saturated and sanctified with the blood of your fellow-countrymen. Those poor lads who be out there heard once, as well as you, the whistling wind over an Irish bog, the song of the lark over an Irish meadow, the wild song of the sea breaking on the Irish coast, and the happy laugh of an Irish colleen at the moonlit cross-roads dance.

For thus, thank God, it has ever been,  
From Cork to Galway's shore;  
The lads that loved old Erin's dance  
Loved Erin's honor more.

"As they lie out there they hear those sounds again. In a few minutes they will hear a sound that will ring from the battlefield to the court of the God of Battle. In less than ten minutes most of you boys will have joined them in heaven. You will stand before the Man of Sorrows, the Captain of us all. Say to Him, boys, 'Captain, we are not worthy, but through blood we come to You, and have no fear.' Mary's Son won't be too hard on a man that dies for men."

Then the chaplain closed with the benediction, and the boys "went over" to gain renown in the "ball of battle."

### "REDMOND" AND "CARSON."

An officer writes as under:—When I went among the Irish with my Tanks we had Northerners and Southerners to work with. The former were Carsonites to a man, but they were always ready to welcome a brother Irishman without troubling about his feelings towards the Holy See or the Home Rule question. When I sent one of my Tanks to work with the Ulster Division they called it the "Redmond," and another one they named the "Joe Devlin." Not to be outdone, the Dublin, Connaught, and Munster men named their Tank the "Carson." One day when we were co-operating I had the pleasure of seeing the "Carson" and the "Redmond" going into action together, with the "Joe Devlin" in support. Behind the two Tanks came infantry belonging to a Northern and Dublin regiment. They advanced cheering, a fine symbol of Irish unity, against a common foe. The two Tanks advanced towards the enemy trenches, the "Carson" moving to the left and the "Redmond" taking the right. Both came under heavy fire from the German artillery, and machine-guns also played on them, for the Germans had still the delusion that they could cripple by that sort of thing. The "Redmond" reached the enemy trench first of all, and poured in a heavy enfilading fire. The foe came running out of their dug-outs to see what was the matter. The "Redmond" lay perfectly still astride their trench, and the Huns thought it was knocked out. They came rushing along with great glee to take charge of their prize. Without the least warning the "Redmond" opened fire and swept the enemy out of existence by the score. Meanwhile the "Carson" had been having a rough time on the left. The ground was difficult, and the enemy were pelting the Tank with bombs. They had a trench mortar as well, and were steaming liquid fire on the Tank. Having disposed of its own opponents, the "Redmond" now advanced quickly to the assistance of the "Carson." At the same time the latter resumed its advance, and the enemy were seized with panic. They came streaming from their lairs and fled in all directions, pursued by the fire of the two Tanks. The Tanks then passed over the enemy trenches and advanced against the village, which they captured, with the aid of the infantry. Our men were greatly excited over the advent of the Tanks, and appeared much amused with the names given them. Nothing could be finer than the good feeling between the different Irish sections out there. Personally, I think it a happy augury for the future of Ireland.

### GERMANY'S LOSS IN BAGDAD.

More than consolation for the repulse by the Turks at the Dardanelles and at Kut-el-Amara is enjoyed by

the Entente Allies in the capture of Bagdad by British forces commanded by General Maude, according to the *Pittsburg Dispatch* and other journals, which note as the great significance of the victory the control it gives of the Persian Gulf terminal of the projected German "corridor to Asia," the Berlin-Constantinople-Bagdad railroad that was to furnish the Central Powers with an overland route to India. The *New York World* calls Bagdad the Powers and says it was worth winning, for "with a tunnel under the Bosphorus and the Bagdad railway pushed to Busra a man might go from Hamburg without change of car to a deep-water port off the Persian Gulf, where, before the war, a Hamburg steamship line was established." How the Turks are to get Bagdad back, or even avoid further reverses, is a study for Berlin, according to the *World*, which adds that meanwhile, for the time at least, Berlin's war-cry is reversed. In Entente lands it reads: "Bagdad to Berlin!"

From Busra, at the head of the Persian Gulf, famed for having been the home of Sinbad the Sailor, the *New York Sun* reminds us, the British have fought their way for the second time up the Tigris "through marshes that seemed interminable, until the deserts that succeeded them stretched still more interminably, past Kut-el-Amara, where Townshend and his 10,000 men were starved into subjection; past Ctesiphon, with its Chosroes arch still standing, dating back to before the time of Christ, to a period when Britain was not and the Germans were in their state of original barbarism, to which their Government has lately reverted; and so on to Bagdad of Harun-al-Raschid, the miraculous carpet, and the 'Thousand and One Nights'."

But legend and romance are not engaging the minds in conference on the Wilhelmstrasse, this journal goes on to say, for the occupation of Bagdad seals the doom of the third great ambition with which Germany entered the war. First she was balked of entrance to Paris, then she failed at Calais, which meant the final abandonment of a foothold on the Channel whence Britain might be menaced for decades to come. Now the loss of Bagdad is the "death-stroke to the Kaiser's ambitions for a place in the sun, for a port on the Persian Gulf," and it blocks the plan for a German empire in the south-east and competition with England for the rich trade of the Orient. We read then:

"From the rugged Caucasus in the north-west the forces of the Grand Duke Nicholas are making their way toward a point of rendezvous. Last year at this time they were at Hamadan, 240 miles from the camp of General Townshend. But his surrender freed an army of Turks to operate against the Russians, who were forced back into Armenia. For six months the Grand Duke disappeared altogether from the daily war news. Now he is back again with increased forces at a point which promises an early juncture with the British.

When that is done a Russo-British line extending from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean will take up the task of driving the Turks north upon Constantinople. It can be readily re-enforced by water at either end of the line. Its victories already have been so significant that the Syrians, Arabs, and Persians left in the rear are renouncing their former allegiance to Turkey, declaring they have been betrayed. The Turks themselves echo the complaint, for there is nothing succeeds like success, and failure terminates loyalty.

"Bagdad has tenfold the importance to the world to-day that has Verdun. Germany has lost both."

The occupation of Bagdad, taken in connection with the advance of the British force in Palestine, and of the new signs of Russian activity in the Caucasus region, remarks the *New York Globe*, seems to indicate an approaching collapse of Turkish power. Nor is it impossible that the future historian will say that the "turning point of the war came, not in France, or on

the Carpathian front, or at Salonika, but far away in semi-desert Mesopotamia."

#### PLAYING INTO ACTION—GALLANT FRENCH BAND.

Almost daily reports of manifold feats of heroism by men who fight have almost completely overshadowed the heroism of the men who battle solely with musical instruments as doggedly as their comrades of the bayonet.

Here is a true story of the 46th French Infantry Band, which, before the war, used to play summer afternoon concerts in Paris.

The band, composed of fifteen musicians, under Bandmaster Laty, never ceased to play, though ten were killed or wounded before the troops conquered the town of Vauquois. Advancing with the regiment, Laty was beating time for the "Marseillaise," when the first bandsman fell. Immediately afterwards another was wounded, but he continued to play where he fell. Bullets were flying everywhere as the band advanced.

With the "Marseillaise" half played the casualties numbered four, the alto and flute being put out of action by an exploding shell. Soon the regiment was in the German trench and the band had struck up "The Charge." The fifth casualty came almost immediately. Laurent, one of the three clarinets, was hit in the stomach. He grasped the shoulder of his neighbor, but the latter shook him off and marched on without removing his instrument from his lips. German machine-guns were hammering the advancing French from a height in the town. The noise was terrific, but the remnant of the band forged ahead without a break in the music. Blanchard, the big drummer, was the next to drop. The same bullet wounded another flute player. The troops were now engaged in hand-to-hand fighting with the Germans in the streets of Vauquois.

The bandmaster signalled his remaining men for the "Marseillaise." It came promptly, though not so loud and strong as on the first occasion. Prevost, band had now reached a place where it came under a shell splinter shattered his hand. Meunier, second trombone, shot through the hip, crawled to the instrument. Provost had dropped, and went on playing. The band had now reached a place where it came under a heavy enflaming fire. Another bandsman was shot through the heart.

When the day was won there remained but five of the heroic bandsmen who had escaped intact. One of these was Bandmaster Laty, who had continued to beat time with his white gloves throughout the entire engagement. Every instrument was damaged by bullets or shrapnel. A saxophone was torn from the hands of its player by a shrapnel splinter.

The foregoing is why the general orders a few days later said that the "46th Infantry Band played under the enemy's fire to encourage the attacking troops in spite of a heavy bombardment."

Be careful not to grieve over the wickedness of others; watch yourself, "lest you grow a few sprigs of ungodliness."

Irish papers announce the death of Mr. Richard Donagh O'Brien of Limerick. He was the last surviving son of William Smith O'Brien, the illustrious Irish leader in the insurrection of 1848.

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## SCIENCE SIFTINGS

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Edison, who was 70 years of age in February, aired an idea not long ago of which one would like to hear more in these days of paper famine—the use of nickel to replace paper for printing purposes. “A sheet of nickel,” he declared, “one-twenty-thousandth of an inch thick is cheaper, tougher, and more flexible, and will absorb printer’s ink equally well. A nickel book, two inches thick, would contain 40,000 pages, and would weigh only a pound.” He could make a pound of nickel sheets, he added, for a dollar and a half.

### The Metal of the Future.

When first exhibited at the Paris Exhibition of 1855, aluminium was regarded as a mere chemical curiosity, “silver made from clay,” as it was popularly termed. When, however, severe tests demonstrated its superiority over other metals wherever lightness is synonymous with economy, the methods of manufacture were continually improved until, in 1914, the price had fallen from fifty-six pounds to about three pounds per hundredweight. The characteristics of the now well-known, shining, tin-white metal are such as to render it increasingly useful in all branches of the arts and sciences. It is not brittle like glass or porcelain, or poisonous like copper: it needs no enamel, does not rust, and, bulk for bulk, weighs but a fraction of other metals. These properties render it of the utmost value in aviation, in electrical engineering, in science, and in the home.

Aluminium is an essential constituent of all clays, feldspars, and granites. It occurs also in cryolite and bauxite, and in many precious stones. It is thus one of the commonest and most widely distributed of elements. Practically the only source, however, is bauxite, a more or less impure oxide. The manufacture of aluminium divides itself into two stages—first, the purification of the bauxite: and, secondly, its electrolysis in a bath of fused cryolite. The purification of the raw material is a costly and laborious process, to which is due the comparatively high cost of the metal. The electrical smelting in Heroult or similar tilting-furnaces is now carried on very cheaply by the utilisation of water-power. Pure aluminium is in large demand as a base for heat-resisting paints, for cooking utensils, and for ornamental fittings. Aluminium wire is favored for long distance electrical transmission, since for a given conductivity it is not so heavy as copper wire. Thermite, a mixture of aluminium powder and certain metallic oxides, is used in welding, and now finds a place in the manufacture of incendiary bombs, since, by its combustion, temperatures as high as six thousand degrees Fahrenheit are easily obtained. In metallurgy aluminium is used for promoting soundness in steel ingots, and in the production of chromium and similar metals in a carbon-free state. The pure metal is now being to a large extent replaced by certain of its alloys, the addition of only a small percentage of various metals, notably magnesium, producing a disproportionate increase in the tensile strength and resistance to corrosion. Magnalium is very extensively used in aeroplane, torpedo-boat, and submarine fittings. Aluminium bronze, containing only about 5 per cent. of aluminium, ranks in strength with cast-steel, and is hard, light, and elastic. Aluminium and its alloys can only be soldered with difficulty, but may be welded with autogenous soldering.

As has been indicated, the most serious obstacle to the cheap manufacture of aluminium is the preliminary purification of the native bauxite, but a new

method, which promises to oust all others, has been devised by Dr. Serpek. By this method, which is in use at the works of the Societe General des Nitrures in Savoy, the recovery of a most valuable by-product is made to pay very nearly the whole cost of purification. Natural bauxite is heated in the electric furnace with small coal or coke. Over the mass a slow current of nitrogen passes, resulting in the formation of aluminium nitride. The latter is then treated either with water or pressure or superheated steam, yielding pure alumina and giving off ammonia gas, which is absorbed in sulphuric acid. The sulphate of ammonia thus made is about twenty-five tons per twenty tons of alumina, reducing the cost of purification from £15 to £2 per ton. Incidentally, this is by far the cheapest method of “fixing” atmospheric nitrogen, the cost for current being only about one-half that of the “nitro-lime” process and a fifth that of the arc process. Serpek’s method constitutes a most important advance in the manufacture of aluminium. But as yet no economical and practical process has been devised for the extraction of aluminium from clay. Boundless possibilities lie before the research metallurgist in this direction. Such a discovery once made, the manufacture of aluminium will proceed on a scale commensurate with the steel industry; and while, of course, it cannot hope to oust iron as the most useful metal, aluminium will become a serious rival to it.

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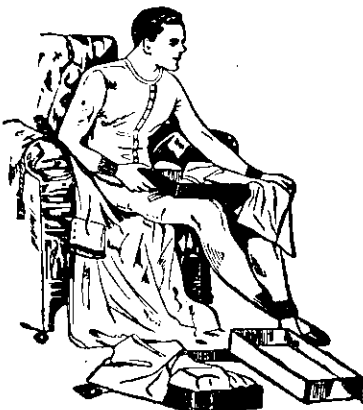


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## IRISH NEWS

There are only 40 male students in the Training College, Marlborough street, Dublin, as compared with 130 five years ago, and in St. Patrick's Training College, Drumcondra, the number of applicants has decreased. A leading teacher says the increased cost of living has accentuated the paltry pay of the teachers.

The Archbishop of Dublin is having the extensive grass lands surrounding the archiepiscopal residence ploughed and tilled for the planting of potatoes and vegetables. The grounds have hitherto been always under pasture, but a staff is now engaged transforming them to meet the economic conditions imposed by the submarine method of warfare.

At the De La Salle Training College, Waterford, within the past six years the numbers applying for admission have been reduced by about half, owing to the teachers' poor prospects. There was a large falling off last year, and only about half of the applicants passed the examination. The falling off this year is practically the same as last year.

Samples of Irish coal were recently sent to the British Government expert who, according to *New Ireland*, reported that they were of no value and that the mines were not worth sinking capital in. Subsequently the same samples were sent to the Government experts as Welsh coal, and the report was that this vein was very valuable and should be worked with all speed.

The Most Rev. Dr. Hackett, replying to an address presented to him in the Dungarvan Christian Brothers' Schools, referred to his school days, and expressed gratitude to the Brothers for the religious instruction he had received from them, as well as a sound secular education. If the boys remained true to what was there taught them their lives would be a source of pleasure to themselves and of pride and joy to their teachers.

The reputation deservedly won by the Irish people between the fifth and the tenth century, that of being pre-eminently the missionaries of the world, has in greater or less degree been maintained through all the intervening centuries, and is in no danger of being forfeited in our own time. The latest manifestation of this apostolic spirit to come to notice is the Maynooth Mission to China. A few months ago five Irish priests, with the approval and blessing of the Irish hierarchy, began to organise the mission, preaching and collecting funds throughout Ireland. Thus far fourteen priests, forty or fifty nuns, and a large number of ecclesiastical students have volunteered for service in China, and some thirty-five thousand dollars have been contributed to the work. Ireland saved Europe to Christianity in the centuries immediately following the days of St. Patrick: who knows but she may convert China to Christ in our own day.

## PORTLAND'S APPEAL.

An emerald green scroll, bearing an appeal for Ireland's freedom, was forwarded to President Wilson by fifty Portland members of the United Irish League through Mr. Hennessy Murphy, an eminent Irish-American lawyer; and it is to this document the American Secretary of State refers in his acknowledgment. The appeal was timed so as to be delivered to the President on St. Patrick's Day. Accompanying the scroll was a sprig of transplanted shamrock that was grown in Oregon. Each of the fifty League members signed the document, which concluded as follows:—"As the responsible head of a great Government, we believe that Ireland's appeal to America in this her hour of trouble will engage your most serious and broad-hearted attention, to the end that they who unsheathed the sword over the violated Treaty with Belgium shall not with the same sword violate the solemn treaty made with Ireland—America's faithful well-wisher—and then stand before this Great Republic as a friend of freedom."

Mr. John Redmond, M.P., has been advised by Mr. James Hennessy Murphy, of Portland, Oregon, U.S., that he has received from President Wilson an acknowledgment of the appeal for Ireland's freedom forwarded by the Portland members of the United Irish League, and that the Assistant Secretary of State says that the matters referred to in the appeal are now engaging the attention of the United States Government.

## ANGLICAN OPINION ON THE IRISH CRISIS.

One of the signs of the general desire of the British people that the Home Rule question should be settled at once is the fact that a solution of the problem is called for by journalists in the Anglican press (states the *Catholic Times*). The Church of England has never been a very cordial supporter of democratic movements, and its influence has been largely used on behalf of Ireland's enemies, but so strong is the feeling at present in favor of Home Rule that it has made its way into Anglican religious circles. The *Church Times* says there can be no doubt that the unhappy relations of Great Britain and Ireland have reacted badly on the relations of Great Britain and the United States. The paper therefore urges that in response to the appeals from America an agreement should be come to with Ireland. "If," remarks the editor, "British statesmen cannot solve their own little problem of Irish nationality, how shall they be trusted to settle the problems of Europe? A certain lack of confidence ensues. It is not wilful. It affects even the best friends of the Alliance. It is significant to observe that some of these are themselves Irish. The Mayor of New York is Irish of the Irish, representing the best side of the Irish element in the city; he comes of rebel stock, being the grandson of the John Mitchel who was sentenced to death at Dublin in 1848. . . . If he and such as he were hostile critics, their judgment must count for little. They are friendly critics, and their advice should be taken to heart. The Irish problem must be solved." So says every intelligent friend of Great Britain.

## LET THEM MOCK AT OUR HOPES.

Let them mock at our hopes as idle dreams . . .

We'll cling to them closer still:

With the passion of youth for its darling schemes,  
And the vigor of manly will.

All feelings and thoughts through the heart that glide

With us in one stream are met—

Nor ever that tide shall turn aside

Till it bear us to freedom yet—

Please God!

Till it bear us to freedom yet!

Do we dream what freedom can work for man

Or the glorious change 'twill bring,

When the foreign shackle, our blight and ban,

From sinew and heart we fling?—

When the hope, the food that he rears to share

Will sweeten the toiler's sweat:

Be of cheer, sad heir of thralldom and care,

Happy homes are before us yet—

Please God!

Happy homes are before us yet.

Oh! many a nobler heart than ours

Hath perished this dream to gain;

and many a mind of godlike powers

Was wasted—not all in vain!

They've left us a treasure of pity and wrath,

A spur to our cold blood set;

And we'll tread their path with a spirit that hath

Assurance of triumph yet—

Please God!

Assurance of triumph yet.

—John O'Hagan in the *Irish Weekly*.

For Influenza take Wood's Great Peppermint Cure.  
Never fails. 1/6, 2/6.

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Late Provincial of the Marist Fathers in New Zealand, writes:—

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ECCLESIASTICAL WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION -- ALTARS,  
PULPITS, FONTS, TABLETS, Etc.



## NOTES ON HEALTH

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

# - Kellow Bread -

is the only bread made in Wellington which is TRULY AUTOMATIC. Many other bakers are using this name and claiming it for their bread, but the only true Automatic Bread is the FAMOUS "KELLOW" BREAD. Don't delay one day longer; have these Crusty, Golden-colored, HEALTH-GIVING LOAVES brought into your house to-day. Ring up 'PHONE No. 986 and give instructions for the cart to call.

If you once try this bread you will never go back to bread made by hands in the old-time, out-of-date method. "KELLOW" is untouched by hand. "KELLOW" Bread is made only by

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106-110 Taranaki Street - - - Wellington

COME AND SEE YOUR BREAD MADE.

RING TELEPHONE NUMBER 986.



**DOMESTIC**

(BY MAUREEN.)

**Sponge Cake.**

Take six fresh eggs and a cupful of sugar and beat them with a fork. Take care to whip steadily until the mixture is creamy, light, and white. This will take some time to do properly. Now flavor with a teaspoonful of vanilla or lemon with two tablespoonfuls of cold water and beat all together again. Now fold in one cupful of sifted flour and when well mixed bake rather slowly. The mixture must not be beaten after the flour is added.

**Pancakes Without Eggs.**

Take two tablespoonfuls of flour and one dessert-spoonful of moist sugar, a pinch of salt and a little grated nutmeg. Make a smooth batter by mixing these ingredients with half a pint of mild ale. It must be put in very gradually, and the whole beaten for quite ten minutes. Fry the pancakes in the usual way, and serve with crystallised sugar.

**Banana Tartlets.**

Take six bananas, two oranges, sugar, and short pastry. Peel and mash the bananas with a fork; squeeze over the juice of two oranges, and sugar to taste; line some patty tins with pastry, half fill with the mixture, and bake in a quick oven for about 15 minutes. Sprinkle with pink sugar and serve warm.

**Treacle Twists.**

Roll out some pastry about a quarter of an inch thick, then cut in strips about five inches long and half an inch broad. These strips should be twisted until they look like a stick of barley sugar, then dip them in some golden syrup and bake in a quick oven till brown. They are best laid in a fire-proof dish, in which they can be served at the table.

**Household Hints.**

Always put tin things in a warm place to dry, otherwise they are sure to rust at the seams.

When knitting stockings it is a good idea to pour boiling water over the yarn before using it, and the stocking will not shrink afterwards.

Stains on crockery may be removed quickly and easily by rubbing with fine ashes moistened with vinegar.

Suet puddings are lighter and more digestible if made of half flour and half breadcrumbs. It is a good way of using up stale bread and reduces the flour bill.

Bread will remain fresh for several days if you soak a small new sponge in cold water and place it in a saucer in the bread-pan.

To use up coal-dust economically take a shovelful and before placing it on the fire sprinkle a little fine soda on it. This causes it to burn well and brightly.

Plants will grow more quickly if a few drops of ammonia be added once a week to the water with which they are watered. The water should be lukewarm, and the leaves of the plants should be kept free from dust by being sponged or syringed.

If you possess a stone hot-water bottle that is cracked, fill it with sand then place it in the oven three hours before it is needed, and you will find it quite as useful for warming a bed as when it was new. The sand retains the heat longer than water.

To whiten handkerchiefs and delicate lingerie wash and dry in the usual manner, then to one pint of cold water add two tablespoonfuls of granulated sugar, stirring until thoroughly dissolved. Let handkerchiefs, etc., soak in this water one-half hour. Dry in the open air.

**THE MOST OBSTINATE**

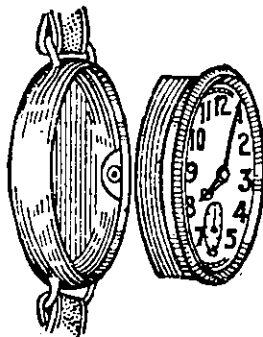
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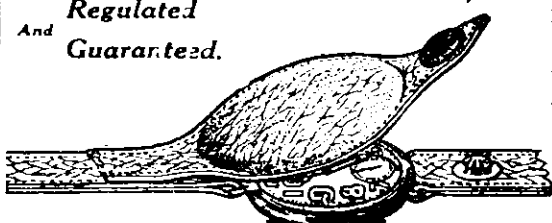
**HE'S GOING TO FIGHT FOR YOU!**

Don't let him down with a worthless Timekeeper.

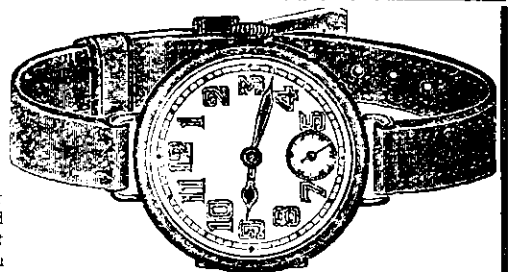
Cheap Watches should be avoided. They fail at "The Front," and are a waste of money. To stand the strain of rough campaigning a watch must possess a high quality movement. That is why you should get a Stewart Dawson Soldier's Watch. Every Timekeeper guaranteed dependable.



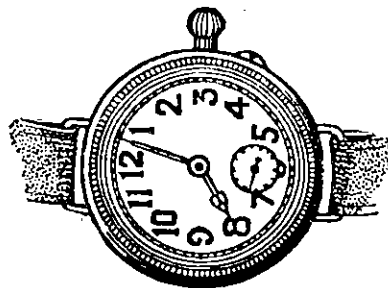
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If you go on allowing your eyes to smart, ache, and annoy, you are inviting serious trouble to your sight and general health.

Let us test your eyes and fit you with Glasses that will remedy defects, give you clear vision, and enable you to read and work with comfort.

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**Fact versus Fiction.**

The fiction is that another cocoa is "as good as Van Houten's"  
The fact is there is not another cocoa so equal Van Houten's  
In every market in the world it is the standard by which all other cocoas are judged.

## BEST & GOES FARTHEST.

## ON THE LAND

## GENERAL.

Burnside reports last week:—Fat Cattle.—174 yarded. On the whole the quality was only moderate. The demand throughout was good, and a satisfactory sale resulted at prices on a par with previous sale's rates. Best bullocks, £18 10s to £20; extra, £24 7s 6d; good, £16 10s to £18; medium, £14 to £15 5s; best cows and heifers, £14 to £16; good, £12 10s to £13 10s; medium, £9 10s to £10 10s. Fat Sheep.—2394 penned. A fair proportion of the yarding comprised sheep of good quality, and included only a small quantity of heavy wethers. The demand throughout was keen, freezing buyers operating freely at prices equal to their limits. At the commencement of the sale the demand was keen at prices about 1s per head above previous week's parity, but this demand was not maintained, and prices receded to previous week's level. Best wethers, 42s to 44s 6d; extra, to 49s 6d; good, 37s to 38s; light, 32s 6d to 34s 6d; best ewes, 38s to 42s; extra, to 49s; good, 34s to 36s; medium, 30s to 32s; light, 23s 6d to 25s. Fat Lambs.—463 penned. For the season of the year some very good quality came forward, and met with an excellent demand from exporters at prices fully equal to previous week's rates. Unfinished and backward lambs met a good demand from graziers, and a very satisfactory sale resulted. Pigs.—A medium yarding of fats and stores. Fat pigs sold at late ruling rates, while the demand for stores was only moderate.

At the Addington markets last week there were smaller entries in almost all sections, with store cattle showing the principal increase. Prime fat cattle sold at the previous week's rates, but rough and unfinished sorts were easier. There was practically no change in store sheep, forward wethers, and ewe hoggets. A small entry of fat lambs was made. These were of late quality, being mostly medium and light. Fat sheep were very firm, the market opening above the export value. Pigs met with a good sale, and there was a good demand for store cattle and pigs of all classes. Fat Lambs.—Extra prime, to 37s 3d; prime, 28s 6d to 31s 2d; medium, 25s 6d to 28s; lighter, 22s 10d to 25s. Fat Sheep. Prime wethers, 35s to 44s; lighter wethers, 27s to 34s 6d; merino wethers, 21s to 30s 2d; prime ewes, 33s 6d to 41s 6d; medium ewes, 29s to 33s; lighter, 21s to 28s 6d. Fat Cattle.—Extra prime steers, to £24 10s; prime steers, £13 10s to £20; ordinary steers, £9 15s to £13 5s; extra prime cows, to £15; prime cows, £10 15s to £13 15s; ordinary cows, £8 5s to £10 7s 6d; extra prime heifers, £17; prime heifers, £10 15s to £14; ordinary heifers, £8 to £10 5s. Pigs.—Choppers, £5 to £6 17s 6d; baconers, £3 15s to £5 5s—equal to 7½d to 7¾d per lb; porkers, 50s to 67s—equal to 9½d and 10d per lb; medium stores, 40s to 45s; smaller, 23s to 28s; weaners, 13s 6d to 23s.

## HOW TO GROW POTATOES.

Wise gardeners when they start growing potatoes (states the *Tuapeka Times*), turn their land over in the autumn and winter, and give the frost and air a chance to make the ground wholesome and sweet. They give the land opportunity to absorb sun heat, and if they have a choice, they select for their particular potato patch a nice sandy loam, although, of course, potatoes will grow in almost any soil, even clay. They break up the ground 2ft deep if possible, smashing lumps, and producing as fine a tilth as they can, but they always take care to avoid bringing a poor subsoil to the surface.

If the soil is too heavy they add road grit, burnt garden refuse, and decayed garden rubbish, so as to make it lighter, and if the land is otherwise poor, use liberal doses of farmyard manure. Before they plant their potatoes they also take care to find out if lime be required. This is very easily ascertained by a simple chemical experi-

ment. They fill a wine-glass, or a cup, with the soil, add to it a little weak spirits of salts—that hydrochloric acid—consisting of two parts water and one part acid. If there be effervescence, they know that the soil contains a sufficiency of lime; if not they see the soil is deficient, and take steps to lime it.

There is a very simple reason why they insist upon deep cultivation for potatoes. All experts agree that this induces deep-rooting, and that it enables more water to pass down freely in wet seasons than shallow dug land could possibly do. The roots find manure below, and the subsoil becomes greatly improved. They never lose sight of the fact that the potato came originally from Peru, and that it revels in heat, light (which produces starch), and air, but above all, demands moisture.

Nowadays every gardener should make three plantings of potatoes—one early in July for a very early crop, another at the end of July for a mid-season crop, and a third the second week in August for a main, or storing crop.

The advantages of splitting the planting season up in this way are many. In the first place, early crops are more valuable. In the second they occupy the land only a very short time, and the ground becomes again available for other crops. Nevertheless, it must be recollected that to grow really good early potatoes the soil cannot be too rich or too well aerated or sweetened by exposure to the air, and the crops throughout must be carefully tended.

There are three popular methods of planting potatoes—with a dibber, in a drill, or by cutting out sections of the plot 3in to 5in deep, 16in apart, and in rows 2ft 6in apart. This last method is held to be the best. The work, however, is not then finished as many suppose, by ridging up and keeping the ground free from weeds. In cold districts and seasons it is a wise plan to draw soil over the shoots as they appear. Also, when the top growth is 5in high the bed is usually dressed with some artificial manure, care being taken to break up the soil well.

## CALIFORNIAN THISTLE.

Replying to a query as to the best way to get rid of the Californian thistle in broken country, the Fields Division of the Department of Agriculture says:—

"On bush country where no method of cultivation can be carried out little can be done in the control of Californian thistle apart from cutting. Certain work can be carried out that should reduce the weed, but it is doubtful whether the expenditure necessary can be recovered. The fencing in of definite areas that are bad, and heavy stocking with cattle from time to time during the summer, does a great deal of good, but is, if anything, more expensive than cutting. By far the most satisfactory method of control is the encouragement of vigorous winter-growing grasses on the patches themselves. If this can be done the trampling of stock over the ground during the dormant season of the thistle will tend to thicken up the sole of the grass and render conditions for the growth of the thistle unfavorable. The difficulty, of course, is to get the grasses properly established, and certain ones, such as prairie, which is excellent for the purpose, cannot be established unless a good seed-bed and plenty of soil cover is provided. The surface-sowing of Italian rye grass and cocksfoot on patches might, however, be carried out. If the ground is more or less danthonia country, the use of this grass on the patches after an autumn burn is suggested. The ground might be burnt over each autumn, which would get rid of dry herbage, and as danthonia recovers rapidly good winter feed is secured, especially for sheep. If plenty of cattle are available it is better to heavily stock with them in the autumn rather than adopt the burning method.

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## The Family Circle

### NOT WORTH WHILE.

It's not worth while to tinker with a deal that isn't straight,

It's not worth while to lie and cheat your way through victory's gate.

O boy of mine, whate'er you do, whate'er the prize you'd claim,

Be honest in the way you strive and keep your hands from shame.

Remember when Temptation comes to lure you with her smile

That if you have to cheat to win the goal is not worth while. . . .

It's not worth while to sell yourself for anything on earth.

Life judges us by what we are and not how much we're worth.

And men have pawned themselves for gold and conquered by a scheme

To find at last the honor lost they never could redeem.

If ever you are moved to lie or win by cunning wile,  
Remember that Temptation's pay has never been worth while.

The tempter cannot bring you joy nor happiness nor friends,

His path that seems so smooth to tread in sorrow always ends.

His money and his fame are base, but thinly gilded o'er,  
And cheap and tawdry things for which to barter honor for:

Take failure if you must, my boy, plod weary mile on mile,

But keep your self respect unstained that only is worth while.

This lesson once the Master taught when Satan proudly came

And offered Him the world if He would only stoop to shame.

"It's not worth while," the Master thought and spurned him there and then.

Yet in a thousand different ways still Satan comes to men.

O boy of mine, when you are moved to actions that defile,

I pray you'll have the wisdom too to say they're not worth while.

### HOW ALL CAN HELP.

Scatter your kind words broadcast. They are the best alms you will ever be privileged to give to anybody. Speaking of some one who had said a cordial word when he was downcast, a young man gratefully said: "He didn't give me money, but what he said somehow cheered me up so that I went right out and struck a job. He couldn't put his hand in his pocket for me, and so he put his hand in his heart, and that's far and away the best kind of helping."

### WHAT WE COULD DO.

Emerson says, "What we need more than anything else in the world is somebody who can make us do what we would."

What a splendid thing it would be if every human being had some level-headed, loyal friend who would be frank with him, and show him how much more he is capable of than he is actually doing.

If your achievement does not approximate your ambition there is something wrong somewhere, because your ability to achieve and your ambition to achieve were intended to go together. The enormous discrepancy between the ambition and the actual perform-

ances of most of us shows that there is a serious lack somewhere. What is it?

This is a problem which we must solve if we would give our best service to the world.

### GET THE HABIT.

Of early rising.  
Of retiring early.  
Of going to Mass daily.  
Of being grateful.  
Of being punctual.  
Of speaking kindly.  
Of seeking the sunshine daily.  
Of speaking correctly.  
Of closing doors gently.  
Of neatness in appearance.  
Of a forgiving spirit.  
Of being industrious.  
Of always being progressive.  
Of always paying as you go.  
Of a quiescent concentration.  
Of daily physical exercise.  
Of being accommodating.  
Of economy, not stinginess.  
Of hoping on and hoping ever.

### THE PRAYER OF A CATHOLIC SOLDIER.

An Irish soldier at the front in Europe wrote in a letter:

"And now, before we rush into battle, I pray God if I be mortally struck, mutilation will leave me a hand to bless myself, and lips untouched so as again to say a prayer before the end comes."

The above sounds like a Christian echo from the old Roman arena.—*Catholic Bulletin*.

### A PRIEST.

"A priest forever," down the years it echoes,  
A pledge that consecrates each day and hour  
Unto the great High Priest, Whose love hath chosen  
To gird another soul with sacred power.

"Incomprehensible the mystic union  
That raises man to Christ's own dignity  
His human medium—dispensing graces  
A priest for time and for eternity.

—Mary B. Marr.

### OUTSIDE OF SELF.

No one can live a true or even an enjoyable life, who is not living for something outside of self. Enjoying oneself is an impossibility unless that self has been made enjoyable by outreach of love or generous endeavor.

### THE CALL OF PATRIOTISM.

A mysterious thing is patriotism. It is the call of the blood that has gone into the making of the flag. It is the voice of the past, rising from the graves of dead heroes. It is the appeal of nature that knows not petty strifes or selfish divisions. It is the word of God, ringing in the ears of the nation and firing the hearts of the people to do and to die in glorious fulfilment of duty. Patriotism is everywhere abroad in the land, it speaks in no uncertain accents. Good men have heard its summons.—*America*.

### HOME INFLUENCE.

"The boy who is taken out for a stroll on a Sunday afternoon by his father," says Judge Scully, of the Chicago Juvenile Court, "is seldom the boy who gets into trouble."

**YOUR OWN PHOTOGRAPH**

Or one of the Family Group will be more pleasing than anything else you can send as a Present. Make an

**GAZE & CO.**

**HAMILTON**

Judge Scully finds, and social workers will agree with him, that the lad who is tempted to follow the downward path is the lad who is deprived of proper home influences. The tone of a family depends largely on the mother, but the father should not restrict himself to the humble though necessary position of bread-winner. In the opinion of many observers, too many Catholic boys, whose homes are fairly good in most respects, suffer from the fact that they know little about their father, and he knows little about them. Much has been written and sung of the mother's influence; the influence of the father has not received the attention which its importance deserves. The father who makes his boys his companions, at least occasionally, safeguards both himself and them.

#### BE KIND TO THE AGED.

Deal very gently with those who are on the downhill of life. Your own time is coming to be where they now are. You, too, are "stepping forward." Soothe the restlessness of age by amusement, by consideration, by noninterference, and by allowing plenty of occupation to fall into the hands that long for it. But cease to order their ways for them as though they were children.

#### TOO INTELLIGENT.

According to the man who was trying to sell him, the dog was the most remarkable specimen of canine intelligence in the world.

"I bought him and trained him," he said. "He learnt to bark if there was so much as a ring at the bell, so we thought we'd settled the possibility of burglars. My wife taught him to carry parcels, too—he'd hang on like grim death to any package until she took it away."

"What do you want to part with him for then?" asked one of the audience.

"I'll tell you. One night I heard a noise in the hall. My wife said it was burglars, and it was, too, by Jove!"

"But didn't the dog give the alarm?"

"Not he! He was too busy carrying the lantern for them!"

#### NEEDLESS ALARM.

"Oh, George, do get up! A lot of these soldiers who came into the town last night are in the front street, quarrelling fearfully."

"Let 'em fight it out," advised George, who did not believe in getting out of bed at 6 a.m.

"Oh! but an officer has been hollering at them ever so—only I could not tell what he said. And now they are shouting back at him—lots of them. Perhaps they'll shoot him! Do get up."

And George jumped out of bed, trod on a slipper, and limped to the window to view the desperate affray in the front street.

It was the roll call!

#### HE FELL IN.

Anything Smith could get free he got free. Such an adept at the game was he that he would often apply for free samples from twelve different addresses at once under twelve different names and in twelve different handwritings and live on the product for a week. And now his son was down with a sore throat, and the problem was, how to get him well for nothing.

For an hour he hung about outside his doctor's house, and then pretended to be passing accidentally as the medico came out.

"Halloa, doc!" he exclaimed, ingenuously, and then rambled into the by-ways of conversation on our great offensive in France, also on the unsettled weather. At last he reached his point.

"By the way, doc," he remarked, casually, "what would you give for a sore throat?"

The M.D. looked him up and down.

"Nothing," replied the medico at length. "I don't want a sore throat."

#### THE NATIVE.

Robust Old Gentleman (to sick woman just arrived at health resort): "When I first came here I hadn't strength to utter a word; I had scarcely a hair on my head; I couldn't walk across the room, and I had to be lifted from my bed."

Sick Woman: "You give me great hope. How were you cured?"

Robust Old Gentleman: "I was born here."

#### SMILE-RAISERS.

The cabby regarded the broken down taxi with a gleam of delight, but did not speak. The chauffeur began operating on his machine. He turned and twisted it, and banged it, and screwed, but to no avail, and still the cabby spoke not. Then the chauffeur wiped his brow, and the cabby, still with the gleam in his eye, crossed over.

"'Ere!" he exclaimed grimly, holding out his whip. "'Ere yer are, mister, 'it 'im with this!"

A house-hunter saw an advertisement in the papers describing a charming house within a stone's-throw of the station.

He made an appointment, and in due course was escorted to the house in question, two miles away.

When they reached the threshold, he turned to the agent suavely. "Would you mind introducing me," he whispered, "to the person who threw that stone?"

"I'm sorry I can't let you have your cheque today," said the harassed secretary, soothingly. "It is waiting with several other for our managing director's signature, but he's laid up at home with gout."

"Great Scott!" cried the persistent and enraged creditor. "But he doesn't have to sign 'em with his feet, does he?"

Would-be Slacker (to recruiting-sergeant): "But, sir, I have bad eyesight, and can't see any distance.

"Don't worry about that, my man. We will put you in the very front trench, where you will have a good near view."

Vicar's Wife: "Yes, Arnold has gone up to London to learn pharmacy.

Village Dame: "Oh, missus, 'e needn't 'ave gone to all that expense! 'E could 'ave come on our farm an' welcome!"

In the heart of a seed

Buried deep, so deep,

A dear little plant

Lay fast asleep.

Wake! said the sunshine,

Wake! said the light,

Wake! said the voice of the raindrops bright.

The little plant heard and it rose to see

What the wonderful outside world might be.

For washing lace curtains NO RUBBING LAUNDRY HELP is best.

#### PILES

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