

MISSING PAGE

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Friends at Court

CLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR

May 16, Sunday.—Sunday within the Octave.
 „ 17, Monday.—St. Paschal Baylon, Confessor.
 „ 18, Tuesday.—St. Venantius, Martyr.
 „ 19, Wednesday.—St. Peter Celestine, Pope and Confessor.
 „ 20, Thursday.—Octave of the Ascension.
 „ 21, Friday.—Of the Feria.
 „ 22, Saturday.—Vigil of Pentecost. Fast. No abstinence.

St. Venantius, Martyr.

St. Venantius, who was born near Ancona, in Italy, was beheaded for the faith during the persecution of Decius, in 250.

St. Peter Celestine, Pope and Confessor.

St. Peter, a native of Southern Italy, spent the greater part of a very austere life in solitude. In his old age he found himself unexpectedly elected Pope. He endeavored in vain to decline the proffered office, but at length yielded to the importunities of kings and cardinals. Considering, however, that through inexperience of the world he was unfitted for the government of the Church, he resigned the Pontificate after four months, with the object of spending the remainder of his days in the retirement of his monastery. He died about 18 months after his resignation, A.D. 1296.

GRAINS OF GOLD.

THE MORNING OFFERING.

So little, Lord, to bring
 To Thine Infinitude,
 Such tribute to the King
 Of air and fire and flood;
 Our orisons, our cares,
 The pains we may not shun,
 The wheat so mixed with tares,
 The works so illly done.

So brave the fair intent,
 So high the purpose sought—
 And yet of all that's meant,
 How little shall be wrought!
 By all the yesterdays,
 By all their trivial sum
 Of perfect deed and praise,
 We judge the day to come.

And yet, afresh each morn,
 With confidence divine,
 With Love and Hope re-born,
 We raise our eyes to Thine;
 And through that lifted gate
 Whereby of old, to men
 Thou cam'st with souls elate
 We go to Thee again.

— *Rosary Magazine.*

Don't forget that when you are talking about opportunity, the best chance is to do the thing at hand as well as you can.

Be manly, be true, be brave, be open, be just, and then be as strong, as cogent in your reasoning as you can.—Brownson.

We owe it to our work for God to respect our individuality, and to keep ourselves at the highest point of efficiency.

Every flower is a hint of God's beauty; every grain of wheat a token of His beneficence; every atom of dust a revelation of His power.

Overwhelming cares are nothing in comparison with overwhelming sins. Choose rather ten cares than allow yourself one single sin.

The Storyteller

CLOSING THE CONTRACT

In the eyes of her admiring husband, Mabel Conover had never looked more attractive. She was seated at a low dressing-table, her face brought into high relief by the electric light globes which were turned full on her and which threw back the reflection in the oval French mirror. A soft smoke-colored evening gown hung loosely about her shoulders, accentuating the outlines of her shapely arms and the velvet texture of her skin.

Ralph Conover stood behind his wife, fine looking in formal evening dress. He was struggling to get his white lawn tie exactly even, and turning this way and that to catch some view of himself in the small dressing-table mirror. Mrs. Conover rose from her chair and turned her back to her husband while he patiently brought together hooks and eyes and snapped in place a multitude of patent fasteners. When the last hook had been slipped in place and the final fastener pushed in, he sat down.

'Ralph,' said his wife, affectionately patting his broad shoulders, 'you're not much of a success as a dress-hooker but,' here she smiled, 'I don't believe I'd want a husband who was.'

'Any man would be glad to do things for you.' The man leaned down. 'You never looked better than you do to-night, and you never had a dress that was more becoming.'

'I'm glad you like it, for I went to a lot of pains to get the dressmaker to fit it exactly right. You see it means a lot to me, this visit. Do you realise, Ralph, here we are, week-end guests of the Severances in one of the smartest homes on Long Island?'

Mrs. Conover's eye took in with satisfaction every detail of the perfectly appointed suite that had been assigned to them in the Severance cottage. Through the big window of the sitting room one could see the lights along the shore, and further out the bobbing lanterns on the masts of boats at anchor. A shaded lamp on the centre table brought out the delicate coloring and soft folds of the draperies at the windows, and was itself dimmed by the reflection of the cheerful fire on the hearth. At one end of the room was an alcove, cut off by a pillared entrance with partly drawn silk curtains, the bedroom and dressing-table.

'Being invited here,' she went on, thinking aloud rather than talking to her husband, 'will bring a flood of dinner and dance invitations this spring, and from the right sort of people, too. I know women who would pay well to be known as one of the week-end guests at the Severance cottage.'

'It means more than that,' Conover put in, standing near his wife and dropping his voice. 'You remember that contract I was figuring on so long—the one that I used to bring home at night and do extra work over?'

'For the bridge?'

'Yes. Well, Mr. Severance is the chairman of the board of directors of the company that is to build that bridge.'

'Then he is going to give you the contract? And that's why he invited us here?'

'I am not so sure.'

'Why?'

'That's not the way business deals are generally entered into. If he wanted to give me the contract, he had only to do it in the office and call me up.'

'Then there is something special about it?'

'Yes; Robert Donohue and his wife are here, too.'

'He's one of your competitors, isn't he?' Mrs. Conover inquired.

'My main competitor. A fellow who knows the details told me that there is practically no difference in my figures for building the bridge and those submitted by Donohue. We are tied for first place, so to speak,

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and I don't believe the directors themselves know who will get the work. And Donohue is here, too?"

"I'm sure he is," Mrs. Conover put in, "I saw Mrs. Donohue in the hall when we came in."

Ralph Conover walked over to the window and gazed out over the long stretches of lawn that were terraced down from the Severance dwelling to the ocean. Outside, the weather was only pleasantly cool, one of those lapses in late winter when spring seems to anticipate herself. It would be moonlight later and the landscape was not totally dark. Ralph mechanically followed the row of lights that outlined the winding driveway and then trailed off into the ocean, where the tossing black water was suggested rather than revealed.

His mind was busy with the contract. Why had he been asked to the Severance home? He knew Henry Severance in a business way and had met his wife a few times, casually, at social gatherings. Surely these meetings, of themselves, would not explain Severance's invitation. And Donohue, Conover believed, knew the Severance family less intimately than he. Yet both were guests.

"Is the contract so important?" Mrs. Conover asked.

"It is the most important contract I have figured on. If I get it, my future is assured. I have done some good work before, but never on any such scale as this calls for. The profit on it means new gowns for you, it means a new automobile—many of the things you have wanted. For me it will be the beginning of my real career. I have figured out every detail and know that I can do the work properly."

"So there is a great deal more to this than a mere invitation to a week end party. It may be the turning point with me, and I want you—" here Ralph Conover put his arm about his wife's shoulder—"to do what you can to help me."

"Of course I will; but if you expect me to help you, we must get down in time for dinner."

Through the centre of the Severance home ran a long hall, flanked at either side with pillars of dark wood. At one end were the glass doors of the main entrance, at the other a recess where a marble statue stood out against a red velvet background in the reflection of hidden electric lights. Reception rooms, living-room, library and dining-hall opened into this long foyer. Each room had been finished in a different sort of wood, and it was this fine selection of rare woods that gave the Severance cottage distinction in a neighborhood of pretentious residences.

The guests at the house party were talking in groups in the big hall when Mr. and Mrs. Conover rounded the last landing of the staircase. Their host and hostess met them and saw that they were introduced to the few they did not know.

Mabel Conover carried herself with perfect self-possession. The simplicity of her gown, in sharp contrast to the overdone elegance of several of the other women's costumes, served to emphasise her natural beauty.

"I never realised how good looking your wife is," Donohue remarked, edging up to Conover.

"I always did; but even a diamond looks better in an artistic setting."

"Say," Donohue asked in a whisper, "why do you suppose Severance asked us here?"

"How should I know? I don't feel out of place, do you?"

"No, but—"

Ralph Conover was mentally casting about to avoid the man's questions without being rude. He had made up his mind not to talk of business matters, and particularly not to mention the contract. He knew that he had all the data which Donohue possessed, and perhaps more. He was not certain that Donohue was aware that he, too, had made a bid for the work. He had no intention of offering any information.

There was no need for diplomacy, however, as the butler had now thrown open the doors to the dining-room and was standing, stiff and formal, mutely announcing that dinner was ready. Mrs. Severance knew how to choose the members of her party so that all should be congenial. There was no superciliousness

in the group she had selected for this occasion and no posing; nearly every one of the dozen gathered about the beautiful table was distinguished either by social position or ability. Mr. Severance directed the general conversation but never monopolised it.

The talk of those seated near Ralph Conover drifted to a discussion of the spectacle before the public at the moment of a very wealthy man, recently divorced, who had scandalised the community by rushing from State to State trying to bribe ministers to marry him and his latest affinity, although the terms of his divorce decree forbade his remarriage.

"I believe that if a couple cannot agree, and living together means certain wretchedness to them both, they ought to be allowed to seek a divorce and find happiness in another alliance. Don't you, Mr. Conover?" said the woman at Ralph's left.

"After all, isn't it the general good we should seek? I grant that certain individuals must suffer from hasty and unconsidered marriages; but should the hardship of a few individuals be a valid argument for a system that undermines the family—the foundation on which our social organisation is built? This, it seems to me, aside from any religious consideration, ought to be taken into account by those who plead for looser divorce laws," Ralph replied.

Mrs. Conover, at her husband's right, leaned nearer and spoke in an undertone:

"This is no time to talk religion. Do you want to spoil it all?"

But Ralph's table partner was one of the multitude of those who like to talk and hate to listen, so his answer to her query passed unheeded. The lady was already giving her opinion of the new style of dancing and had forgotten the subject of a moment before.

Views about the war, politics, and the theatre carried the conversation through the remainder of the dinner, and when they left the table newer guests, asked for the latter part of the evening, were already arriving. When those at the dinner sauntered back into the long hall, they found the rugs rolled back and a small orchestra stationed near the stairway.

Both Ralph Conover and his wife were good dancers. The crowd of young people, the dancing set of Long Island, took them into their ranks at once.

"I'd love to have a house like this and give a party," Mrs. Conover said to her husband during one of the few dances they had together.

"If I get the contract, we will be well started on the way toward having one."

After the last automobile load of young folks had whirled away from the house, Conover and his wife talked over the events of the evening.

"I'm sure of one thing," Ralph yawned—"if I don't stop gossiping about my neighbors and go to sleep, I'll never be up in time for church in the morning."

"Church?" Mrs. Conover started.

"Surely. The church here is around the turn in the road, at the left of the monument we passed on our way here. The late Mass begins at 10 o'clock, which will give us plenty of time if we don't stay awake all night talking."

"But, Ralph, the people here! We are the only Catholics in the house, and you don't want to be conspicuous. Did Henry Severance or his wife say anything to you about going to church?"

"No."

"Then, Ralph, why are you so determined to go? It is going to be a grave inconvenience to us and to our host, if we make ourselves singular in this way. You said yourself that a lot depends on our making a good impression here, and now you are planning to upset it all. Have you forgotten about the contract?"

"That is one of the reasons I am surely going to Mass," Ralph replied gravely. "I am certain that Henry Severance knows that I am a Catholic; the first time I met him was at a reception to the Cardinal. He understands, as every well-informed Protestant does, that a Catholic's obligation to assist at Mass is more binding than a non-Catholic's duty to attend his church on Sunday. We are Catholics and understood to be Catholics. There will be more than one member of



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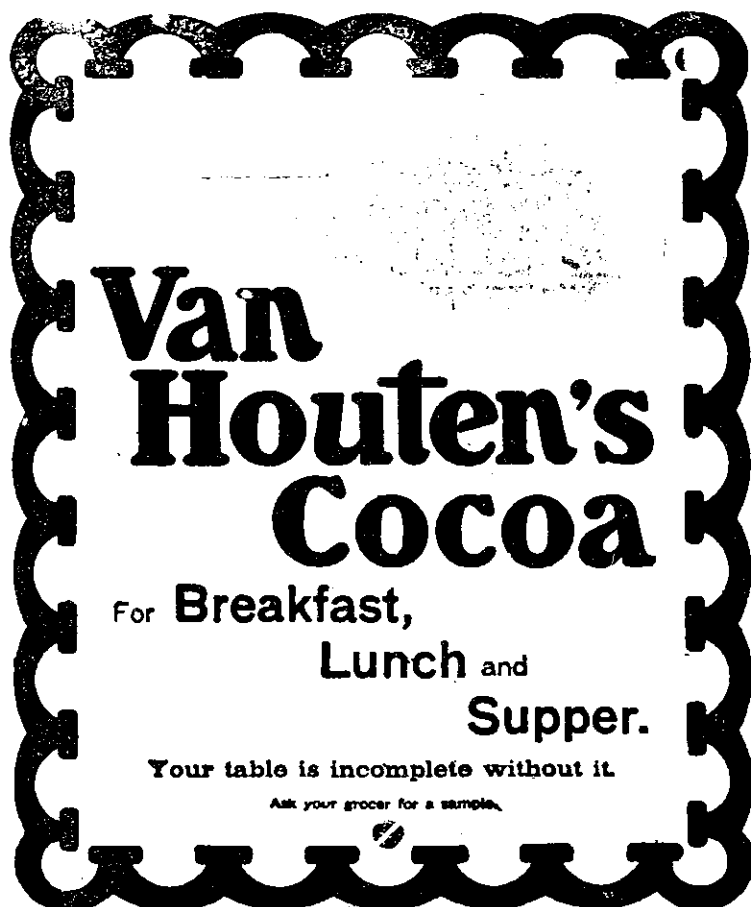
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the house party watching to see if Donohue and I go to Mass, although they will be too well bred to mention the subject. This snobishness on the part of well-meaning Catholics merely serves to discredit them. We are Catholics, and I for one don't intend to apologise for it, or be a Catholic on the sly when I am sure none of my stylish friends will see me.'

'All right,' Mrs. Conover sighed. 'Only, don't blame me if you lose the contract.'

'I won't blame you, no matter how it comes out. I am merely doing what I know to be the right thing.'

The sun had been up many hours before the guests at the Severance home were about next morning. Even then some preferred to have breakfast in their rooms, and so were not in the group before the log fire in the living-room when Mrs. Severance entered.

'We have lunch at 2 o'clock and dinner at 7,' she announced, 'and I want each of you to do what he likes best. You will find cards in the library and the motors in the garage are at your service. They have a good course at the country club for those who like golf, and tea is served there at 4 o'clock. I have arranged that those of you who care to go will be looked out for there.'

'Mrs. Conover and I are planning to go to church this morning,' Ralph smilingly remarked. 'We're Catholics, you know, and if there is no motor convenient, it will do us good to walk there.'

'Of course there is a motor convenient, and I'll tell the man to be ready in time. The Catholic service is at 10 o'clock and the Episcopal at 11. I'm sorry I didn't mention it before: I knew you were Catholics, too! Is there any one else for this trip? How about you, Mr. Donohue?'

Donohue reddened as he caught his wife's glance.

'Oh, I guess not to-day, thank you.'

The Monday morning sunshine poured itself over lower Manhattan, touching with a thousand lights the wondrous skyline of down-town New York. Pile on pile the mighty buildings, rising proudly above their more modest fellows, lured hundreds of thousands of workers to the weekly toil.

In the Director's Room of the Intercontinental Railway offices half a dozen chairs had been hastily pushed back from the mahogany table and a uniformed clerk was gathering up pencils and pads.

President Henry Severance shook hands with the departing directors and passed through a door at the rear into his private office. He did not go to his desk, but stood looking out over the splendid panorama below him. He was going over in his mind the results of the directors' meeting, and thinking of the opportunities they had placed in the way of a young man. Severance had passed the meridian of life. He had won the battle for success and had realised his reward in wealth, power, and distinction. Yet he felt that he would willingly give it up to be young again and have the joy of conflict and victory that he felt sure was in store for the man he was about to summon. Going to his desk, he pressed a button. His secretary responded.

'Get Mr. Conover on the wire and ask him to come to my office.'

In ten minutes Conover was there.

'Mr. Conover,' the president began, 'our directors met to-day and gave final consideration to the awarding of the bridge contract. I don't mind telling you that the decision lay between Donohue and yourself. Both bids were substantially the same: the standing and reputation of the bidders were equally satisfactory. But there is an element in every contract that does not appear in the papers—the element of character. That is what counts most, after all, in the business world. They had asked my report on that, and that was why I invited you both to my home.'

'It was your stand on the matter of going to church that influenced my final decision. I am not a church member, but I understand the Catholic attitude and I like to see a man true to his convictions. I may or may not agree with him—we can't all see alike—but

they are his convictions and he is known by them. If a man is faithful to his ideals, to the religion to which he is pledged, it shows that he has the one thing most needed in business—character. It shows that he will be faithful in other matters, faithful when no one is looking.'

'This is, in substance, what I reported to the directors, and they closed the contract by awarding it to you on a unanimous vote.'

Ralph was too excited to do more than nod his thanks and acceptance.

'And, now the matter is settled, I want you to come to lunch with me? We can go over the details then.'

'Certainly,' said Ralph. 'You don't mind my using the telephone a minute, do you? I want to send a message,' here Ralph smiled—it's to my wife.'—*Rosary Magazine.*

FRIAR BERTRAND'S CANDLE

Swithin Corby was not a man of imaginative gifts. The things of any other world than his own pleasant material sphere troubled him scarce a whit. In point of fact such thoughts, especially nowadays, but rarely so much as occurred to him. Despite which he was quite a regular attendant at the new services which her Grace, the second Tudor queen, had seen fit to enforce upon her liege's conscience.

Yet untroubled in this way, he was by no means, therefore, immune altogether from the universal experience of suffering. It is true that of the two greatest—almost the only—misfortune of his life, one had been for years now entirely unfeared and unheeded, while the gnawing of the second had long been appeased by a sacrifice which had drugged it to insensibility, soothed it to rest. And these two misfortunes were intimately connected. Swithin Corby was not a recusant, but an apostate. He was also (and he knew it) a coward.

Physical cowardice had been the misery and the secret shame of his early life. From childish hours, all the years of boyhood, aye, and of manhood through, until that dark day which it had taken long to forget, this agony of weakness had tormented and unnerved him. He had striven with it and it had been observed only by the few who knew and loved him best. And they grieved, for they read the signs of the troubled times. Many and grave, though affectionate, had been the warnings of his dead father and mother, and of far-sighted Father Bertrand Shuttleworth, the Dominican, who had been his confessor and friend until the heavy hand of the pursuivant had come between them. For 'Christ's prisoner,' as he smilingly styled himself, never robust at the best, had fallen sick on the long road to London, dying ere he reached it. Yet, despite warning and prayer, all had fallen out as their worst fears had dreaded.

Swithin Corby had one day been put to the test that few of 'the household of the faith' in those times might hope to escape. He had been asked to choose between his faith and the world, between the surrender of the pearl of great price and the surrender of himself to suffering and death. (Not alone the clergy, but the laity also suffered under the Penal Laws. It was felony, punishable with death by the Act of 1585 to harbor a priest. Rejection of the Royal Supremacy in Henry VIII's time, and, in Elizabeth's time, the receiving of absolution, constituted high treason. And, thanks to the Act of 1585, 'the merest trifle was enough to make out that the layman was the priests' entertainer,' and so to multiply martyrs who might win their crowns by the mere lending of a cap or offering of a drink to a priest in the hands of authorities.) And he had chosen. Not in a moment of panic, although, indeed, in terror! not hastily, but deliberately. He had been weighed in the balance and found wanting.

What heart-searchings had harrowed the young squire, so long a frequenter of the exquisite little Gothic priory church, now a defaced ruin, it was impossible to guess. But he had never given a single outward sign



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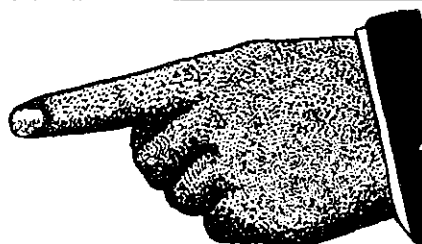
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AVENUE

TOSKA STUDIO

WANGANUI

that he regretted the step he had taken. His parents, as well as Father Shuttleworth, were dead before this hour of trial had struck. And Squire Corby, though—or rather because—affectionate after his slow kind, had been glad.

Things had prospered with him. He owned a comfortable farm and a pleasant house. His wife, Mistress Alice, was a notable housekeeper, placid and even tempered as one of her own dappled cows. They had no family, and Alice, so far as she had any religious notions at all, was fully contented with Sunday's attendance at the parish church.

And of recent years Swithin Corby, having at length forgotten a certain day that it had irked him painfully to recall, had been a peaceable and happy man. His days and nights went by in unbroken tranquillity: he never thought much of the future, and the past was unremembered. He was very unimaginative. Without conscious self-analysis he was himself aware of the fact. Nevertheless, although he could not classify his present experiences, they remained astounding and thought-provoking. And Swithin did not wish to think.

They had taken place now for four successive nights. He never hitherto had been troubled with dreams or fantasies, his slumbers being profound. This he knew, and as he lay awake in the starred blackness of a December morning, he pondered the matter gravely.

For four nights running he had dreamed. And the dream was always the same. He was in a vast dark space, windy and filled with a multitude beyond reckoning. It reminded him vaguely of the priory church of other days. In the far distance he gradually made out the luminous outline of a gate or door ajar. It was as though this door gave upon halls of light; now and again it seemed half open. The throng pressed eagerly towards it. All bore candles in their hands, but not all were lighted. Some of those that were lighted flickered fitfully in the breeze: some would hardly take light. Here and there he beheld a candle-bearer's taper glow suddenly into perfection, the clear full flame illuminating its owner's garments, proclaiming them, unlike the rest, a dazzling white. Like stars, these souls then soared swiftly upwards to disappear within these far 'gated golds.'

And then he always awakened. He knew he was awake, thoroughly aroused. Then there stole such a wind through his sleeping apartment that he thought that the snow, lying white and deep without, was surely covering him also with its fleecy mantle. And now, plain as the hand he held before his face for fear, he saw Father Bertrand Shuttleworth stand there in the old familiar white habit, the black cloak gathered about him with his own peculiar gesture—saw him stand in the chill moonlight by the bedside, an arm's length distant.

The face of the friar was sad and stern, and in his right hand he held a candle. It was of great beauty, marvellously white, twisted and patterned of surface, and set in gold and jewelled sconce exquisitely wreathed with tiny roses delicately hued. The first night he had not spoken a word. He had stood there in silence until Swithin, held by that piercing and sorrowfully accusing glance, well-nigh fainted. Then he passed, like a mist. The next night he had shown him the unlighted candle with a gesture of infinite pathos. Swithin saw now that his former Father required a service at his hands. Nor was it long in being made known to him. For on the third night the friar spoke.

'Hast thou no care for me, son Swithin?' he had asked piteously. 'O my son, my son, have I deserved this ingratitude at thy hands? Long years hast thou left me in darkness—thou who fearest darkness and loneliness of old time. Had but thy hand been stretched forth to light this my candle I had gone free, ah! long ago. Wilt thou not now have pity on me?'

But Swithin could not answer for this overwhelming terror at this visitation. He strove to awake Dame Alice, but she lay as though insensible.

On the fourth night the entreaty had been renewed.

'Son, Swithin, hearken! When I was transported to London you time I bore thee day and night

in my heart. Thou were my chiefest thought, my heaviest care, for all too well I knew thy one great weakness and its dangers. Son Swithin, thou were ever my dear child, and I offered myself on that journeying unto my Lord as victim for thee, undertaking thy penance shouldst thou fail as I dreaded, that so I might win thee salvation. And my prayer was heard. There in purgatory for thy sake have I languished weary and alone in darkness to this day. For thee I have waited and suffered silent until now, for otherwise I might have been with God ere this—and thou who hast not seen His Face canst never guess at that privation. Yet fain was I to suffer it that thou mightest never know the ultimate extremity of woe—that terrible denial "I know thee not" from God.

'And now, Swithin, 'tis thou and thou alone canst release me. Wilt thou at length do this?'

Swithin was sobbing. And Dame Alice never moved—hardly breathed, it seemed.

'Ah! how, most dear and holy Father, may such an one as I?'

Friar Bertrand smiled, and it was like a Dawn in Paradise.

'Thou and none other, dear son,' he replied with affection. 'Lo! when this my readied candle shineth forth the Bridegroom cometh forth to meet me. 'Tis thy hand must kindle it, and the brand that thou must bring is naught but that of faith. Light once again the torch of truth in thy soul, return to Mother Church, and in that hour I go to God to wait thee with thy parents—I enter then into light and gladness everlasting.'

It was now after Christmas, a heavy winter snow and cold, and a fortnight had elapsed since Father Shuttleworth's fourth and last visit. He was evidently awaiting Swithin Corby's action.

So much was plain to Swithin Corby himself. He had passed through a variety of emotions, and all painful, during these last three weeks. At first he had endeavored to doubt everything. Finding this impossible, he had pondered the project of repentance. He had never actually lost the faith and he saw his duty far too plainly to admit of evasions. But there were difficulties. He knew no priest; no Catholic would trust him, probably. The greatest difficulty, however, lay in that old trouble, the root of the whole matter. He was afraid, desperately afraid.

Reconciliation could only spell loss, suffering, and, almost certainly in his case, death also. It was a grace, a glorious expiation—oh, he knew it, he knew it, he knew it right well!—yet he feared, suffered terror as he surely never had before. Yet the commonest gratitude and the strongest self-interest required the sacrifice of him; and he knew it to be his only hope of salvation. If he resisted now and he could so easily—there would be peace again after a time, he knew it truly. Heaven would not ask again. Dreams, all dreams, and men could pay no heed to them—he knew the argument with which he would finally clinch the matter in such a case. Then peace, comfort, respect, his good wife's affection and care—after all, he owed her some consideration also. A quite life—but after?

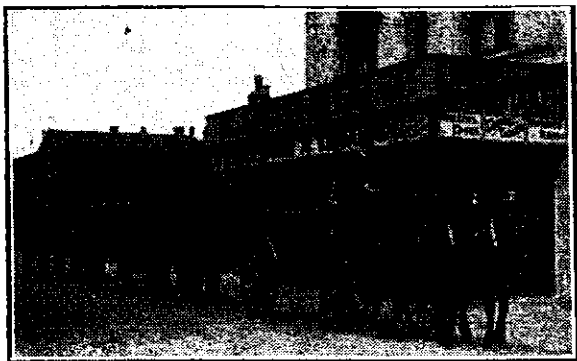
He was absent in January for a short time. On his return he found the little town in commotion. There was to be an execution on the morrow. Sick at heart, Swithin asked no more, but set spurs to his gallant grey for home.

'Have you heard the news, Swithin?' questioned good Mistress Alice as she sat at meat with him that day, a little after the hour of noon.

'A Papist priest whom they caught red-handed at his Mass some six months ago has been tried, and to-day word is out that he is to suffer on the morrow—why, Swithin, man, what ails you?'

'Tis nothing, nothing, good Alice,' he returned hastily. 'Tis but that I bethink me of a certain and important piece of business which had slipped my mind till now.'

The die was cast. Swithin Corby's mind was settled at last. Dame Alice marvelled at the unwonted tenderness of his salutation and embrace, and at the

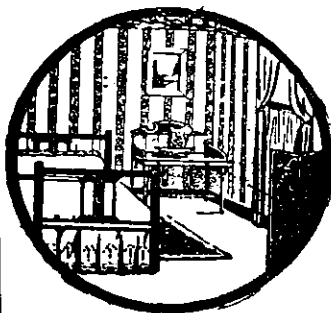


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word 'farewell,' as he took leave of her that afternoon, going out to transact his business.

But if she marvelled, far more so did those who, at the jail, whither the squire bent his steps, heard his request to confer with Robert Hooper, the prisoner whose high treason in having received orders and exercised his priestly faculties was to be publicly punished on the morrow. Eventually, however, his name standing him in good stead, he was admitted to the priest's presence without much demur.

Here, in the large bare room in which the captive had latterly been confined, Squire Corby discovered a number of the local Catholics taking affectionate leave of their Father, availing themselves of his ministrations, and listening with tearful reverence to his last words. The Father himself, though bearing the traces of suffering, was composed and cheerful, with a sweet and sincere gaiety of mien. All looked somewhat surprised on seeing the newcomer. But Swithin was master of himself. On his knees at the martyr's feet, he exclaimed in a loud voice:

'As by my defection I scandalised many, so by my return—which I humbly crave permission to make—to holy Mother Church, may I repair before many my grievous wrong. Receive me, a poor penitent, most blessed Father, and you my faithful brethren, pray for your erring but sorrowing neighbor.'

And it was once more a son of St. Dominic—the martyr, it transpired, was a friar—who turned the key of the Kingdom of Heaven' for Swithin Corby.

No later was it than that same afternoon (for their intercourse had been spied upon) that the newly reconciled stood at the bar upon his trial also for so high a misdemeanor. The proceedings were short and sharp.

'Since you have such sudden liking for this traitor's company,' cried the magistrate, laughing angrily, 'ye need not part. Go with him, therefore, to the gallows tree upon the morrow.'

And Swithin was in more than readiness.

Yet that very night the call came. The will stood for the deed with Infinite Mercy. And they found him in the morning, his heart stilled forever, and on his face the sweetest smile that even men or angels had seen there.

Well might it be so. He had witnessed a glorious sight. There had entered his small and noisome cell a procession of light-bearers, as though the stars themselves had come from heaven. There were his parents; ah! there dear Father Bertrand, glad of face and with his lovely candle all alight at last; there was St. Dominic with his torch of silver radiance and with him a glittering host of the Saints of 'the Order of Holy Light.' And every one of all that company carried a shining taper. There was the Rose Queen, Star of the Sea, and Mother of Him Who walked by her, King of glory of the new light, light enlightening the Gentiles, and the Glory of His people.

The soul that had so long abode in darkness was now in everlasting light. —*Magnificat.*

The Catholic Bishop of Elphin, the Right Rev. Dr. Coyne, has placed his motor car at the disposal of the military authorities for the conveyance of recruits in his district.

'You don't know what I suffer' is a remark often made by those tortured by Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago or Sciatica. Yet, strange to say, many continue to endure these complaints, when they can be easily cured. Year in, year out, some continue to use plasters and liniments that can bring but temporary relief, when RHEUMO would in a few weeks cure them permanently. RHEUMO drives the uric acid from the blood and cures the disease by removing the cause. Thousands have testified to the wonderful efficacy of RHEUMO. Of all chemists and stores, 2/6 and 4/6.

'STAND FAST IN THE FAITH'

(A Weekly Instruction specially written for the N.Z. TABLET by GHIMEL.)

THE NEUTRALITY OF THE POPE.

(Continued.)

The only role that a Pope of the present day can play is that of charity and peace. The cables have told of Benedict's efforts to mitigate the hardships of military prisoners, and, in some cases, to obtain an exchange of those captured; and it is some consolation in the never-ending tale of horrors to learn that these efforts have been happily successful. We may rest assured, also, that if counsels of peace are not yet heard above the din, it is not the fault of the Father of Christendom.

But obviously in order to carry out this beneficent work of charity, the Pope must keep in touch with all the Powers at war. Controversy is not as a rule a successful method for winning men to your side—the heart has reasons that the intellect cannot know; and condemnation, especially on the part of one holding the Pope's position, would at once alienate the sympathetic respect and confidence of the nations condemned.

If the Supreme Pontiff were in a position at the present moment to pronounce judgment on the war—its justice in one case, its injustice in another—and all its accompanying horrors, it would be an easy thing to speak and to condemn.

But even supposing it were possible to get at the full truth, motives of prudence would still counsel silence.

In the first place, such a condemnation would place the Pope in a difficult, impossible position with the belligerent nation condemned. Such a country would turn a deaf ear to any proposals coming from such a source. Yet it would have in its power many whose lot the Pope's words might otherwise have relieved.

The end of the war, we are constantly told, will see a remaking of the map of Europe. It is quite certain that the position of Catholics in the old and the new nations will be one of the most important and most thorny of the questions to be settled. The Pope's representative took part in the rearrangement of Europe after the Napoleonic wars; Catholic interests have not grown less since then. The bishops of the different nations will use the influence of their high office for the benefit of their flocks; the Prince of bishops will have much to say and to do. But does not all this make it imperative that the Pope should keep on good terms with all? We must always remember that the successor of Peter is ruler not of a national but of a Catholic Church.

No doubt, too, the present Head of the Church remembers that his Master, when on earth, refused more than once, for motives which He did not choose to make known, to condemn publicly grave crimes about the existence of which there was no possible doubt. The woman taken in adultery is a case in point. There was no doubt about the crime, and the Jews were justified in asking that she should be stoned to death according to the provisions of the Mosaic Law. But the only reply of the merciful Saviour was: 'He that is without sin amongst you, let him cast the first stone.' Then turning to the woman He added: 'Hath no man condemned thee? Then neither will I condemn thee. Go thy way and sin no more.' He would even write the sins of the woman on the ground where the winds and the rain would soon blow away and the busy feet of men trample out the very record of them, as if to show that in His eyes sin repented is sin forgotten.

The Pope is not only the appointed guardian of justice and morality, he is also the Shepherd of the flock. His chief care is to feed Christ's lambs and sheep, not to redress wrongs.

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PAPAL DECREE ON BEATIFICATION.

The following is the text in English (writes the Rome correspondent of the *Catholic Times*, under date March 18) of the Papal Decree on the Beatification or Declaration of Martyrdom of the servants of God, Dermot O'Hurley, Archbishop of Cashel; Cornelius O'Devany, Order of St. Francis, Bishop of Down and Connor; Terence Albert O'Brien, Order of Preachers, Bishop of Emly; and their Companions:

In Ireland, the nursery of heroes, of the innumerable champions of Christ who fell in the unbridled and furious persecution waged against Catholics in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and whose names are written in the Book of Life, the greater number are unknown, but many are known by name and fame and still live in the memory of men. Among these are numbered fourteen Bishops of the Church, many priests of the secular clergy, and others belonging to the religious families or Orders—namely, the Premonstratensians, Cistercians, Friar Preachers, Franciscans, Augustinians, Carmelites, the Order of the Blessed Trinity, and the Society of Jesus, as well as laymen and men of noble rank, to whom are to be added six devout women. Since the proofs of their martyrdom forthcoming seemed to be of sufficient weight, an investigatory process on the reputation for martyrdom and the signs and miracles of the aforesaid servants of God was undertaken and brought to a successful issue in the ecclesiastical court of Dublin. This investigatory process was forwarded to the Sacred Congregation of Rites in Rome and was followed by many petitions from archbishops and bishops, especially in Ireland, and from others eminent in Church and State. When all was in readiness, on the presentation of Monsignor O'Riordan, Protonotary Apostolic, Rector of the Irish College, and Postulator of the Cause, who put forward the wishes of the whole Catholic nation of Ireland, the Most Eminent Lord Cardinal Vincenzo Vannutelli, Bishop of Palestrina, and Ponente or Relator of the Cause, at an ordinary meeting of the Sacred Congregation of Rites, held at the Vatican on the date given below, proposed a discussion of the Sacred Congregation of Rites on the following doubt: 'Is a commission for the introduction of the Cause to be instituted in the case and for the purpose of which there is question?' And the Most Eminent and Reverend Fathers of the Sacred Congregation of Rites, on the motion of his Eminence the Cardinal Ponente, and after obtaining the opinion of Mgr. Verde, Promoter of the Faith, having maturely examined, discussed, and weighed all circumstances, decided to reply: The commission is to be instituted in the Cause of 257 Servants of God, if it is pleasing to his Holiness—namely:

Archbishops.

Dermot O'Hurley, Archbishop of Cashel; Richard Creagh, Archbishop of Armagh; Edmund McGauran, Archbishop of Armagh; Malachy O'Queely, Archbishop of Tuam; all from the secular clergy.

Bishops.

Maurice O'Brien, Bishop of Emly; Redmond Gallagher, Bishop of Derry, with three companions; Edmund Dungan, Tertiary of the Order of St. Francis, Bishop of Down and Connor; Heber McMahon, Bishop of Clogher; Eugene MacEgan, Bishop-elect of Ross; all of the secular clergy. William Walsh, Cistercian, Bishop of Meath; Patrick O'Healy, Bishop of Elphin; Cornelius O'Devany, Bishop of Down and Connor; Boetius Egan, Bishop of Ross; all of the Order of St. Francis. Terence Albert O'Brien, Order of Preachers, Bishop of Emly.

Secular Clergy.

Eugene Cronin, Laurence O'Moore, Richard French, Aeneas Power, John O'Grady, Maurice O'Kenraghty, Andrew Stritch, Bernard Moriarty, John Stephens, Walter Ternan, George Power, Vicar-General; John Walsh, Vicar-General; Nicholas Young, Daniel O'Moloney, Donough O'Cronin, cleric; John O'Kelly, Brian

Murchertagh, Donough O'Falvey, Bernard O'Carolan, Donatus MacCried, Patrick O'Derry, John Lune, Patrick O'Loughran, Ludovicus O'Laverty, Philip Cleary, Henry White, Theobald Stapelton, Edward Stapelton, Thomas Morrissey, Thomas Bath, Roger Ormilus, Hugh Carrigi, Bernard Fitzpatrick, Daniel Delany, Daniel O'Brien, James Morchu, and James Oheagerty.

Order of Premonstratensians.

John Kieran or Mulcheran.

Order of Cistercians.

Gelasius O'Cullenan, Nicholas Fitzgerald, the Prior and his companion members of Holy Saviour; Patrick O'Connor, Malachy O'Connor, the Abbot and monks of the monastery of Magia; Eugene O'Gallagher, Bernard O'Treivir, James Eustace, Malachy Shiel, Edmund Mulligan, and Luke Bergin.

Order of Preachers.

P. MacFerge with his companions, thirty-two religious of the Monastery of Londonderry; John O'Luin, Wm. MacGallen, Peter O'Higgins, Cormac MacEgan, Raymund Keogh, Richard Barry, John O'Flaverty, Gerald Fitzgerald, David Fox, Donald O'Neaghten, James O'Reilly, Dominick Dillon, Richard Oveton, Stephen Petit, Peter Costello, Wm. Lynch, Myler McGrath, Laurence O'Ferral, Bernard O'Ferral, Ambrose Aeneas O'Callill, Edmund O'Beirne, James Woulf, Vincent G. Dillon, James Moran, Donatus Niger, Wm. O'Connor, Thomas O'Higgins, John O'Cullen, David Roche, Bernard O'Kelly, Thaddeus Moriarty, Hugh MacGoill, Raymund O'Moore, Felix O'Connor, John Keating, Clemens O'Callaghan, Daniel MacDonnel, Felix MacDonnel, and Dominick MacEgan.

Order of St. Francis.

Conor Macnarta, Roger Congaill, Fergallus Ward, Edmund Fitzsimon, Donough O'Rourke, John O'Lochran, Cornelius O'Rourke, Thaddeus or Thomas O'Daly, John O'Dowd, Daniel O'Neilan, Philip O'Lea, Maurice O'Scaulton, Daniel Himecan, Charles MacGoran, Roger O'Donnellan, Peter O'Quillan, Patrick O'Kenna, James Pillanus, Roger O'Hanlan, Phelim O'Hara, Henry Delahoyde, Thaddeus O'Meran, John O'Daly, Donatus O'Hurley, John Cornelius, Bernitus O'Mulroney, Brother Thomas and his companion, John O'Molloy, Cornelius O'Dougherty, Galfridius O'Farrel, Thaddeus O'Boyle, Patricius O'Brady, Mattheus O'Leyn, Terence Magennis, Lochlonin Mac O'Cadha, Magnus O'Fodhry, Thomas Fitzgerald, John Honan, John Cathan, Francis O'Mahoney, Hilary Conroy, Christopher Dunleavy, Richard Butler, James Saul, Bernard O'Horumley, Richard Synott, John Esmond, Paulinus Synott, Raymund Stafford, Peter Stafford, Didacus Cheevers, Joseph Rochford, Eugene O'Leman, Francis Fitzgerald, Anthony Muscens, Walter de Wallis, Nicholas Wogan, Denis O'Neilan, Philip Flasberry, Francis O'Sullivan, Jeremiah de Nerihiny, Thaddeus O'Caraghy, William Hickey, Roger de Mara, Hugh MacKeon, Daniel Clanchy, Neilan Loughran, Anthony O'Farrel, Antony Broder, Eugene O'Callan, John Ferall, Bonaventuro de Burgo, John Kearney, and Bernard Connaeus.

Order of St. Augustine.

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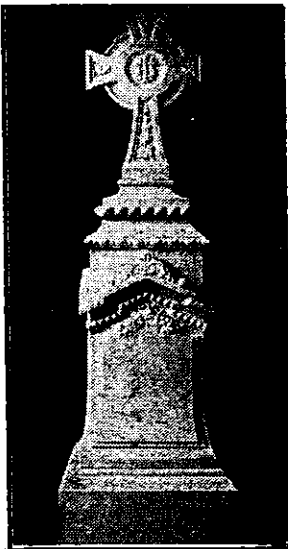
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Females.

Eleonora Birmingham, Elizabeth Kearney, Marguerite de Cashel, Brigid Darcey, Honoria de Burgo, Honoria Magan.

As to the other twenty-three Servants of God, 'Let the cause be postponed and the evidence be further strengthened.'

On a report of this being referred to our Most Holy Lord Pope Benedict XV. through the undermentioned Secretary of the Sacred Congregation of Rites, his Holiness confirmed the Rescript of the Sacred Congregation, and deigned to approve with his own hand the Commission for the Introduction of the Cause of the 257 aforesaid Servants of God on the twelfth day of the same month and year.

ANTONY CARD. VICO,

Pro-Prefect of the S. Congregation of Rites.

PETER LA FONTAINE,

Bishop of Caristo, Secretary.

February 12, 1915.

A GREAT ARMAMENT FACTORY

THE ROMANCE OF KRUPP'S.

In 1808 (says a writer in *Collier's*) a young blacksmith with a large family, living in the German town of Essen, determined that his income was not sufficient to meet the demands made upon it. After the manner characteristic of the thrifty middle classes of Prussia for centuries, he had saved what he could. But his savings were not of a size to permit him to develop his business as he planned. So he set out to borrow money. He was not very successful. Three years later, however, he had managed to gather together approximately £600. With that sum he secured a stone dwelling, tore out the interior himself, and, with the permission of the owners, built two stone chimneys at either end of it. When smoke began to issue from those chimneys the new venture of the blacksmith, Frederick Krupp, was launched, and incidentally, the foundation of modern Prussian militarism was laid.

The business did not bring success to Frederick Krupp, however. Hard work completely broke down his health, and at the time of his death his family was in dire circumstances. The iron founder's name and business passed to his 14-year-old son, who had labored in the foundry, and helped to smelt the iron ore. Young Krupp knew the business, and it was his activity, tact, and perseverance which ultimately made the name of Krupp known throughout the world.

The Irresistible Weapon.

When he died in 1877, the business passed to his son, Frederick Alfred Krupp, who died in 1902, leaving his daughter, Bertha Krupp, the chief shareholder in a stock company which had been formed. Bertha Krupp still holds those shares, and nominally she is, therefore, in control of the company. But the Prussian black, white, and red flag that floats over practically every building at the plant, while reminding nearly 100,000 workers of their national trust and task, at the same time reveals the underlying power that actually directs the works. To the trust the Empire has

placed in the horde of workers at Krupp's which has been faithfully kept by them, many of the successes of the German army are undoubtedly due. Consider the new siege gun. This ponderous weapon has been the one big surprise of the war in Europe. Its action and effect have startled every ordnance expert on the face of the earth. It has completely revolutionised the science of making war. Nations have expended millions of pounds in construction of fortifications. The most expensive materials have been used. Cost was not considered. Men have made it their life's work to construct fortresses that were in their time considered impregnable. And as long ago as 1885, when the majority of the so-called modern fortifications before such cities as Liege and Namur were completed, they believed that that end had been attained.

It is safe to assume that until these guns were used to batter down the fortifications at Liege, not a war office in the world, with the exception of Germany's, even knew that such engines of war existed. If any other Government did have an inkling of their existence, that is all it was—an inkling.

It has been repeatedly asserted that no nation has any military secrets that are not in the possession of other important nations, but events have proved that this terrible weapon was most certainly an exception. Only a few high German army officials had heard of it. There are members of the Reichstag who voted the money to construct the first gun who until this day are ignorant of its nature. The first one was built five years ago at Krupp's. It was tested on the proving ground attached to the plant.

Making the Destroyer.

These grounds cover an area of four kilometres in length and two kilometres in width. They are used for testing and experimental firing of all kinds of guns built at the Krupp plant, for tests on armor plates, deck plates, steel plates for the shields on the carriages of field guns, powder, and various varieties of high-powered explosives, and for bursting trials of gun barrels and projectiles. When after a period of experimentation it was determined that the gun was a success, other similar weapons were made and brought out for their tests. On some days as many as three of these gigantic weapons were being fired. Every employee of the plant knew something about the guns, and 50,000 men at least have seen one or more of them in operation during the last five years. Each man, apparently, has held the secret in his breast as though it were his own. A member of the Reichstag, in a Berlin newspaper of recent date, discussed the secrecy that surrounded the making of the siege gun as follows:—'The fact that the German army possessed such a gun was as much of a surprise to the Germans as to foreigners, for its construction and nature were kept secret, as the situation demanded, so that even in the Empire only a limited number knew about it. When the trials were finished and all was ready to begin the construction of the new gun, the problem presented itself of making this wonderful work of war without attracting attention. More than 40 officers participated in the preliminary discussion over the preparation of the military budget for the consideration of the Budget Committee of the Reichstag. When the subject of arms was reached, the head of that department requested that this part of the budget be not debated at that time. At the close of the session he told me confidentially that a new siege gun was in consideration. The General Staff, he said, had urgently requested that not a word be said about the matter in the Budget Commission. Not even the officers, they declared, knew what was being done. The request of the General Staff was observed. Yet the General Staff trusted its secret with the army of workers at Krupp's. Events have shown that this trust was not misplaced.'

How the Gun was Perfected.

In view of the important part this siege gun has been and is playing in this war and will play in all wars in the future, a description of it and its evolution

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is valuable. The first of these weapons turned out by the Krupp shops was of 11-inch bore, and it was known as the 11-inch howitzer. When it was fired the recoil was so great that the gun was torn from its position and hurled 100 feet away, where it buried half of itself in the earth. Ordnance experts of the German army, constantly on duty at the Krupp plant, accordingly set themselves to work to find an effective method of reducing the recoil. Their efforts finally produced a pair of hydraulic tubes, which were placed along the barrel of the gun. A mixture of glycerine and water was prepared for the tubes, and the barrel of the gun was fitted to them in such a manner that the recoil was taken up by the glycerine and water as it was forced through a series of vents inside the tube the instant the gun was fired. Gravity forced the mixture to flow back to its first position after the recoil had been entirely taken up, where it was ready to absorb the shock of the next shot.

The recoil eliminated, vast possibilities were opened. The calibre of the gun was increased by three inches. With a 14-inch bore the gun was also a success. So the bore was increased again. It then measured 16 inches—that is to say, the diameter of the inside of the barrel was 16 inches. But the rifle and its attachments were so heavy (they weigh forty tons) that every time it was moved on its carriage, when the ground was damp, the wheels sank in several inches. Prior to that time an officer in the Italian army had invented what the world now knows as caterpillar wheels. These were placed on the heavier pieces of field artillery belonging to the Italian army in order that the gun might be moved over swampy land. The Germans accordingly adopted the Italian plan, and made caterpillar 'feet' that could be attached to the wheels of carriages made to transport the big siege guns.

The 16-inch gun, as it is now employed by the Germans is usually fired at an elevation of from 15 to 65 degrees, the projectile shaping a curved course through the air to its target. Projectiles fired from these guns are of two different weights. One variety, the most highly explosive, weighs 2000 pounds, while the other, which contains more steel and less explosive, weighs 2600 pounds. These projectiles, too, are made at Krupp's. The Government pays £194 for each one delivered. Elaborately equipped with range-finders, pointers, sights, and a number of other devices to aid the gunners, the siege gun can hurl a projectile accurately at a target twelve miles away.

The Science of Aiming.

Quite a large part of the Krupp plant is devoted to the manufacture of projectiles. They are made of crucible steel, and are for guns and rifles of various calibres. They are cast and polished, and by the time they leave the plant they are complete in every detail. It but remains to place the explosive in the nose of the shells before they are ready to be fired from the guns, not only of the army, but on the ships of the navy. In action these shells manufactured by the Krupp's are effective in different ways. As an example, the shells from small-calibre guns are of practically no value against fortifications. When they strike they will either bounce off the sloping sides or dash themselves to pieces. The effect of shells from the siege guns differs, according to the angle at which they are fired. The idea in elevating the guns to an angle before firing them is to have the shell come down on top of the fortification at which it is aimed. When this is done the ton of steel will drop through the armor and explode.

Dependable Workers.

The workers at Krupp's are without doubt the most contented in the world. Strikes have been unknown. A strike of any duration there prior to the outbreak of hostilities in Europe would have meant to Prussian militarism a disaster that could not be equalled. Hence the wage and pension systems are exemplary. A strike there now is practically an impossibility, so elaborate are the precautions that have been taken to keep all departments of the plant in full operation twenty-four hours a day and seven days a week.

The House of Militarism.

Regulations governing the Krupp plant and its workers are as strict even in times of peace as those of a military encampment during war. Visitors are allowed in parts of the shops only if they are known. To some parts of the plant visitors are never admitted. Army officers are assigned to the plant as they would be assigned to the army post. The agents of the concern scattered throughout the world are generally officers in the German army. Militarism and the name Krupp are nearly synonymous.

In 1910 there were just 66,000 men working at Krupp's. A year ago these figures had been increased by nearly 7000. A week before Germany's first declaration of war the number of men in many of the shops was practically doubled. Prior to the war the greatest increase in the number of employees was in the five years from 1905 to 1910, when the figures jumped more than 20,000. From 1893 to 1910 the force was increased by more than 40,000 men. From 1900 to 1903, when there was absolutely no possibility of Germany going to war, the force was decreased by approximately 9000. The gathering of a tiny war cloud over south-eastern Europe caused the re-employment of the men who had been laid off.

Resources.

Krupp's own three coal mines near Rochum. Last year 3,000,000 tons of coal were consumed at the works at Essen. A controlling interest in ore is also owned by the company. Krupp's make other things besides armor, guns, and projectiles. A gigantic ship-building yard at Gaarden, near Kiel, is theirs. In addition, there are the engineering works, formerly at Tegel, near Berlin, but now moved to Kiel. Although the Krupp concern makes articles of all descriptions, its success depends primarily upon orders for armaments. Disarmament of Germany undoubtedly would be a deathblow to Krupp's. Incidentally, it would take employment from 100,000 men, and food from another 100,000 women and children. There are no friends of disarmament in Essen, Germany.

Gisborne

(From our own correspondent.)

May 1.

The Rev. Father Lane, who had been visiting the outlying portion of his extensive parish, returned on Monday.

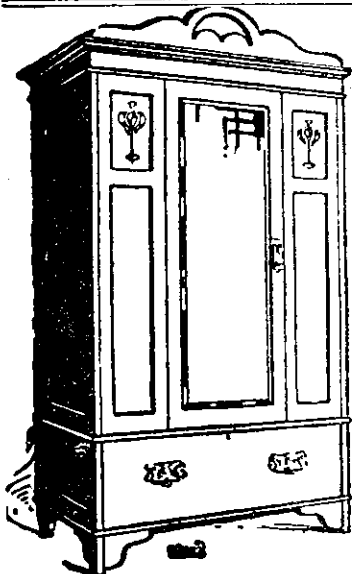
The Hibernians met in St. Mary's School on Sunday afternoon to bid farewell to Bro. W. Haughie, who is going to the front. Congratulatory speeches were made, and a splendid travelling rug was presented to him as a token of esteem. Bro. Haughie is the second of his family to enlist.

The Children of Mary held an enjoyable social evening on Tuesday in honor of Miss Elsie Cassidy, in connection with her approaching marriage. A handsome autograph album and a statue of the Blessed Virgin were presented to Miss Cassidy by Miss L. Doyle, on behalf of the confraternity.

SYMPATHY.

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

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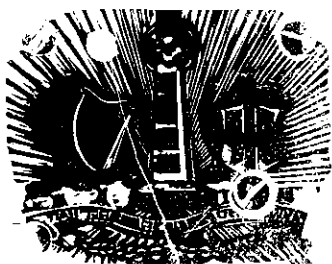
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Full Benefit Members (males): Entrance fee, 5s. Contributions according to age at entry. To sick and funeral fund, from 7d to 1s 1d per week. Management fund, 2½d per week, and the actual cost to the Branch of medical attendance and medicine, per member.

Benefits: Medical, from date of entry. Sick pay, 26 weeks at £1; 13 weeks at 10s; and 13 weeks at 10s; and after, if five years a member, 6s per week during incapacity.

Funeral Benefit: At death of member, £20; Member's wife, £10. By paying an extra premium a Member may assure a further £50 at death. For further particulars apply to the local Branch Secretary; or to

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SIDELIGHTS ON THE WAR

GENERAL.

Cardinal Bourne announced at the Irish St. Patrick's Day celebration in the Hotel Cecil that the Admiralty had placed fourteen additional Catholic chaplains in the British Navy.

The French monks of the Benedictine Abbey of Belloc, France, who, on being expelled from France by the French Government, settled in Spain, have now been called up for the war.

In a letter to Cardinal Mercier, thanking him for his Pastoral, the Bishop of Arras writes: 'In certain parts of this diocese, as in Belgium, *nothing* remains of our sanctuaries. What we see is ruin, devastation, misery, death.'

It will be possible to restore Rheims Cathedral, according to M. Guillaume Tronchet, chief architect to the French Government. He says that casts had been taken of nearly all the details of ornamentation that were destroyed, and mathematically precise documents exist from which the Cathedral may be reconstructed in every detail.

One of the Catholic missionaries of Papua, Rev. Father Henri Van Neck, a Belgian M.S.H., has been decorated by his King for his courageous conduct on the battlefield (says the *Catholic Press*). After twelve years of mission work in New Guinea he had gone to his country for a holiday, when war broke out. He at once engaged as chaplain in the Belgian army, and was attached to the 1st Cavalry Division. He is still in service, and intends to come back as soon as the war is finished.

The *Irish Independent* publishes a letter written by an Irish soldier to the Cure at Hinges, a town in France, where the Irish soldiers were evidently treated with friendly hospitality. Mr. Neil Primrose, M.P., who received the letter from the Cure, sent it to Mr. Healy, and it has just been published in the *Independent*. This is the letter:—'My dear Father.—Before leaving your village I beg to thank you and your people for the kindness and courtesy shown to the N.C.O.'s and men of the Royal Munster Fusiliers. In all places we have been treated as if we were in our own land. We, Irish Catholics, feel deeply for this fair land of France and its people, and the heart of the Irish nation is with you in this struggle. May God bring peace and prosperity to you and your people.—M. FITZMAURICE, Sergeant-Major.'

CATHOLIC OFFICERS KILLED.

Quite a number of Catholic officers have lately fallen on the field of honor in France. At Neuve Chapelle the number of officers killed was exceptional, and Catholics had quite the usual proportion in the casualties. Among other Catholic officers who have lately been killed in battle or died from wounds are Lieut. C. F. Burnand, grandson of Sir Frank Burnand; Lieut. R. A. de Staipoole, youngest son of the Duc de Staipoole, County Galway (the Lieutenant's elder brother, Lieut. Robert de Staipoole, was killed in September last at the battle of the Aisne); Lieut. the Hon. H. C. Stonor, youngest son of Lord Camoys; Lieut. H. M. Hayes-Newington, King's Liverpool Regiment; Lieut. Leonard Charles Wildsmith, an old Oratory and Stonyhurst boy; and Lieut. P. A. O'Brien, Leinster Regiment, who was appointed so lately as December last.

EFFECTS OF THE WAR.

In Germany, as in France, the war has had good effects. Prior to the conflict many of the Germans held inflated notions of the power of the militarists. They thought that the struggle would be something like the campaign of 1870 against France, but they have been undeceived (says the *Catholic Times*). They are now alarmed at the outlook and much humbler in spirit. The change has been a subject of remark in Lenten Pastorals, and it is dwelt upon by Cardinal von Bet-

tinger, Archbishop of Munich, in a Pastoral Letter which he has just addressed to the German soldiers. 'There was a time,' says his Eminence, 'when unbelief and immorality were openly in evidence. Belief in God and in our Divine Saviour was not merely assailed, but mocked at. The war has, however, produced quite a different state of things. The rays of belief have broken through the clouds. The people are once more assembled before the altars in common prayer and adoration. From unbelief they had nothing consoling or sublime to expect. Its preachers have been brought to shame. The God of mercy has prevented us from going to ruin: He has warned us in time.' Through the war unbelief has been dealt a smashing blow. Religion will enjoy far more general respect in Germany and France when the struggle has come to an end.

SIENKIEWICZ ON POLAND'S DISTRESS.

All the accounts which come from Poland of the condition to which the people have been reduced tell of misery and desolation. Sienkiewicz, who is president of the general committee for the relief of the Polish victims of the war, paints a pathetic picture of their suffering in an appeal which has been addressed to the civilised world (says the *Catholic Times*). Three-fourths of the towns have suffered through military operations. Some of them, such as Kalich, have been sacked. In several of the most populous industrial cities through which armies have passed there are severe economic crises. Roads have been destroyed, railways torn up, workers are without employment, merchants without business. The vast majority of the urban population are starving and many are dying of hunger. In town and country epidemics—typhus, dysentery, and cholera—are raging. The hospitals are full of wounded, and in a considerable number of them means for treating the patients medically are wanting. Seven millions of the rural population are in poverty and want. The land has been ruined and useful work on it is at present out of the question. It would seem that in their most trying days in the past the Poles never had to endure misfortune and injustice to such an extent. They have had to pay a terrible price for German and Austrian ambition.

MEDALS, AND WHAT THEY MEAN.

In the Army supreme bravery in either an officer or a soldier is rewarded with the Victoria Cross, and both are entitled to put the letters 'V.C.' after their names. But for what might be called a second-class act of valor the officer gets the Distinguished Service Order (entitling him to place 'D.S.O.' after his name), and the soldier gets the distinguished conduct medal. The initials of the latter do not appear after a soldier-recipient's name, but it brings him a gratuity of £20 on discharge, or, if he prefers it instead, an addition of 6d a day to his pension.

There is, in addition, a silver medal for meritorious service, which may be awarded to any soldier above the rank of corporal who has been selected for an annuity for 'long, valuable, and meritorious service, or who has been mentioned in despatches for valuable and meritorious service during a campaign.' The number of recipients of this decoration is limited by the sum allowed for annuities—namely, £7500 a year; each annuity not to exceed £20. This gives a chance to old and worthy N.C.O.'s who have not had the luck to see active service; and there is a similar provision for officers, the yearly sum in this case being £14,200, which is distributed as rewards for meritorious service in annuities not exceeding £100 each.

In addition, warrant officers, N.C.O.'s, and men may earn a medal for 'long service and good conduct' where they have served not less than eighteen years with an irreproachable character; and this carries with it (except in the case of warrant officers) a gratuity of £5. A special pension of £10 a year is granted at once to every soldier-recipient of the V.C., and an extra £5 a year for each bar added to the Cross for fresh acts of valor—or £50 a year if the hero is destitute.

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Current Topics

To Feed Germany: A Novel Proposal

A somewhat novel proposal has been made, presumably by the large and influential German element in the United States, to the effect that the American parcels post system should be utilised for the purpose of supplying food to Germany. Representations have been made to the postal authorities on the matter, and the State Department has been requested by the Post Office Department to aid in determining whether flour and other foodstuffs shipped to Germany through the parcel post are to be considered contraband of war in view of the recent British order in council on the subject. Postmaster-General Burleson has explained that the United States is not sending mail direct to Germany, but that the mail is going through Holland and that Holland has consented to forward the mail to Germany, provided it contains no contraband of war. 'The State Department,' says a New York paper of March 27, 'will probably take the matter up with the Governments involved and render an opinion as to whether the parcels post can be utilised in the manner indicated.' The proposal is interesting, not so much in itself as in the evidence which it affords that the food pinch is really being seriously felt in Germany.

Wagering on the War

According to a London dispatch, dated March 29, which is printed in American papers, betting on the outcome of the war was all the rage in London at that period. Presumably the dispatch does not mean betting in the narrow sense, but refers to the assessment of probabilities and chances as expressed in the terms on which war risks were being offered and accepted. 'Several firms and individuals,' says the dispatch, 'through Lloyd's Exchange have on the board to-day the following 'book' on the duration of hostilities:

'That war will end before May 1, 1915, 3 to 1 against.

'That war will end before June 1, 1915, 2 to 1 against.

'That war will end before September 1, 1915, even money.

'That war will end before December 1, 1915, 10 to 1 on.

'That war will end before March 1, 1916, 15 to 1 on.

'That Germany will take Paris, 25 to 1 against.

'That Germany will take Warsaw, 5 to 1 against.'

If the list has any significance at all, it indicates a strong expectation on the part of the British public that hostilities will have terminated by the end of the present year.

Ireland's Remarkable Record

Mr. John Redmond, in a great recruiting speech delivered in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, the other day, brought the figures for Irish recruiting up to date. The Irish leader pointed out that every Irish soldier who gave his life on the battlefields of Flanders died for Ireland as truly as did any of the heroes of the race in the past. Up to the end of February nearly 100,000 Irishmen from Ireland were with the Army, and, taking Great Britain and the Colonies, the Irish race had at least a quarter of a million sons with the colors. 'I make no claim for Ireland, except that Ireland is doing its duty,' added Mr. Redmond. 'Our record is one of which we can be proud. If we turn for a moment to the record of performances at the front I think we Irishmen can hold up our heads. Sir John French is an Irishman; he springs from good old Irish stock. Admiral Beatty is an Irishman, from the County Wexford. Admiral Carden, who is bombarding the Dardanelles, is an Irishman from Tipperary. The lieutenant commander of the destroyer that sunk the U12 the other day is a Creagh from County Clare. And if we leave

the high in rank and go down to the rank and file I think the name of Michael O'Leary will be for ever associated with the history of this war. If you look at the performances at the front from another point of view and look at the casualty lists and see how whole regiments of Irish troops have been almost wiped out I do not think any man will be found in this country to deny that Ireland is doing her duty.' Recruiting in Ireland is now averaging 4000 a month, and 40,000 Irishmen in Lancashire have also enlisted.

Italy and the War

All the indications would seem to point to Italy entering the war arena at an early date; but all the indications have pointed that way for quite a long time, and yet Italy has not moved. Presumably she is waiting for some decisive effort on the part of the Allies—such as the capture of Constantinople or at least the prospect of assured success at the Dardanelles—to determine the psychological moment for her. Meanwhile every precaution is being taken. Military preparations have been carried out on a colossal scale; food supplies for the soldiers have been accumulated; hospitals for the sick and the wounded have been planned; munitions have been got ready; a considerable portion of the army has been called under arms; and a large loan has been raised. All is in readiness; and it only remains for the Government to press the button which will set the whole machinery in motion.

The action of Italy in the present crisis is matter of special interest to Catholics because of its possible effects on the position of the Holy See. If Italy goes to war, there is danger that the Holy Father will be cut off from communication with a large part of his flock; but that, of course, would only be for a time. According to *Rome*, there is also fear of internal trouble in Italy; and this, says that well-informed journal, 'might be followed by consequences of the utmost gravity.' Meanwhile the Catholic world has reason to be thankful for one providential circumstance which has hitherto rather escaped general notice. It is alluded to by the Most Rev. Dr. McHugh, Lord Bishop of Derry, in his able Lenten Pastoral this year: 'Indeed, Providence seems to have been watching specially over the interests of the Church in the midst of the general upheaval. Had Italy, like her Allies, Austria and Germany, been involved in the war when his Holiness Pope Pius X. died, it would have been morally impossible to hold a Conclave representative of the Universal Church, and the election of a successor would have been surrounded by inconceivable difficulties. But a strong hand and a determined will, trained in obedience to the will of God, was required to steer the barque of Peter through the shallows, the quicksands, and the hidden rocks of the tempestuous sea that rages so furiously at present. And so God provided for the peaceful election of a successor to the Prince of the Apostles in the person of Benedict XV., who has already proved to the world that he will guide his ship in safety through the raging storm.' And we may confidently trust that the Providence which has watched over the interests of the Church in the past will be with her in the times of difficulty that may yet be in store.

The Sinking of the Lusitania

In Germany the sinking of the *Lusitania* will doubtless be hailed as another 'brilliant feat,' and Berlin will once again be beflagged. But outside of that misguided country, it will, we may surely say, be impossible for the most ardent pro-German to advance one word in defence of such an outrage. To sink a huge passenger boat without giving the faintest warning or opportunity of escape to the hundreds of the innocent, non-combatant, travelling public is not war, nor fighting of any honorable kind, but merely constructive murder, and is forbidden by all the recognised laws and usages of naval warfare. At the moment of writing, it would appear that, thanks to the precaution of having the lifeboats swung out in readiness, there has been little or no actual loss of life; but this is merely an accidental

circumstance which in no way alters the inherent turpitude or mitigates the guilt of Germany's action. The stroke was, doubtless, planned and executed with the purpose of impressing neutral nations; and it surely will impress them, but in a direction very different from that intended by its authors. We can imagine nothing better calculated to bring home to hesitating neutrals such as Italy, or to well-intentioned weaklings such as President Wilson, the full horror of German methods of warfare, and the seriousness of the menace to all that is best in civilisation, and in the toilfully built-up code of humane international relations, which the existence, and still more the success, of such a spirit involves. That this inhuman act will result in an immediate stimulus to recruiting in Britain goes without saying; and it certainly should bring over to the side of the Allies at least the sympathy and moral support of thoughtful and far-seeing neutrals.

We had written thus far when a later press 'extra' brought the painful intelligence of the sad and heavy loss of innocent human life in connection with the occurrence. Germany is evidently out to 'stagger humanity,' and to practise to the full limit of possibility her great gospel of frightfulness. In the present instance she has certainly scored a hit that is, in a horrible sense, spectacular, but one which does not affect the military or naval situation one iota, and which brings with it no advantage in any degree corresponding with the shame and infamy incurred. Of the 1400 non-combatants who have been murdered, more than 100 are American citizens; and there is considerable speculation as to how America will take the outrage. From President Wilson nothing effective need be expected, unless, indeed, public opinion proves so strong as to force him into definite and practical action. It would be a serious thing to plunge America into the hurly-burly; but it is a serious thing, also, for a country to have its citizens sent to the bottom of the Atlantic without a moment's notice and without the least cause of offence. If it be urged that the American navy is too weak and the American army insufficient to be of any material assistance to the Allies, it may be pointed out that the army, at least, could be indefinitely strengthened by recruiting, as has been done in Britain and her dominions. It is partly owing to President Wilson's deplorable initial weakness that the present position has arisen. As Mr. Richard Harding Davis has already shown, had the neutral Powers, at the outset of the war, taken a firm and united stand in regard to neutral rights, Germany would never have felt free to go so far as she has done.

'St. Charles'

The generality of people, who think of Charles I. only as the tyrannical monarch from whom was wrested the Petition of Right, and against whom John Hampden made his famous stand, will be inclined to smile, or even to laugh outright, at the cabled announcement that the Lower House of Convocation, Canterbury, has resolved to add the name of King Charles I. to the calendar of saints which figures in the prayer book of the English Church. In reality, however, the intimation ought not to occasion any very great surprise. The disposition on the part of High Anglicans to regard Charles as a saint, or at least as a martyr, has been very persistent; and it must be admitted that the Church of England is in duty bound to look back upon his memory with gratitude. He was loyal to her and to the principle of episcopacy; and refused to yield to the demands either of Scottish Presbyterianism or of the Independents, represented by Oliver Cromwell. 'I have done what I could,' he said, 'to bring my conscience to a compliance with their proposals, and cannot, and I will not lose my conscience to save my life.' He did not save his life; and it was the peaceful composure and pious fortitude with which he met his tragic death at the hands of the Puritan ascendancy that first woke the sympathy and appealed to the imagination of the people.

In these last hours Charles showed a remarkable dignity and self-possession, and a firm resignation supported by religious faith and by the absolute conviction of his own innocence, which, says Burnet, 'amazed all people and that so much the more because it was not natural to him. It was imputed to a very extraordinary measure of supernatural assistance . . . ; it was owing to something within himself that he went through so many indignities with so much true greatness without disorder or any sort of affectation.' Nothing in his life became him like the leaving it. As Andrew Marvell sang of him,

'He nothing common did, or mean
Upon that memorable scene.'

The result of the execution was an extraordinary revulsion of feeling in favor of Charles: and his tyranny, misgovernment, and political duplicity were forgotten. He soon became in the popular veneration a martyr and a saint. His fate was, with irreverent extravagance, compared with the Crucifixion, and his trials and sufferings to those of the Saviour. Handkerchiefs dipped in his blood were alleged to have wrought 'miracles.' At the Restoration the anniversary of his death was ordered to be kept as a day of fasting and humiliation, and the service appointed for use on the occasion was only removed from the prayer-book as late as 1859. The same conception of Charles as a martyr for religion has been stimulated by modern High Church writers, and their efforts have at last apparently obtained official recognition. 'Had Charles been willing to abandon the church and give up episcopacy,' says Bishop Creighton, 'he might have saved his throne and his life. But on this point Charles stood firm, for this he died, and by dying saved it for the future.' Such great names as those of Gladstone, Keble, and Newman, can be enlisted on the same side. 'It was for the Church,' says Gladstone, 'that Charles shed his blood upon the scaffold' (*Remarks on the Royal Supremacy*, 1850, p. 57). 'I rest,' wrote Newman, of course in his Anglican days, 'on the scenes of past years, from the Upper Room in Acts to the Court of Christbrooke and Uxbridge'—i.e., where Charles refused to yield to the Scotch Presbyterian policy. 'Sober judgment,' says P. C. Yorke, M.A., Fellow of Magdalen College, 'cannot allow that Charles was really a martyr either for the Church or the popular liberties'; but it can hardly be denied that he has deserved well of the English Church. 'Canonisation' in that Church, it should be remembered, is not a very serious or searching process; and it does not carry with it either the weight or the important consequences—in the way of general invocation of the canonised—which it does in the Catholic Church.

The Taube aeroplane, which has so far done much better service for Germany than the famous Zeppelin, was designed, curiously enough, from an idea obtained by its inventor, an Austrian millionaire named Ettrick, from the Zanon tree of India. He saw that when the leaves of this tree fell the wind carried them for miles, and he attributed this fact to the peculiar shape of the leaves. Apparently the phenomenon greatly impressed him, for he made the wings of the first Taube aeroplane like the Zanon leaf, and the dove-like Taube now in use is only a slight modification of this design.

Were I so tall to reach the sky,
Or take the ocean in my span,
What use is length, unless there's strength,
Now tell me if you can.
Suppose I'm ill with rasping cough
Or tickling throat—well, to be sure,
I don't talk length, I gather strength
With Woods' Great Peppermint Cure.

'Oh, would some power the giftie gie us,
To see ourselves as others see us!'

TWENTY 'DON'TS' OF SCIENCE

It is a remarkable fact (writes Dr. James J. Walsh in *America*) that until comparatively recent years there has been a general impression that no development of science worth mentioning took place before our time, and that the biological sciences, and particularly such applied scientific departments as medicine and surgery, had utterly failed to develop. Indeed, many men, who thought themselves well-read and who were reputed well-educated, argued that since there had been no development of science before our age, there must be some strong reason for it, so they fixed upon the Church as the scapegoat. For she, it was assumed, was the power which prevented, or at least discouraged, all really scientific investigations. Here in America Professor Draper and President White, with this for a thesis, wrote books that are widely known and still widely read.

But we have changed all that. We know that the medieval universities, far from suppressing science in any way, were actually scientific universities. Above all, the medical schools of these old-time universities developed magnificently, and their text-books, which have recently been republished, are very valuable contributions to medical and surgical science. Though most of these works were first printed in the time of the Renaissance, they had been gathering dust on the shelves of libraries until a generation ago.

As a consequence of renewed acquaintance with these books all our ideas about the state of medicine and surgery, and regarding the development of the biological sciences in the Middle Ages, have been revolutionised. We know that often during the past eight centuries men have made remarkable advances in medicine and surgery, anticipating some of the great 'discoveries' only recently made. At the last meeting of the International Medical Congress a special section on the history of medicine was organised, because it was felt that that department not only presented details of interest to antiquarians, but because it enabled the present generation to face more critically many problems concerning the nature and treatment of disease, for much of the experience gained in preceding centuries had unfortunately been lost.

It is easy, therefore, to understand how many wrong impressions with regard to the history of science are now current. Instead of that almost universal neglect of scientific research, which had been supposed, there was, on the contrary, lively interest in such questions and those who write loosely about the history of science are sure to make even greater mistakes here than in general history. As the newer development of the history of science is even less generally known than the recent developments in political and educational history, editors, writers, and lecturers frequently fall into ridiculous errors because their knowledge is not 'up to date.' So these 'Twenty "Don'ts" of Science' are gathered together with the object of preventing 'educated' people from dropping into absurdities with regard to the history of science.

Don't refer lightly and confidently to a Papal bull which forbade the study of anatomy by dissection. The document referred to is easily obtained, and you will find that instead of the supposed prohibition of anatomy it is a wise hygienic regulation. (See *The Papas and Science*.)

Don't cite, though many have done so, a Papal bull forbidding chemistry, for when you read the text of that document it proves to be a statute prohibiting counterfeiting.

Don't quote the famous bull against Halley's comet. That bull has never been found. Within five years of the time when it is supposed to have been issued, Regiomontanus, often called the father of modern astronomy, was invited to Rome to become Papal astronomer.

Don't listen to that nonsense about ecclesiastical opposition to surgery. One of the most wonderful surgeons of history is Theodoric of Lucca, who was a bishop: the father of Modern French surgery, Guy de Chauliac, was a clergyman.

Don't hint that in order to make money by pilgrimages, relics, shrines, and prayers, the Church discouraged the development of medicine and surgery. The greatest list of scientific doctors in the history of medicine is that of the Papal physicians.

Don't fail to recall that Copernicus, the great founder of the Copernican theory, was a canon, owed his post-graduate education to the cathedral chapter, spent ten years in Italy, and was eternally grateful to his Italian masters.

Don't forget that pious scientists have existed. Linacre, the Englishman to whom medicine and scholarship owe so much, became a priest toward the end of his life.

Don't forget that the pious Galvani was buried at his own request in the habit of St. Francis, Ampere's favorite devotion was his beads, Pasteur was a devout communicant, Volta scoffed at the notion of having any doubts about faith.

Don't boast of our development of dentistry: the filling of teeth with gold and other metals, the capping of teeth, various methods of dental prosthesis and even transplantation of teeth are all old inventions.

Don't talk about sanitation as new. The medieval people made regulations that enabled them to get rid of leprosy when it was nearly as common as tuberculosis is now, and we shall do very well if we succeed in obliterating our folk disease as successfully as they did.

Don't forget to look up the pure food and drug laws of medieval Italy before boasting about our enlightenment in this matter. In those days the purveyor of impure drugs was hanged. A cheating druggist's stock was confiscated.

Don't boast of the perfection of our medical education until you read the laws of the Middle Ages. Before a young physician was allowed to set up for himself three years of preliminary work at the university were required and then four years at the study of medicine, besides an extra year's practice under a doctor or surgeon.

Don't quote the Galileo case to prove that the Church has hampered science as a policy. Cardinal Newman, whose logic is unquestioned and unquestionable, has suggested that if this is the only case that can be cited in 700 years, then it must be considered the exception which proves the rule. And Augustus de Morgan agreed with Newman.

Don't quote Galileo's *E pur se muove*: 'And yet it moves.' That expression was not heard of for considerably more than a century after Galileo's day, and is then found for the first time in the *seventh* edition of a French biographical dictionary, though it had not occurred in the Galileo article of the sixth edition.

Don't talk about Galileo's dungeon, nor his years of imprisonment. He never was in prison for an hour. He was sentenced to remain in the custody of a friend, and after a year his son was made his custodian. The principal part of his punishment—Poor man!—was the recital of the Seven Penitential Psalms every day for three years.

Don't think that science is explaining mysteries. Science multiplies mysteries, and the more we know the more we know that we do not know. Professor Ramsay, the great English physicist, says that as a young man he started out with the idea that he would never accept anything that he did not understand, but he found that it was almost impossible to meet with anything that he could fully understand.

Don't write about a knowledge of science as making more difficult a belief in a personal God. Lord Kelvin, the greatest of modern physicists, declared that science demonstrates the existence of a Creator.

Don't suggest that when a man knows a great deal about scientific medicine he loses his faith. Morgagni, Malpighi, Laennec, Johann Muller, the father of modern German medicine; Theodor Schwann, the father of the cell doctrine; Claude Bernard, the greatest of modern physiologists, and above all Louis Pasteur, the greatest contributor to modern medicine, were actually practical Catholics.

Don't forget the remark Dean Stanley made as he lay on a sick bed from which it was thought he would

never rise: 'Life looks very different when viewed from the horizontal.' Life and its philosophy look very different when viewed from the gathering shadows of the end of life.

Don't forget Francis Bacon's well-known expression 'A little philosophy'—by which he meant natural philosophy, or as we call it, science—'inclineth man's mind, to atheism, but depth in philosophy bringeth men's minds about to religion.'

Diocesan News

ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON

From our own correspondent.

May 8.

Mr. J. P. Kelly has been elected Mayor, and Mr. W. Perry a councillor of the Eastbourne borough.

Rev. Father Bartley, S.M., M.A., of the professorial staff of St. Patrick's College, left for Sydney last Thursday on a short visit.

Mr. J. E. Fitzgerald has been elected a member of the City Council. Mr. J. S. Swan was runner-up, and missed election by a narrow margin.

The committee engaged in the organising of a bazaar for the Wellington South parish are working hard, under the directorship of the Ven. Archdeacon Devoy, to make the function a great success.

The annual social in aid of the schools was held at St. Anne's Hall, last Wednesday evening, and was a most successful function. The Ven. Archdeacon Devoy and the Rev. Father Peoples were amongst those present.

On Sunday morning, after the 9 o'clock Mass at St. Joseph's Church, the members of the Boys' Choir made a presentation to the Rev. Brother Fidelis, their deservedly popular choirmaster, to mark the occasion of his feast day.

Miss Enid Hanna, of Auckland, a pupil of St. Mary's College, conducted by the Sisters of Mercy, secured the highest marks in New Zealand last year for the advanced grade, Royal Academy of Music, thereby securing the gold medal. Miss Hanna was awarded 137 marks out of a possible 150.

The Very Rev. Father Taylor, S.M., is conducting a mission at Northland. The exercises have been well attended, and Father Taylor's exertions have already had a good effect, judging by the enthusiasm with which the residents are responding to his exhortations. Rev. Father Herring, S.M., is conducting a mission at St. Bridget's Church, Wadestown.

The school committee elections were partly successful from a Catholic point of view in the number of Catholics who secured seats. For Willis street five Catholics were returned in the persons of Messrs. B. Doherty, D. R. Lawlor, J. Hyland, T. P. Halpin, and R. Cook. Mr. D. R. Lawlor was appointed chairman, and Mr. Doherty secretary. The following were also successful:—Northland, Mr. M. Walsh; Wadestown, Mr. W. M. Ellis, who was appointed secretary; Maranui, Mr. J. A. Sullivan; Kilbirnie, Mr. T. J. Bourke; Johnsonville, Mr. F. T. O'Neill; Muritai, Mr. J. P. Kelly; Taita, Mr. F. Reichel.

The mission which was commenced at Karori on Wednesday evening last was brought to a close on Sunday morning, when Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Herring, S.M., at 7.30 o'clock. Practically all present (a large congregation) received Holy Communion. The rev. missionary delivered an impressive sermon, and at the conclusion of the Mass gave the Papal blessing to those present. The Rev. Father Herring also thanked Mr. T. Campbell and family for allowing their residence to be used for the mission, there being no church in that district, and for many services rendered in connection therewith. The mission was in every respect a successful one.

The convent school, Boulcott street, is the first primary school to affiliate with the World Life Saving Society, and seven of the pupils—Misses Mary O'Driscoll, Peggy Wooller, Teresa Hickey, Iris Warren, Maude Allen, Agnes Walker, and Eileen Pender—were awarded proficiency certificates for life-saving, which is highly satisfactory, considering that the classes commenced only in February, and the examination was held on April 22. The officials of the World Life Saving Society (Messrs. Hill, Collier, Duffy, and Ross) paid a visit to the school, where Sister Mary Gonzaga (the principal) had the children assembled to witness the presentation of the certificates.

The annual social gathering of the Marist Brothers' Old Boys' Cricket Club was held in the Tasman Street School on the 22nd ult. The Rev. Brother Donatus presided over an attendance of about sixty members, including the Rev. Brothers Basil, Fidelis, and Augustine. During the evening the following toasts were honored: 'The Pope and the King'; 'Alma mater,' Mr. B. A. Guise and Rev. Brother Basil; 'Visitors,' Messrs. J. Hopkins and G. Leydon; 'Catholic Federation,' Messrs. B. Walshe and M. Walsh; 'The teams,' Brother Fidelis, Mr. K. Demuth, and Master W. Beveridge. Master Beveridge, in a neat little speech on behalf of the boys' team, which visited Wanganui, thanked the club for their efforts in organising and financing the trip. The other toasts were—'Our friends on active service,' Mr. P. Hopkins; 'The chairman,' Mr. M. Walsh and Brother Donatus. Musical items were rendered by Messrs. G. Leydon, J. Boyce, and the school choir. Trophies were presented to the following:—Junior team (batting), K. Demuth; junior team (bowling), J. McMahon; third class (best all round), G. Fitzgerald; junior boys (best all round), W. Beveridge. Before the close of the evening Mr. F. J. O'Driscoll (secretary), on behalf of the members of the club, presented Rev. Brother Donatus, who has occupied the office of president, with a gold-mounted fountain pen, as a memento of his three years' occupancy of the position which he filled with conspicuous ability and success. Brother Donatus briefly replied, and expressed his determination to do all he possibly could to help on the club. A very pleasant evening was brought to a close by the singing of the National Anthem and 'Auld lang syne.'

The sixteenth annual meeting of the Wellington Catholic Club was held in the clubrooms, St. Patrick's Hall, on Thursday, April 22. Mr. G. Dee presided, and there was a good attendance. The chairman, in his opening remarks, congratulated the club and its executive on the good work done during the past twelve months, and pointed out that the serious situation brought about by the declaration of war was responsible for the loss of nineteen of its active members, who had responded to the call to arms, and were now serving with the Expeditionary Forces. Although the club had suffered this depletion in its membership, it was still in a position to muster an enthusiastic gathering at its annual meeting. Prior to the business of the meeting, advantage was taken by the members to make a presentation to Mr. Thos. Tiller, on the occasion of his marriage. In making the presentation, Mr. Dee dwelt on the good work done by the recipient during his term as a member of the executive and, on behalf of the members, expressed the hope that Mr. Tiller would have every success in the future. Mr. B. Leydon supplemented the remarks of the chairman, and eulogised the many good services rendered by Mr. Tiller during his connection with the club. The annual report and balance sheet were read and adopted. The election of officers resulted as follows:—Patron, his Grace Archbishop Redwood; president, his Grace Archbishop O'Shea; vice-presidents—Very Rev. Dean Regnault, S.M., Adm., Rev. Brother Basil, Dr. Cahill, and Messrs M. O'Connor, M. Kennedy, C. P. Skerrett, E. B. L. Reade, J. L. Leydon, J. McGowan, and M. McKeown; secretary, Mr. F. J. O'Driscoll; treasurer, Mr. M. O'Kane; auditors, Messrs. J. F. O'Leary and F. McDonald; executive—Messrs. V. O'Brien, H. J. Tus-tain, P. J. Grant, F. Eller, W. C. Thomas, B. Leydon,

G. Dee, W. Krebs, R. Burke, and F. F. Marshall. It was decided to raise the subscriptions of senior members to 10s, and junior members to 5s per annum. The following motion was carried—'That it be a recommendation to the incoming executive to obtain a suitable memorial to the late Rev. Father C. J. Venning, S.M., for the clubrooms, with the amount standing to the credit of the club's "Father Venning memorial fund".' Mr. G. Leydon, who, in conjunction with Mr. M. O'Kane, acted as a delegate at the annual conference at Timaru, gave a brief report of the proceedings, making special reference to the hospitable manner in which the Timaru club entertained the visiting delegates. It was decided that members of the club serving with the Expeditionary Forces be regarded as financial members until date of return.

DIocese of CHRISTCHURCH

(From our own correspondent.)

May 10.

The stern realities of war are being experienced by our Catholic young men on the scene of hostilities, and in a lesser degree by their friends and relatives through consequent anxiety and suspense. Among the long list of wounded, already published, appear the names of several well-known Catholic young men from this city.

With a view to encouraging an interest in, and aiding the funds of the Catholic Federation in the district, the committee of the Addington branch held a successful euchre party on Wednesday, April 28, in the Oddfellows' Hall, Selwyn street. Considering the inclemency of the weather there was a good attendance, and a very enjoyable evening was spent. Mrs. Hill won the lady's prize, and Mr. R. Fitzgerald the gentleman's. The committee are much indebted to Mrs. Archer, Mrs. Toorish, and Miss M. Toorish, whose able assistance added greatly to the success of the entertainment.

The Cathedral branch of the Catholic Federation having decided to donate a first, second, and third prize to each of the Catholic schools in that parochial district for essays by the pupils on the aims, objects, and achievements of the Federation, the Cathedral schools' committee has been entrusted with the supervision of the competition. The schools entitled to compete are the Sacred Heart College and parochial girls' schools (St. Joseph's), conducted by the Sisters of the Missions, the Marist Brothers' School, and St. Ann's School, Woolston. The schools at Addington and Halswell will have like privileges extended to them at the instance of the local branch of the Federation. Mr.

Girling-Butcher, organiser and general secretary, has kindly consented to judge the essays.

Temuka

(From our own correspondent.)

Previous to her marriage, Miss Essie Spring was met by the members of St. Joseph's Choir, and presented with a memento in appreciation of her services as organist of St. Joseph's Church for the last four years.

The members of the local branch of the Hibernian Society have been engaged in a systematic canvass for new members during the last fortnight, and, as a result of their labors and the assistance of the eloquent appeals to the men of the parish by the Rev. Father Ainsworth, S.M., 23 candidates were proposed for membership at the meeting of the branch on Monday last. Congratulatory speeches were made by the president (Bro. J. Scott) and the secretary on behalf of the Rev. Father Ainsworth, who was unavoidably absent.

On Wednesday evening last the residents of Kerrytown assembled at the residence of Mrs. Coughlan, who after having lived for upwards of forty years in the district, is removing to Temuka, and showed in an unmistakable manner their high appreciation of her many good qualities as a friend and neighbor. Mr. M. Fitzgerald presided and a very happy evening was spent, in the course of which Mr. John Fitzgerald, on behalf of the people in the district, presented Mrs. Coughlan with an exceptionally fine silver tea and coffee service, which she was asked to accept as a token of the esteem in which she was held, and a memento of her long association with Kerrytown. Messrs. W. Spillane, J. Scott, A. Scott, F. D. O'Connell, and several others spoke expressing the kindly feeling which all felt towards the departing guest whom they wished much happiness during the declining years of her life. Mr. M. Coughlan replied on behalf of the recipient. A number of vocal items were given, and before dispersing all sat down to a delightful supper provided by the subscribers to the presentation.

DIocese of AUCKLAND

(By telegraph, from our own correspondent.)

May 10.

The May devotions in the city and suburban churches are remarkably well attended.

There were on board the Lusitania several well-known Aucklanders, whose fate at present is uncertain. The greatest horror was expressed here at the treacherous outrage on inoffensive non-combatants.

1.

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5/11 a dozen

Rev. Father Kelly, C.S.S.R., addressed the Holy Family Confraternity last Tuesday evening, and in eloquent and forcible terms reminded the members of the great mission which they had in the ranks of the Catholic laity.

The Sacred Heart presbytery, Ponsonby, which has just been renovated both inside and outside, now presents a fine appearance. Other improvements, including drainage, have also been carried out. On yesterday at Masses and Vespers a collection towards the cost of the work was taken up, and realised just on £70.

Huntly

(By telegraph, from our own correspondent.)

May 10.

A social in aid of the convent will be held under the auspices of the Hibernian Society on May 17.

The late Mr. Gribble, whose death took place recently, was an old resident, and was highly respected by the community.

A letter has been received from the Rev. Father Edge, who is on a holiday in Australia, which states that he is in good health, and is at present the guest of his Lordship the Bishop of Bathurst.

Arrangements have been made by Rev. Father O'Doherty with the Right Rev. Mgr. Brodie, manager of the Catholic orphanages, to receive five of the seven children of the late Mr. W. Paterson, a victim of the recent mining disaster, and who was predeceased some months previously by his wife, into St. Mary's Home, 'The Pah,' Onehunga.

The bazaar which was opened at Ngarnawahia on May 6 by Mr. Gollard, M.P., has been doing good business, and will be brought to a successful conclusion to-night. The ladies and gentlemen who have been assisting deserve very great credit for the manner in which their duties have been carried out. The stallholders were as follow:—Fancy stall—Mrs. Cavanagh and Misses Molloy (2), Ryan, and Cavanagh (3). Plain work Mesdames O'Brien and McKeown, and Misses McKeown (2). Lolly stall—Mrs. J. Melwars. Refreshment rooms Mrs. O'Connell and Misses Park (2). Produce stall Mrs. Prendergast and Misses Prendergast.

Oamaru

(From our own correspondent.)

May 8.

At the recent municipal elections it is pleasing to note that another of our Catholic young men, in addition to Councillor Ongley, who was re-elected, has won the confidence of the ratepayers, and will take his place at the council table for the ensuing two years. I refer to Mr. M. F. Cooney, a promising young man of wide and progressive ideas, and a well-known debater, who can be relied upon to put plenty of energy into the working of the council.

Members of the Celtic Football Club, and a number of friends, met at the Oddfellows' Hall on Thursday evening for the purpose of 'farewelling' Mr. W. Direen, a member of the club, who had left that day for Trentham. Mr. J. Mullin presided, and stated that although Mr. Direen was not present he was pleased to perform a most pleasing function, and called upon Mr. A. Direen to accept a gift for his son, with the best wishes of the Celtic Club members. Eulogistic remarks by Messrs. Fennessy (captain) and O'Donnell (deputy-captain) followed. Mr. A. Direen, in responding for his son, said he was very pleased to be able to represent his son at the present gathering of young men. He had always fostered the feeling for sport in his sons, and he felt now that his efforts had not been in vain. He had had no idea that his son had been held in such esteem by the footballers and other sports bodies of Oamaru, and trusted that his boy would be able to fight on the field as he had played football. He thanked members in return for the kind tokens of

their regard. He was sure his son would always treasure it as coming from the Celtics. Songs were sung by Messrs. Fennessy, Good, Brownes, Parsons, Quinn, and Eccles, and a number of toasts helped to pass a most pleasant evening. Mr. Direen was also farewelled by the local Sports Club, and made a presentation by the Excelsior Football Club, of which body he was a representative member.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL SOCIETY, AUCKLAND

(From our Auckland correspondent.)

The annual meeting of the above society was held on Sunday, April 25, in the Hibernian Hall, the Right Rev. Mgr. Brodie, V.G., presiding. The report and balance sheet for the year 1914 were presented. They showed that the society had done good work amongst the poor of the city. Four hundred and twenty-two persons had been relieved, 1683 visits had been made to the poor in their own homes, and 552 visits had been made to the hospital, gaol, Costley Home, ships, and various charitable institutions. Several neglected children had been cared for, and the children placed in homes. Medical aid had been provided for 28 persons, and in many cases the sick had been nursed by the members of the society. Practically one-third of the total receipts had been contributed by the members.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR 1914.

RECEIPTS.

To Balance in hand	£ 39 13 3
„ Poor boxes	129 19 4
„ Members' subscriptions	163 16 8
„ Sermons and entertainments	67 9 11
„ Donations and subscriptions	111 10 10
„ Hon. members' subscriptions	18 6 6
„ Levies	28 13 3
„ Sundries	15 4 6
	£574 19 3

EXPENDITURE.

By Kind and groceries	£251 0 0
„ Board and lodging	11 1 6
„ House rent	21 19 11
„ Clothing and bed clothes	31 15 5
„ Fares and passage	15 10 4
„ Charity institutions	176 13 8
„ Boots	3 15 0
„ Printing	15 7 0
„ Credit balance	41 16 5
	£574 19 3

In addition to the above the Ladies' Conferences collected 430 second-hand articles of clothing which were distributed in the city and the gunfields. The various Ladies' Conferences also worked one day for the Belgians, the result being that 300 new and second-hand articles were handed over for this deserving object. It is worthy of note that in connection with this society the deserving poor, irrespective of creed, are helped, and no officer or member receives any monetary consideration for his work—not one penny is paid in salary. Every shilling that comes to the fund is distributed amongst the deserving poor. The society is deserving of whole-hearted support, and the charitably disposed cannot wish for a more thorough organisation through which they may help the needy and distressed.

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in your own home by means of the Zodiac machine—a wonderful apparatus easily carried in the pocket. Never requires recharging. For all pains, rheumatism, neuralgia, etc., is unequalled. Thirty shillings, post free, from WALTER BAXTER, Chemist, Timaru....

WEDDING BELLS

HOLDEN—McSWEENEY.

A pretty wedding took place at the Sacred Heart Church, Timaru, on April 14, when Miss Nora Josephine McSweeney, elder daughter of Mr. Morgan McSweeney, Adair, was married to Mr. John Charles Holden, of Dalzell Hill, Mount Nessim. The Very Rev. Dean Tubman officiated, and Rev. Father Le Petit, of Fairlie, celebrated the Nuptial Mass. As the bridal party entered the church the 'Wedding March' was played, and also appropriate music during the Mass. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a gown of soft ivory satin and Brussels lace, with Medici collar and court train lined with palest pink chiffon. Her veil was daintily arranged cap effect, with sprays of orange blossom, and she carried a beautiful shower bouquet. The two bridesmaids (Miss Kathleen McSweeney and Miss Lillian Holden) wore frocks of shell pink crepe-de-chine and chiffon, with wide black velvet belts and black velvet hats having pale pink plumes. They carried bouquets of white chrysanthemums and autumn foliage. Two little girls (Misses Annie Angland and Lexie Cuming) acted as train bearers, and looked sweet in white muslin and lace, and Juliet caps. They carried crooks with satin streamers. The bridegroom was supported by Mr. Murdo McKenzie, of Dunedin, and Mr. T. McSweeney. After the ceremony a large number of guests were entertained at breakfast, at which the Very Rev. Dean Tubman was present, and the usual toast list was gone through. Later in the day Mr. and Mrs. Holden left by motor for the south, the bride wearing a navy serge costume and smart mole hat with drooping plume.

KENNY—MURRAY.

At St. Mary's Church on Wednesday last (writes our Wanganui correspondent) the Very Rev. Dean Holley, S.M., solemnised the marriage of Mr. William Michael Kenny, of Wanganui, and Miss Nita Marion Murray, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Murray, of Bunya Station, Queensland. The bride, who was given away by Mr. G. Kenny, was attired in a pretty and becoming dress of white crepe-de-chine, trimmed with point lace and seed pearls, a court train, orange blossoms, mob cap and veil, and a dainty bouquet completing an exquisite bridal costume. Miss Nellie Kenny, who attended as bridesmaid, wore a blue mentol-cloth coat and skirt and a white felt hat. Mr. C. M. Morgan acted as best man. The bridegroom's present to the bride was a handsome gold bangle, and the bridesmaid's souvenir took the form of a pretty gold brooch. After the ceremony the guests were entertained at breakfast at the residence of the bridegroom's mother, the customary toasts being enthusiastically honored.

At the meeting of the St. Vincent de Paul Society on Monday evening, Mr. Kenny was presented with a cruet stand by the Very Rev. Dean Holley, on behalf of the members, in recognition of the many valuable services he had rendered in the cause of charity.

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Take care of your furniture. Don't let incompetent carriers handle it. When shifting employ us. We use a care and gentleness in lifting, packing, and carting your things that obviates injury. They look as well at the end of the journey as they did at the beginning. THE N.Z. EXPRESS CO., LTD....

CATHOLIC FEDERATION

WELLINGTON DIOCESAN COUNCIL.

The monthly meeting of the executive committee was held on Friday, May 7. Mr. B. Ellis (hon. treasurer) occupied the chair, and Messrs. Corry, Parsonage, Smyth, and the secretary (Mr. W. F. Johnson) were present. The Right Rev. Mgr. McKenna, V.G., wrote regretting his inability to attend on account of illness, and the secretary was directed to convey to Monsignor McKenna the sincere sympathy of the executive, and to express its earnest wish for his speedy recovery.

The secretary reported that the returns for the March quarter were coming to hand in a most satisfactory manner, and that the receipts for the month of April exceeded those of any previous month in the history of the council. Three new committees had been reported—Eketahuna, Hamua, and Pungarehu,—and altogether, the outlook for the Federation in the country portions of the archdiocese were most encouraging. In the city parishes, the committees reported that the renewals of subscriptions for the year 1915-16 were quite up to expectation, and that many new members had been enrolled. The executive expressed its sincere appreciation of the work of the parish secretaries, and it is already evident that the Wellington archdiocese will retain the position it has occupied in the past, in point of membership.

Arrangements were made for the annual meeting of the council, which will be held on July 15, and it was resolved to entertain the delegates at luncheon upon the occasion. The secretary was directed to invite parish committees to submit subjects for discussion at the meeting, and the hope was expressed that the committees will freely avail themselves of the opportunity to bring their desires under the notice of the council. Parish committees are advised to send in their remits to the secretary of the council as early as possible, so that they may occupy a good place on the order paper.

The secretary reported that in company with members of the Dominion Executive, to which body he had recently been elected, he visited the Catholic Soldiers' Institute, erected by the Federation at Trentham Camp. The building was a credit to all concerned, and the money had been well spent, while the building itself was an absolute necessity. Great credit was due to the Rev. Father Daly, under whose direction the building had been erected, and it was very evident that the Rev. Father's untiring labors on behalf of the men were fully appreciated by them. The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to Mr. Ellis for his services in the chair.

TEMUKA.

(From our own correspondent.)

Mr. G. Girling-Butcher, organiser for the Catholic Federation, arrived in Temuka on Tuesday afternoon, and addressed a meeting in the local clubrooms in the evening, Rev. Father Kerley, S.M., presiding. Owing to the very short notice given of the visit, great difficulty was experienced in notifying the parishioners, consequently the meeting was not as largely attended as it otherwise would have been. The address dealt with the aims and objects of the Federation, and the good work which it has done. At the conclusion of the address a hearty vote of thanks was accorded the lecturer, on the motion of Rev. Father Kerley, supported by Mr. T. Downes.

On Wednesday evening Mr. Girling-Butcher journeyed to Pleasant Point, where the short notice received

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Every Branch is now replete with New Winter Stocks of Pyjamas, Shirts, Half-Hose, Undervests, Underpants, Leather-lined and Woollen Gloves, Woollen, Mercerised, and Silk Mufflers, Etc., Etc.



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BRANCHES THROUGHOUT NEW ZEALAND.

was again responsible for a very small attendance of parishioners. Rev. Father Ainsworth, S.M., introduced the lecturer, and the chair was occupied by Mr. M. Friel. The address was similar to that given at Temuka, and at the conclusion the usual compliment to the speaker was carried by acclamation. Mr. Girling-Butcher left for Rakaia on Thursday.

OBITUARY

MR. THOMAS SHORTALL, COLYTON.

The parish of Feilding and the district of Colyton mourn the loss of one of the oldest identities in the person of Mr. Thomas Shortall, whose death released on May 3 from a long and painful illness. He was a native of Kilkenny, but left his home at the early age of 16 years to try his fortune first in Australia and later in New Zealand. The vicissitudes of a long life of over 73 years were more varied and thrilling than fall to the lot of most pioneers. His tales were of gold-digging in the Dunstan, of engagements in the Maori war, of bush-felling in the Turakina and Colyton districts, and of bridge-building and road constructing in the same localities. He made his home on his farm, 'West End,' Colyton, an eloquent monument to the pastoral abilities and love of home in the deceased. He is mourned by all sections of the community, but perhaps the highest testimony comes from the little children who flocked round him always, sure of sympathy and entertainment. Elder folk will miss his witty and engrossing conversation, and the generous advice always forthcoming at either public or private demand. His character was almost paradoxical in his keen love of a business deal, and in the utter absence of self-seeking when he could benefit either his district or lend a helping hand to striving youth. A touching tribute to Mr. Shortall's memory was the large funeral cortege, friends coming from far and near to take a last farewell. Mrs. Shortall predeceased her husband by seven years, and of his children there remain—Mr. James Shortall, 'West End,' Colyton; Mr. Robert Shortall, of 'Ardath,' Colyton; Mrs. C. Millen, of 'Glenburn,' Colyton; Miss Mary Shortall, headmistress of the Colyton School; Miss Elizabeth Shortall, at home, and Miss Margaret Shortall, better known as Sister Isidore, of the Home of Compassion. Mr. Shortall had the happiness to receive the last rites of the Church in his dying moments from Rev. Father Cushman. R.I.P.

DESTRUCTION OF THE LUSITANIA

HEAVY LOSS OF LIFE.

A sensation was created in Dunedin on Saturday morning when news came to hand that the mammoth Cunard liner, Lusitania, had been torpedoed off the Old Head of Kinsale, on Friday afternoon. When the steamer was about to leave New York, numerous anonymous telegrams were received by wealthy Americans on board warning them that the liner would be torpedoed. Relatives of the passengers beseeched them to abandon the voyage, but the majority decided to remain on board, as they felt that the threat was an idle one. It is stated that there were on board 290 first-class passengers, 652 second, 361 third, with 665 officers and crew. The first class passengers were having lunch at the time of the disaster.

It appears that the Lusitania was torpedoed without warning, at about 2 p.m. The signalman at Kinsale Head observed the liner in difficulties at 2.12 p.m. Apparently the first wireless appeal for help was picked up at Queenstown three minutes later. Twenty boats were counted on the scene immediately after.

A later message states that the Lusitania was struck forward. There was a loud explosion, and portions of the splintered hull were sent flying in the air. A few seconds later another torpedo struck her. The crew immediately got the passengers into the boats. Everything was done in an orderly manner. Some of the boats could not be launched, and had to be cut away as the vessel was sinking. There were a large number of women in the second-class, and about 40 babies.

A cable received on Tuesday stated that 105 first saloon, 93 second, and eight third were saved. The Cunard Company reports that the survivors number 487 passengers, and 274 of the crew.

Among the passengers was the Rev. Father Maturin, the distinguished writer and preacher, who was received into the Church in 1897, and ordained priest in the following year by Cardinal Vaughan.

O'LEARY, V.C.

I was reading in Homer last night about Troy,
How Hector was slain by Minerva's decoy,
And I thought to myself what the story would be
If Achilles had met with O'Leary, V.C.

For the guns were well manned, so, too, were the trees,
And the German can shoot, let them say what they please;

So true was their aim, from each gun and each tree—
But here comes the hero, O'Leary, V.C.

'Irish Guards, rush the guns!' was received with a cheer;

The order was waited, or so 'twould appear,
For away swept the Guards like a wave of the sea,
And in front of them all was O'Leary, V.C.

The first gun wheeled round, but before it could sight—
What a change in the scene! How I wish I could write!
Bang! bang! and he sprang over two and then three,
And loud was the cheer for O'Leary, V.C.

Now gun Number Two was all thunder and fire,
But on rushed the Guards, still nigher and nigher,
Till the foremost, like lightning, dropped down on his knee.

'I'll soon stop that row,' said O'Leary, V.C.

Three Prussians tripped into the holes they had made,
So that out of ten marksmen, full eight missed parade;
The snipers had fled, when they saw from each tree
The mortal hall-marks of O'Leary, V.C.

The machines were secured and made ready for use,
And the Guardsmen leapt round like school boys let loose;

When two gunners marched up, looking anxious to flee,
But behind, with his gun, came O'Leary, V.C.

'Just think,' said Von Klick, 'we were told by Von Kluck,

The contemptible Guards had no practice or pluck—
After all our manoeuvres, on the banks of the Spree,
To be caught and marched off by O'Leary, V.C.'

'Twas the Kaiser misled him,' said Hans, 'but don't tell,

For himself is approaching to sound their death-knell.'

'If you e'er see the Kaiser, go tell him from me,
That we'll meet in Berlin,' said O'Leary, V.C.

May 7.

W. F.

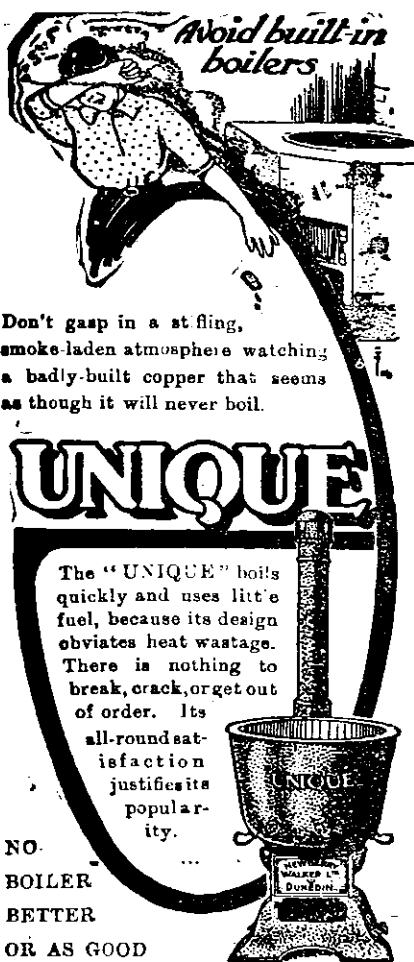
Winton

May 10.

The Winton branch of the Catholic Federation held the first of a series of socials, which they propose to hold during the winter months, on the evening of April 22. There was a good attendance, and an enjoyable evening was spent in euchre and social intercourse. The gentleman's prize was won by Mr. Jas. Halpin, and the lady's (kindly presented by Mr. W. Hill) by Miss McCoy.

It is with deep regret I have to record the death of an old Catholic pioneer in the person of Mr. Edmund Rielly. The deceased was a native of Tipperary, and had been resident in Winton for the last 39 years. He was highly respected for his many sterling qualities and sound Catholic faith. A tribute to the worth of the deceased was paid by the Rev. Father O'Neill at the 9 o'clock Mass on Sunday morning. The respect in which he was held was testified to by the large number of people who attended the funeral on Tuesday afternoon.—R.I.P.

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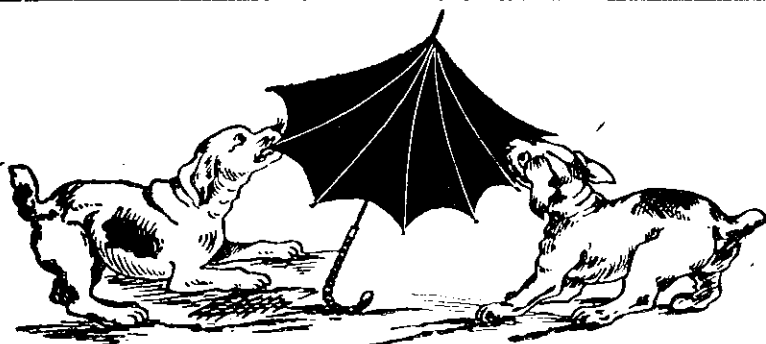
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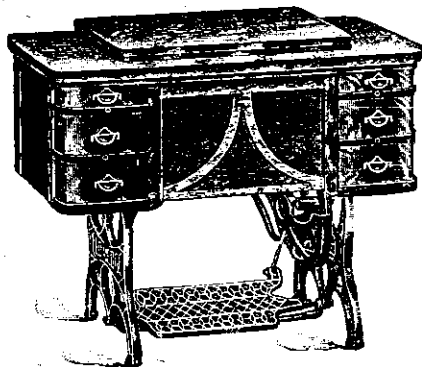
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ST. DOMINIC'S COLLEGE, DUNEDIN

(From an occasional correspondent.)

On Monday evening, May 3, the pupils of St. Dominic's College tendered a concert to his Lordship the Bishop in connection with the anniversary of his consecration. The programme presented was an excellent one, the items being varied and interesting, and the whole was carried through with the smoothness and ease which necessarily follow careful training and thoughtful study. The opening chorus, 'Blindman's buff' (Liza Lehmann) went very well, and the parts were well sustained. The college orchestra contributed a pizzicato selection, 'Mignonette' (Godard). The rendering of this delightful fragment was exceptionally good, the only fault—if such one may name it—being that it was much too short. Two bracketed piano numbers by Miss E. Millow, 'Romance' (Rubinstein) and 'Sur le lac' (Moore), demonstrated the artistic taste and executive ability of this young lady. Miss Brown was heard to great advantage in 'Nobil Signor' (Meyerbeer). The violin solo, 'Mazurka' (Wieniawski), by Miss Annetts, was characterised by brilliant attack and good technique, while the dainty passages were by no means overlooked. Five scenes from 'St. Catherine of Alexandria' (M. Francis Raphael, O.S.D.) proved that elocutionary training has not been neglected. The scenes presented gave many opportunities for the exhibition of dramatic talent, and these golden opportunities were seized by those taking part. It would be difficult to find a more suitable play, or a better performance than the one in question. The characters were suitably and artistically dressed in the fashion in vogue in those far-off days, the parts were well spoken, every syllable being distinguishable, and the incidental music by invisible singers captured everyone's attention and added materially to the beauty of a charming performance.

The second part of the programme opened with an instrumental trio, 'Ave Maris Stella' (Grieg), by Misses D. Annetts, Z. Venning, and D. Kelly. This was a musical treat, and the parts blended beautifully, due regard being paid to the piano passages. Miss H. Collins gave a splendid rendering of the piano solo, 'Allegro burlesco' (Kuhlau). Perhaps the gem of the evening was Miss Carter's singing of 'Alla Stella Confidente' (Robaudi), with cello obligato by Miss Venning. Miss Carter possesses a rich contralto voice, beautifully trained, and artistic temperament. Her singing was delightful. The pupils contributed a second part song, 'The Angelus' (Chaminade). The programme concluded with a most amusing French comédietta, entitled 'The wolf,' given by the junior pupils. The delightful simplicity of the children, and their keen appreciation of the humor of the play enabled them to enter into the spirit of it, and keep the audience convulsed with laughter.

His Lordship addressed the assembly, thanking the pupils for their delightful entertainment. May 3, nineteen years ago, he said, he was consecrated Bishop of Dunedin. On that occasion the then pupils of St. Dominic's had given him an entertainment which, at the time, he thought quite one of the best concerts he had heard, but the standard of efficiency had by no means lessened. That night's concert had been quite as enjoyable. May 3 was a memorable date to him, as on that date fifteen years previously Holy Cross College, Mosgiel, had been opened. The beginning was small and unpretentious, but that, too, had progressed marvellously.

Supper was served after the entertainment. All enjoyed the delightful evening.

Wrey's Bush

(From an occasional correspondent.)

May 7.

A very successful entertainment was held at Wrey's Bush on Friday evening, April 30, in aid of the Convent school. The public hall was filled by a large and appreciative audience. The programme consisted of a lecture by the Very Rev. Dean Burke, of Invercargill,

and recitations and musical items by friends of the school.

The Very Rev. Dean dealt with the history of Europe during the past 50 years, the origin of the Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente, the resources and aims of the six great Powers—Russia, Germany, Italy, Austria, France, and Britain,—and the trend of world politics that led to the present conflict between the members of the Alliance and those of the Entente. Germany's aims in the war were described as four fold. In the first place, the combination of all the German peoples in Europe, and of the Slavs and Hungarian Magyars in the Austrian Empire. In the second place, Germany's objective is the command of the sea by means of the German fleet, the extension and efficient protection of German commerce, to end in the taking over by force of the French and British colonies. In the third place the exploitation of Asia Minor—a work already well in hand,—either by an understanding with Turkey, or by crushing her, and again, the annexation of Holland, Belgium, and Denmark as opening a way to the Atlantic and the west. Finally, world domination or the imposition of German 'kultur' on all the surrounding nations. The Allies are fighting to stop the advance of this Juggernaut in its attack on our existing civilisation. They are fighting against the German creed of 'Might is right,' the trampling on small nations and minorities. They are fighting that justice and right should rule, that small nations and minorities should have fair play. They are fighting to save the world from militarism, from the domination of soldiers and professional man-slayers, and from a state of things by which three or four vain and ambitious individuals can send thousands, even millions, of men to death, and their families to poverty and destruction. We should feel proud, said the Very Rev. Dean, that our fellow-countrymen and the men of our race are taking so prominent a place in this great contest. They have special motives for doing so at the present time, when their motherland has become a nation once again. They fight, because Irish leaders from O'Connell to Redmond guaranteed that if England gave Ireland Home Government, Ireland would give England faithful co-operation and all assistance in the hour of need. They are fighting to take their place in perfect equality with the other constituent parts of our great Empire, which they have helped to build up. They fight to repay Belgium and France for that sympathy, vast help, and protection these countries gave Ireland's sons in the dark days, when the penal code drove Irishmen to their kindly shores. They fight to assert the rights of minorities, the claims of justice, religion, and nationality; in other words, they continue the contest they have carried on against superior force for 700 years. In his recent speech, delivered in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, John Redmond quoted statistics showing that at least a quarter of a million men of the Irish race were now with the colors, and were distinguishing themselves both as officers and soldiers. The names of French, Beatty, Carden, Creagh, in the higher; of O'Leary, Kenny, and Hogan in the lower ranks of the Army, are evidence 'that Ireland is doing her duty.'

The lecture was listened to with rapt attention by the large audience, the speaker being frequently greeted with outbursts of applause.

The second portion of the programme consisted of musical items by Misses McLeod, Burke, Patterson, and Messrs. Cusack and Clappe: recitations by Miss Prendeville, and step dances by Miss I. Richards. The various performers were very successful in their contributions, encores being the order of the evening.

At the conclusion of the programme, the Very Rev. Father Lynch, who presided, in a few appropriate remarks thanked all who had assisted in making the entertainment such a success; he specially thanked the Very Rev. Dean Burke for his able and instructive lecture, the performers for supplying a capital programme, and the accompanists, Misses Patterson and Forde, and Mr. W. Egan, for kindly assistance. As a result of the entertainment the school funds will benefit to the extent of about £40.

J. M. J.

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115 Hamilton Road, Wellington.

Owing to the great demand for tickets, and in the interests of this cause, we have received permission from the Minister for Internal Affairs to extend date of drawing till May 15, and the result will appear in the *N.Z. Tablet* of May 20.

MARRIAGES

HOLDEN—McSWEENEY.—At the Sacred Heart Church, Timaru, on April 14, by the Very Rev. Dean Tubman, assisted by Rev. Father Le Petit, Nora Josephine, elder daughter of Morgan McSweeney, Adair, Timaru, to John Charles Holden, 'Dalzell Hill,' Mount Nessim, Albury.

KENNY—MURRAY.—At St. Mary's Church, Wanganui, by the Very Rev. Dean Holley, S.M., Nita Marion, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Murray, Queensland, N.S.W., to William Michael Kenny, of Wanganui.

TILLER—GARTY.—On April 5, 1915, at the Basilica, Wellington, by the Rev. Father Smyth, Thomas Irwin, second son of the late T. Tiller and Mrs. Tiller, to Jean Margaret, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. Garty, St. Bathans.

DEATHS

DOWNEY.—On April 17, 1915, at Studholme Junction, Charles, the beloved and second son of the late Patrick and Brigid Downey, of Waitahuna West, Otago; aged 28 years; the result of an accident.—R.I.P.

Sacred Heart of Jesus, have mercy on his soul.

FITZGERALD.—On April 21, 1915, at Timaru, accidentally killed, William, the dearly beloved husband of Mary Anne Fitzgerald, and youngest son of the late Michael and Catherine Fitzgerald, of Tralee, County Kerry, Ireland; aged 56 years. On whose soul may the Sacred Heart of Jesus and Mary have compassion.

SHORTALL.—Of your charity pray for the repose of the soul of Thomas Shortall, native of Kilkenny, Ireland, who died on May 3, 1915, at his residence, 'Innisfail,' Colyton, in his 74th year, fortified by the rites of Holy Church.—R.I.P.

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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 Justitiae causam promovere per vias Veritatis et Pacis.

Die 4 Aprilis, 1900.

LEO XIII., P.M.

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

April 4, 1900.

LEO XIII., Pope.



THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1915.

AT THE DARDANELLES



THE tragedy of the Lusitania, with its deeply painful loss of innocent human life, has tended to divert public attention from events which are, from the military point of view, of great interest and moment. The loss of the Lusitania, regrettable and shameful as it is, branding the name of Germany with an indelible stain, is at the same time absolutely without military significance, and does not affect the military situation one iota. It leaves not a man less in the firing line, and not a ship less in the phalanx which keeps watch and ward over the Empire and holds the German grand fleet powerless to strike a blow. The events at the Dardanelles, of which the week's news has been full of stirring tidings, are of real importance; and it will be some relief to our over-charged feelings to turn for a moment from the gloomy horror of the Atlantic to the scene where our own kith and kin are doing valiant things for King and country.

*

Have our forces any prospect of ultimate and permanent success in this daring, risky, and romantic enterprise in the classic and historic Hellespont? None whatever, according to the flamboyant Von der Goltz, the German Commander of the Turkish forces. With characteristic self-confidence he ridicules the idea that the allied fleet will be able to accomplish anything serious against the chain of Turkish forts. He has been very prodigal in the matter of according interviews to friendly press representatives, and in one of the latest of these, dated March 28, he says: 'We are convinced that the operations of the allied fleet are doomed to failure. We have not predicted this result before because it is not our custom to dogmatise on matters that have not been put to the test. Now that the grand attack has taken place, we can say that if we were confident before of being able to repulse the attack the result obtained surpasses our expectations. It is necessary to note that this attack has been made before reaching our most important line of defence. What will happen when that is reached? We shall see. But we are without any anxiety, and if the allied fleet returns once, twice, or thrice, so much better for us and so much worse for the fleet. In saying the results already obtained surpass our expectations, I mean we did not expect that the effect of our shells would be so deadly. Falling from a great height, these projectiles have great penetrative and destructive power.' As to the possibility of a successful landing force, Von der Goltz, in his earlier interviews, utterly refused to entertain the notion. 'Where are the Allies going to bring such a force from,' he asked incredulously, 'without seriously weakening themselves elsewhere?' Later on, however, he took a more sober view of this contingency,

and in the interview from which we first quoted, he delivers himself thus: 'I do not believe, however, that the next attack will be entirely a naval one, but that it will be accompanied by a debarkation of troops. This aspect also does not cause any anxiety. We have near at hand an army powerful enough to repel any invasion. The Turks are well supplied with munitions of war, as the enemy will find out when an attempt is made. If we are striving to maintain contact with Europe it only is because the manufacture of armaments is not so well developed in Turkey as in the Central European countries. Outside her effectives Turkey could put another 500,000 men into the field if provided with proper munitions. You may rest assured that tranquility reigns in Constantinople. A few may be timid, but the majority are courageous, and the more the enemy attempts to test that courage the more we shall rejoice.'

*

So much for the German view, and for German predictions. Turning to the actual facts, as recorded in the cables, we find that already Von der Goltz's anticipations have been rudely falsified. The landing force has not only obtained a footing, but is now firmly established in what is described as an unassailable position. 'The troops now occupy such a position,' says Mr. Ashmead Bartlett, 'and are so thoroughly entrenched that all the Turks in Thrace and Gallipoli could never turn them out.' The British have captured Sedd-ul-Bahr; and the enemy positions are being steadily and surely enveloped. 'Correspondents estimate,' says the cable, 'that 3000 prisoners were taken in addition to the losses. The enemy, strongly entrenched in commanding heights on the western extremity of the peninsula, are surrounded by the allied troops. Several positions were taken at the bayonet point, drawing in an enveloping circle. The Turkish defence is weakening under the warships' artillery, and the ultimate capture of the positions is certain.' The end is still a long way off, but this is surely an important and inspiring beginning, one which, as Mr. Lloyd George remarks, will stand as one of the finest feats of arms in history. It is gratifying to know that in this gallant work the New Zealanders and Australians have borne a conspicuous and glorious part. All the London papers lavish warm encomiums upon them, which are epitomized in the following glowing tribute from the *Westminster Gazette*: 'The extraordinary difficulties in the way of landing were overshadowed by the Australasians' dash and determination. They suffered severely, but it is doubtful whether any other troops in the world would have carried through successfully such entirely individual operations. We may well be proud of the men from a daughter country. It is no exaggeration to say that 'our boys' have won undying laurels, for themselves and for their country, and we would be wanting alike in justice and in gratitude if we failed to place their achievement proudly upon record.'

CATHOLICS AND BELGIAN RELIEF

As we mentioned last week, the unworthy and utterly uncalled-for aspersions made by the Rev. A. Macdonald, Presbyterian pastor at Otautau, in regard to an alleged failure on the part of Catholics to do their duty in assisting the movement for sending relief to the distressed Belgians, were submitted to Mr. J. A. Johnstone, Chairman of the Belgian Relief Collecting Committee, with the request that he would make an official statement regarding the facts. Mr. Johnstone has addressed a direct personal communication to the Otautau minister, stating the incontrovertible facts, and expressing the hope that that gentleman will withdraw the absurd and utterly groundless charge. We have been kindly supplied with a copy of the letter, which we have pleasure in placing in full before our readers:—

'DUNEDIN, May 5, 1915.

'Rev. A. Macdonald, Otautau,

'Dear Sir,—My attention has been brought to a paragraph appearing in the *Otautau Standard* of 20th April, in which you are reported to have made a charge

against the Roman Catholics of not supporting the Belgian Relief movement as they should do, and I have been asked to place the facts before you.

'Ever since the war broke out I have taken an active part in the collecting of subscriptions for the various relief funds, and to date there has actually passed through my hands the following amounts collected at Roman Catholic churches throughout Otago:

Dunedin	...	...	£134	15	0
Lawrence	...	...	86	0	3
South Dunedin	...	...	55	0	0
Gore	...	...	48	3	0
Mosgiel	...	...	20	5	6
Milton	...	...	13	3	6
Riversdale	...	...	12	12	0
Port Chalmers	...	...	11	15	9
Omakau	...	...	11	0	0

£392 15 0

*

'In addition, there was a large donation from a Roman Catholic body included in the total funds raised here at a large patriotic demonstration on Trafalgar Day. I forget the actual amount as it was merely included in the total, but I well remember the special donation coming along before the meeting.

'I also understand that over £60 has been paid into the Otago Central Fund by the Roman Catholics of Ranfurly, and over £50 has been collected at the churches in Oamaru.

'I have been chairman of a committee that organised various country meetings throughout Otago, and at two of these—Lawrence and Milton—the local Roman Catholic priest took a seat on the platform and did splendid work in inducing the members of his Church and others to make donations.

'At present the ladies of Dunedin are working a large house to house monthly Belgian Relief collecting scheme, and in three of the largest districts the work is being organised by Roman Catholics, and it is only fair to state that these three ladies are the best workers we have, and, no doubt, they are being well supported by many collectors who are Roman Catholics.

'As far as Otago is concerned, the Roman Catholic Church as a body is certainly assisting more than any other Church. The next best are the Baptists and the Methodists, and as far as the Presbyterians and Anglicans are concerned, they are doing practically nothing.

'In mentioning these facts I make no criticism, but I do hope that you will now see your way to clear the charge you have made against the Roman Catholics as far as Otago is concerned.

'Yours faithfully,

'J. A. JOHNSTONE,

'Chairman, Belgian Relief Collecting Committee.'

*

This official and authoritative communication speaks for itself. The Rev. Mr. Macdonald had said that 'so far no Catholic movement in our own district or Dominion had manifested itself': the Chairman of the Belgian Relief Collecting Committee, than whom no man in Otago is in a better position to speak, replies that 'the Roman Catholic Church as a body is certainly assisting more than any other Church.' We hope, for his own sake, that the Otautau minister will be manly enough frankly to withdraw his foolish statement; but whether he does so or not is really a matter of little consequence. Mr. Johnstone's official and authoritative communication is the final and unanswerable reply to a reckless and ridiculous charge, which had not a particle of foundation, and which ought certainly never to have been made. We have only to add that the figures given above have to be supplemented by a further donation of £50 from Ranfurly, and by the very handsome contribution of £37 from the Riverton parish.

Every day Crockery can be better selected at Smith and Laing's, Esk street, Invercargill, than anywhere else. We have a multiplicity of patterns, all brought when prices were cheap.

Notes

Carlyle and the Mad Dog

'The mad dog of Europe' is the disrespectful title which has been frequently applied of late to a prominent potentate, the latest to employ it, as per cable report, being no less distinguished a personage than Lord Curzon. The phrase appears to have had its origin in a passage from Carlyle's *Sartor Resartus*, in which Teufelsdröckh thus soliloquises:—'Well do I remember the red, sunny, Whitsuntide morning, when, trotting full of hope by the side of Father Andreas, I entered the main street of the place, and saw a little mad dog rushing past, for some human imps had tied a tin-kettle to its tail; thus did the agonised creature, loud-jingling, career through the whole length of the borough, and become notable enough. Fit emblem of many a Conquering Hero, to whom Fate (Wedding Fantasy to Sense, as it often elsewhere does) has malignantly appended a tin-kettle of Ambition, to chase him on, which the faster he runs, urges him the faster, the more loudly and more foolishly!' If the word 'Europe' be substituted for 'borough,' the present maniacal outbreak is not inaccurately foretold.

Germany in America

In view of the feeling said to have been aroused in America by the Lusitania outrage, the following figures with regard to the foreign-born population of the United States, which are taken from the last census, will be of interest:—

Total population of the United States	91,972,266
Born in the United States	59,728,884
Born elsewhere	32,243,382
	91,972,266
Born in Germany	8,282,618
Born in Austria-Hungary	2,001,559
	10,284,177
Others 'foreign-born'	21,960,205
Total 'foreign-born'	32,244,382

Of course, in estimating the German element in the United States there have to be added to the German-born the very large number of American-born but of German descent who are resident under the Stars and Stripes.

The Waste of War

Mr. Richard Harding Davis, the American war correspondent, in his new book, *With the Allies* (Duckworth), gives a vivid and striking picture of the unceasing and relentless waste of war, apart, of course, from the actual loss of human life. He mentions especially the waste of horses and motor-cars. In this war the waste of horses is appalling. Those that first entered Brussels with the German Army had been bred and trained for the purposes of war, and they were magnificent specimens. Everyone who saw them exclaimed ungrudgingly in admiration. But by the time the army reached the approaches of Paris the forced marches had so depleted the stock of horses that for remounts the Germans were seizing all they met. Those that could not keep up were shot. For miles along the road from Meaux to Soissons and Rheims their bodies tainted the air. They had served their purposes, and after six weeks of campaigning the same animals that in times of peace would have proved faithful servants for many years were destroyed that they might not fall into the hands of the French. Just as an artilleryman spikes his gun, the Germans on their retreat to the Aisne River left in their wake no horse that might assist in their pursuit. As they withdrew they searched each stable yard and killed the horses.

In village after village I saw horses lying in the stalls or in the fields still wearing the harness of the plough, or in groups of three or four in the yard of a barn, each with a bullet-hole in its temple. They were killed for fear they might be useful. Waste can go no further.

'Another example of waste were the motor-trucks and automobiles. When the war began the motor trucks of the big department stores and manufacturers and motor buses of London, Paris, and Berlin, were taken over by the different armies. They had cost them from two thousand to three thousand dollars each, and in times of peace, had they been used for the purposes for which they were built, would several times over have paid for themselves. But war gave them no time to pay even for their tyres. You saw them by the roadside, east aside like empty cigarette-boxes. A few hours tinkering would have set them right. They were still good for years of service. But an army in retreat or in pursuit has no time to waste in repairing motors. To waste the motor is cheaper.'

DIOCESE OF DUNEDIN

Very Rev. Father Coffey, Adm., celebrated Mass on Sunday at the Five Rivers Camp, when there was a congregation of about one hundred Territorials present.

Among those wounded at the Dardanelles was Private Patrick O'Connor, son of Mr. James O'Connor, secretary of St. Joseph's branch of the Hibernian Society, Dunedin.

There was Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament at St. Patrick's Basilica, South Dunedin, on Sunday from the last Mass until after Vespers, when the usual procession, followed by Benediction, took place.

Mr. Alan T. Dougherty, late of the Hibernian Defence Cadets, Dunedin, left for Trentham as a non-commissioned officer with the Auckland Division (Seventh Reinforcements) on Saturday, May 8.

The Education Department has notified St. Dominic's Priory that, in addition to the results already published in connection with the teachers' examination, Mary T. Wall has passed in Class C, Alice Meenan has obtained distinction in French, Class D, and Ruth Wakelin, distinction in methods of teaching, Class D.

The annual meeting of St. Joseph's Ladies' Club was held in St. Joseph's Hall on Wednesday evening of last week, when Rev. Father Corcoran presided over a fair attendance of members. The following was the report for the year ended April 21, 1915:—We opened the club last year with a membership of 41, which, during the year, increased to 55. We had, after paying the rent of hall (£13), a balance of £4 2s 1d. It was decided to furnish a room for the use of the club, so that most of last year's balance, as well as a sum of £2 16s, advanced by the president, went towards furnishings, etc. During the year a presentation of a silver hot-water jug was made to the Rev. Mother Prioress on the occasion of her silver jubilee. We have to thank the Rev. Mother Prioress and others for gifts donated by them towards the furnishing of the club room. We trust that the club will have a successful year, and hope that the members will do all in their power to make the meetings enjoyable. The election of officers for the current year resulted as follows:—President, Mrs. Jackson; vice-president, Miss J. Duhig; secretary, Miss E. Salmon; committee—Mrs. Roley, Misses Murphy, Curran, Roughan, Kelley, and Toomey. During the evening the members of the club and others took the opportunity of presenting Miss Lamb, who is leaving Dunedin, with a purse bag. Rev. Father Corcoran, who made the presentation, referred to Miss Lamb's good qualities, and wished her success in her new home.

CATHOLIC SEWING GUILD.

The Catholic Sewing Guild for Belgian relief met on Wednesday, when the following donations were re-

ceived:—Mrs. A. Hall, £1 1s; Miss Mills, 10s; goods from Mrs. Culling (Hill Grove), Mrs. Greenslade, Mrs. O'Keefe.

OBITUARY

REV. FATHER MICHAEL KEENAN, DUNEDIN.

The many friends of Rev. Father M. Keenan throughout the diocese of Dunedin, heard with sincere regret of his death, which occurred in Dunedin on Friday, May 7, in his 69th year. The late Father Keenan was born near Castledawson, County Derry, in 1846, being a member of a well known family in that district. He received his primary education at the local National school, and from there proceeded to the Tergarval Classical School. Later on he entered St. Macartan's Seminary at Monaghan. For his theological course he went to All Hallows' College, Dublin, and was ordained priest on June 24, 1875. In the following year he came out to Australia, and spent two years in Brisbane. From there he went to the Armidale diocese, and labored for ten years in the parish of Tenterfield. At the end of that period, owing to his health breaking down, he came to New Zealand, and took up duties in the diocese of Dunedin, having since then been stationed in Invercargill, Winton, Arrowtown, and Riversdale. During the absence of the Very Rev. Mgr. O'Leary in Europe some years ago, the deceased had charge of the Lawrence parish. Owing to ill-health, and acting on medical advice, he relinquished charge of the Riversdale parish some two or three years ago, and since then had resided in South Dunedin. In all, the late Father Keenan had spent about forty years on the mission. The deceased was a brother of the late Father John Keenan, of Omagh, County Tyrone, and uncle of the Rev. Michael Keenan, of Newcastle, New South Wales.

The remains were taken to St. Joseph's Cathedral, where on Tuesday morning a Solemn Pontifical Requiem Mass for the repose of the soul of the deceased was celebrated by his Lordship Bishop Verdon, Very Rev. Mgr. O'Leary (Lawrence) being assistant priest, Rev. Father Murphy (Riverton) deacon, Very Rev. Father O'Donnell (Gore) subdeacon, and Very Rev. Father Coffey, Adm., master of ceremonies. The solemn music was rendered by a choir of the clergy. In addition to the clergy just mentioned the following were present in the sanctuary: Rev. Father O'Donnell (Ashburton), Very Rev. Dean Burke (Invercargill), Very Rev. Father Hunt (Cromwell), Rev. Father O'Donnell (Queens-town), Rev. Father O'Neill (Winton), Rev. Father McMullan (Ranfurly), Very Rev. Father Lynch (Wrex's Bush), Rev. Father O'Dea (Ophir), Rev. Father Howard (Milton), Rev. Father Delany (South Dunedin), Rev. Father O'Reilly (Port Chalmers), Rev. Father J. Lynch (Palmerston South), Rev. Father P. J. O'Neill (Riversdale), Rev. Fathers Buckley, Corcoran, and Kavanagh (Dunedin), Rev. Father D. O'Neill (Invercargill), Rev. Fathers Liston, Morkane, Collins, Scanlan, and E. Lynch (Holy Cross College), Rev. Father Tobin (South Dunedin), Rev. Father O'Connell (Oamaru), and Rev. Father Kaveney (Lawrence). His Lordship the Bishop gave the Absolution at the catafalque. Later on the funeral left for the Southern Cemetery, where Very Rev. Mgr. O'Leary, assisted by the clergy who were present at the Cathedral, officiated. — R.I.P.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

J.C.R., Ohutu. Your only chance is to write to John Mackay, Esq., Government Printer, Wellington; but we are afraid you will have some difficulty in procuring the publication, as we understand the supply is limited.

D.C. We have again and again mentioned that inquiries are not answered unless accompanied by the name and address of the inquirer. You must send us your full address.

COLLEEN BAWN, Nelson.—We will refer to the matter in next week's issue.

Christchurch North

May 10.

The members of the local branch of the Hibernian Society approached the Holy Table in a body at the 7 o'clock Mass on Sunday.

The Girls' Club are holding a euchre party on Thursday, May 20. The Art Gallery has been secured, and a very large attendance is expected.

The members of the St. Mary's parish committee of the Catholic Federation were busy enrolling members after all the Masses on Sunday, with satisfactory results.

On Thursday last an impressive ceremony of reception took place in the chapel of the Sisters of Mercy, Colombo street. The Very Rev. Dean Hills, S.M., Adm., officiated, assisted by the Rev. Fathers Hickson, S.M., and Hoare, S.M. The young lady received was Miss Alice Hill (in religion, Sister Mary Angela), daughter of Mr. B. Hill, Hawkesbury avenue, Christchurch. After the ceremony the relatives and friends of the young Sister were entertained by the Sisters of Mercy.

COMMERCIAL

Messrs. Stronach, Morris, and Co., Ltd., report for week ended Tuesday, May 11, 1915, as follows:—Rabbitskins.—We held our fortnightly sale on Monday and offered a medium catalogue to the usual attendance of buyers. Competition was keen, and prices for very good skins were fully up to late rates. Inferior skins, however, were much easier. Quotations: Winter does, 13d to 14½d; bucks, 12d to 12½d; incoming winters, 10½d to 11d; autumns, 9d to 10d; racks, 6d to 7d; runners and suckers, 2d to 3½d; prime winter blacks, 2½d to 27d; autumn blacks, 12d to 14d; fawns, to 12½d; harekins, to 5½d; horsehair, 17d to 19½d per lb. Catskins, 1d to 3d each. Sheepskins.—Our next sale will be held on the 18th inst. Hides.—We held our fortnightly hide sale on Thursday and offered a medium-sized catalogue to the usual attendance of buyers. Competition was keen and prices were much the same as at previous sale. Quotations: Stout heavy ox, to 10½d; heavy ox, 10d to 10½d; medium, 9½d to 10d; light, 9d to 9½d; best cow hides, to 8½d; light to medium, 8d to 8½d; cut and slippy, 6d to 7½d; calfskins, 6d to 10½d; medium, 8d to 9½d; yearlings, 8d to 8½d per lb. Tallow and Fat. Quotations: Best rendered tallow, 22s to 24s; medium, 18s 6d to 20s; best rough fat, 18s 6d to 20s; medium, 14s to 16s. Oats.—Large quantities have been offering from the country, but merchants are not keen to operate, consequently lower values are ruling. Prime milling, 3s 8d to 3s 9d; good to best feed, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; medium to good, 3s 4d to 3s 6d per bushel (sacks extra). Wheat.—The market is quiet, millers still holding good stocks are not operating freely. Prime milling velvet, 6s 10d to 6d 11d; Tuscan, 5s 8d to 6s 9d; best whole fowl wheat, 6s 6d to 6s 7d per bushel (sacks extra). Chaff.—The market is firm, small consignments coming forward. There is a good demand for prime oatsen sheaf at quotations. Choice black oatsen, £6 10s; white oatsen, £6 to £6 5s; medium to good, £5 10s to £6 per ton (sacks extra). Potatoes.—Medium supplies have been coming forward, and prime samples are met with ready sale on arrival. Best tables, £5 to £5 5s; medium to good, £4 10s to £4 15s per ton (sacks in).

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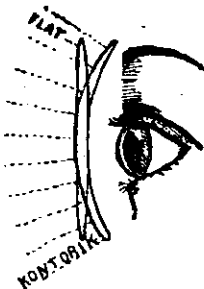
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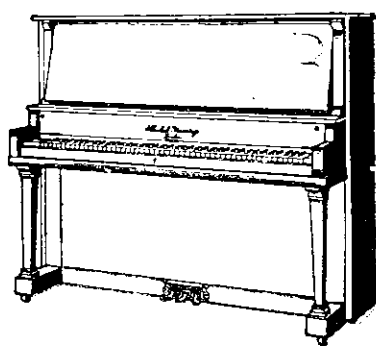
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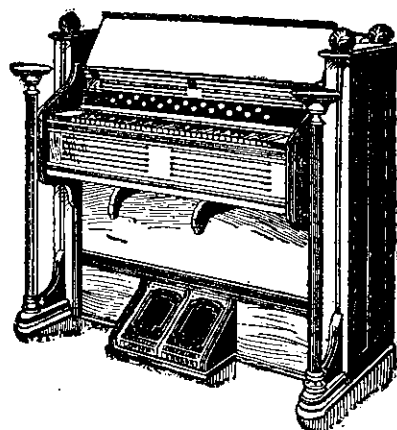
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hibition.

Irish News

GENERAL.

Mr. W. H. Davey, B.L., a well-known Ulster Protestant Home Ruler, and editor of the *Ulster Guardian*, has joined the colors and received a commission in the Tyneside Irish Regiment.

Great regret is felt in Dublin at the death of Mr. Brendon Fottrell, a Dublin solicitor, who has just been killed on the field of honor in France. Mr. Fottrell, who was the son of a Dublin solicitor, was one of the earliest promoters of the Irish Volunteer movement.

At the annual social reunion in connection with Lisburn parish, an illuminated album address, and a splendid Enfield Coupe, 10 h.p. two-seater car of the newest type were presented to the Very Rev. Mark McCashin, P.P., V.F., on his recovery from a severe illness.

Father O'Hare, of Newry, in the course of an inspection of Irish National Volunteers held in Newry, said that since the outbreak of war the Irish National Volunteers in Newry had been reduced by more than half because of the number of its members who have gone to serve with the colors at the front, a splendid record for the town of Mitchel and Martin.

The Most Rev. Dr. Walsh, Archbishop of Dublin, in a letter to the press, states that inquiries, so far as they proceeded, showed that the purchase of the contemplated site alone for the new Cathedral in Dublin would cost between £50,000 and £60,000. That was final. The Archbishop denies a newspaper report to the effect that he has acquired a site for the Cathedral. He is not aware that such a site can be purchased.

A GIFT FROM ARCHBISHOP CLUNE.

The consecration of the new high altar which is of beautiful design, some of the choicest marbles obtainable having been used in the different portions of the work—in the new church at Ruan, County Clare, took place on St. Patrick's Day, the impressive ceremony being performed by the Right Rev. Dr. Fogarty, Bishop of Killaloe. The altar is the gift of his Grace Archbishop Clune, of Perth, who is a native of the parish of Ruan.

A GENEROUS SUBSCRIPTION FROM NEW ZEALAND.

Captain Esmonde, M.P., has received a generous gift of £100 for the equipment of the Nenagh Battalion, N.V., through Sir Thomas Esmonde, M.P., from a friend in New Zealand, who has been a life-long sympathiser with the Irish National movement and a staunch supporter of the Irish Party. He specially desires that his generous gift should be made anonymously, and Sir Thomas Esmonde regrets exceedingly that, in deference to his friend's wish, he is precluded from publishing the most interesting letter which accompanies his munificent donation.

THE SHAMROCK IN LONDON.

Never before has the shamrock been worn so generally in London on St. Patrick's Day (writes the correspondent of the *Freeman's Journal*). In every part of the metropolis, East and West, wherever one went, everyone carried a green buttonhole, and it was easy to be seen that every section of the population, whether Irish, English, Scotch, or Welsh, had remembered the feast day of Ireland's National Saint. For several years the 'wearing of the green' has been on the increase in London, but this year it was as universal as is the wearing of the red rose on Queen Alexandra's birthday. This was due to more than one reason, the primary cause being the wonderful hold the stories of the prowess of the Irish regiments at the front have had upon the average Londoner's imagination. Thanks to the energy of Lady Limerick, there were hundreds of society ladies selling the shamrock in the West End, and purchasers had not to be coaxed, but walked up to the sellers in the morning, paying high prices—in one case £5 was handed over—for a sprig. Half-sovereigns were not rare, but a shilling was the ordinary coin given.

The proceeds will go to the fund for the provision of refreshments for soldiers and sailors arriving at the big London termini.

DRUMMER KENNY. V.C.

On St. Patrick's Day the freedom of the ancient city of Drogheda was conferred on Drummer, now Lance-Corporal William Kenny, one of the Irish heroes recently decorated with the Victoria Cross for conspicuous valor on the field of battle. An extraordinary demonstration was witnessed—a procession of Volunteers, Hibernians, Foresters, and trades bodies being included in the demonstration. No such spectacle has ever before been witnessed in an Irish National city, and it can be said that the humble soldier honored is worthy of the great tribute paid him. The resolution conferring the freedom of the city ran:—'That to mark our recognition, and the recognition of his fellow-townsmen, of his winning the Victoria Cross for conspicuous bravery on October 23, near Ypres, in rescuing wounded men on five occasions under heavy fire in the most fearless manner, for twice previously saving some machine guns by carrying them out of action, and on numerous occasions conveying urgent messages under very dangerous circumstances over fire-swept ground, we, the Municipal Council of Drogheda, in the exercise of the powers conferred by the Municipal Privileges Act, 1876, do hereby admit Lance-Corporal William Kenny, V.C., Green Hills, Drogheda, an honorary freeman of the borough of Drogheda.' It need not now be said that Kenny, though serving in a Scotch regiment, is a native of Drogheda, and amongst the spectators of the ceremonial on St. Patrick's Day were his aged father and mother.

A SIGNIFICANT PARAGRAPH.

One of the most interesting columns of 'gossip' published is that contributed weekly to the *Liverpool Daily Post and Mercury* by 'A Club Member.' The writers errs on occasions when he wanders outside the limits of his own domain: but he knows the feelings and records the chatter of his own immediate circle with unflinching accuracy. We (*Irish News*) take the following paragraph from 'A Club Member's' column of our *Liverpool* contemporary:—'The greatly-increased "wearing of the green" in London on St. Patrick's Day showed how the Metropolitans appreciate the hundred thousand Nationalists who have already enlisted in the Imperial Army. Think for one moment what a peril to the Empire Ireland would have been had she not obtained Home Rule, and think, too, how splendidly she has fulfilled the pledge of Mr. Redmond. No part of the Empire is more loyal to-day. "In Dublin you hear 'God Save the King' whistled and hummed even more generally than 'Tipperary,'" wrote an Irish physician to an English one, and if the King fulfils his intention of going to Mallow to inspect the Irish Brigade before they go to France, he is likely to be surprised at the enthusiasm with which he will be greeted. At the dinner given in London at the Irish Club, Professor Kettle came specially from Kilworth Camp to speak, and appeared as Lieutenant Kettle in khaki. Another point to be remembered is that the attitude of the vast majority of the Irish in America would have been vastly different had not Home Rule been put on the Statute Book.'

A PLEA FOR UNITY.

Although the Newry Regiment of Irish National Volunteers, which formerly numbered about eight hundred, has been reduced to under four hundred by the magnificent response of its members to the call for men at the outbreak of war, the movement is being kept vigorous and flourishing in the historic frontier town; and the parade held there on Sunday, March 21, when Mr. Joseph Devlin, M.P., and Mr. J. J. Mooney, M.P., inspected the corps, was a splendid success.

Among the speakers was Mr. J. Devlin, M.P., who in the course of an inspiring speech, said:—'As you are well aware, the motto of the Volunteers is 'Defence, not Defiance.' Their object is not to make war upon

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any section of their fellow-countrymen, but to preserve and conserve the rights and liberties of all Irishmen. It is the union of all Irishmen in the service of our country that is the object dearest to our hearts. It would be a strange thing if we held or if we preached any other gospel of Nationality here in this historic town of Newry, which holds the dust of that great Irish Protestant, John Mitchel, and which is inseparable from the name of John Mitchel's friend and compatriot and coreligionist, honest John Martin. In these we had examples of two Ulster Protestants, who grew to manhood in the heart of Ulster, breathing the atmosphere of ascendancy, and acquainted with it at close quarters. Yet the whole history of Ireland may be searched in vain to find two men more passionately devoted to the ideal of Ireland a Nation, or more profoundly conscious that the surest hope for the future of Ireland was in the union of all her sons under a broad and generous system of national self-government. Mitchel and Martin and many other Protestants who thought as they did, were not only willing to work, but to die, for the liberty of their country. It was not liberty for any creed or class they sought, but for a united Irish people, and no matter what may be said to the contrary, we cannot believe otherwise than that we have with us to-day a large and an increasing measure of Protestant sympathy and support in favor of the policy of John Redmond and the Irish Party, which the Volunteers were organised to maintain. John Mitchel and John Martin believed that Irishmen were capable of managing their own affairs better than any other people in the universe, and it cannot be at this time of day there exists a contrary belief amongst any considerable section of our Protestant countrymen. Belgium is but a small nation, but under self-government it became one of the most prosperous countries in Europe, and the attachment to their national liberty of the Belgians is so great that they have made almost unparalleled sacrifices in its defence. The heart of the Irish people without exception has gone out to the Belgians and the Poles in the heroic struggle they are making for freedom and right. The memory of that struggle can never die. It will live to thrill the hearts of freemen and of nations rightly struggling to be free so long as the world endures.

YET ANOTHER IRISHMAN.

'Yet another Irishman!' was the general exclamation on Saturday morning, March 20, when people read at the end of the Admiralty's Dardanelles statement the brief announcement that Vice-Admiral Carden, having been incapacitated by illness, Rear-Admiral John Michael de Robeck has succeeded him in the chief command. Thus (remarks the London correspondent of the *Irish Weekly*) an Irishman is succeeded by an Irishman; for, while Vice-Admiral Carden belongs to the Tipperary branch of the family of which the head is Sir John Craven Carden, Bart., Rear-Admiral de Robeck is the son of the fourth Baron de Robeck, of Naas, Co. Kildare, and brother of the present holder of the title. It was in April, 1912, that Rear-Admiral de Robeck, now 53, was appointed Admiral of Patrols, under the naval reorganisation scheme.

The de Robecks come of an old Swedish family, dating from a famous Swedish soldier of fortune who flourished in the eighteenth century. This ancestor—a quaint circumstance in view of the family service in these great days—received a pension from the French for his services against the English; but, with the splendid impartiality of soldiers of fortune, he married soon afterwards the heiress of Lord Cowran, an Irish peer, and was himself naturalised by Act of Parliament. With Admirals Callaghan and Beatty, not to mention other notable Irish seamen of the first rank, in the Navy, and with the wealth of Irishmen of all ranks who serve under Sir John French of the Galway, or Roscommon, family of his appropriate name, the part played by Ireland right at the head of the British forces is almost, if not quite, as notable as the share of the work done by the O'Learys, Kennys, Kellys, Burkes, and Sheas, Connaught Rangers, Irish Guards, and Royal Irish Rifles in the trenches.

People We Hear About

The Prince of Wales completes his twenty-first year on June 23.

Mr. Lloyd George celebrated his fifty-second birthday a couple of months ago. It is not very long since that he might have been termed, without any exaggeration whatever, the best-hated man in the country, condemned to a degree that no other British statesman had experienced since Gladstone. Now he is the idol of the public, chiefly on account of the masterly manner in which he has handled the financial and commercial crisis caused by the war.

Miss Emily Hickey, the convert daughter of the Protestant rector of Mackinnon Castle, Enniscorthy, County Wexford (says an exchange), has been decorated by the Pope with the gold cross *Pro Ecclesia et Pontifice*. Her grandfather had also been a Protestant parson. She became a Catholic seven years ago and has since then devoted herself to social and philanthropic work. Her book, *Thoughts of Creedless Women*, has attracted many to the Church. She holds Cambridge University first class honors.

Last month Princess Mary completed her eighteenth year. It is the age at which young ladies are supposed to matriculate in society (says an exchange). She is now only about six months younger than her grandmother, Queen Alexandra, was when she was married. But most of the Princesses comprised in the Royal Family were considerably older when they entered the bonds of matrimony. The Princess Royal, for instance, was over twenty-two, while Queen Mary was older still. Apropos of Princess Mary, every first-born daughter of an English Sovereign since the accession of the House of Hanover has married a German Prince with the exception of the Princess Royal (Duchess of Fife), who married a Scottish nobleman, and George II.'s daughter, who married the Prince of Orange.

The London correspondent of the *Freeman* says that Sir William Robertson, who has just been appointed as Chief of Staff for Sir John French's forces, is a Catholic. Sir William is probably the only General in the British Army who has risen from the ranks. It is rather singular that the recently deceased General, Sir Luke O'Connor, was also a Catholic. Originally a private in the 16th Lancers, Sir William Robertson received his commission while on service in India. Attached there to the Headquarters Staff, he gained entrance by competition. On the outbreak of the present war he was appointed Quartermaster-General of the Expeditionary Force, and by common consent his work in securing smooth, plentiful, and uninterrupted supplies to the British troops at the front has been unprecedented in its success and has shown an amazing grasp of detail and administrative ability.

By appearing recently at the Mansion House and singing at the concert organised by the Lady Mayoress in aid of the Belgian refugee fund, Sir Charles Santley created what is certainly a record for any British singer (says a writer in a Home paper). One who made his first appearance in London in the year when Queen Victoria's youngest child was born may be held to have earned his rest; but, in spite of his eighty-one years, Sir Charles, when asked to sing for this great cause, readily consented. Needless to say, his reappearance, together with his old confrere, Mr. Edward Lloyd, who is seventy years of age, aroused the greatest enthusiasm. What wonderful veterans they are! And when Sir Charles acceded to an encore and, with his old verve and inimitable humor, sang 'Simon the cellarer,' I thought the applause would never end. Chatting with Sir Charles afterwards in the artist's reception room, he remarked, with a twinkle in his eye, that a man, like a woman, is just as old as he feels. 'I am really not eighty-one,' he said; 'I am only thirty-four,' and indeed his vitality and energy compare well with a man of that age.

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IN A GERMAN PRISON-CAMP

EDIFYING FERVOR OF THE MEN.

[The following article, translated by the Dublin *Leader* from *La Sainte Famille*, a publication of the French Redemptorist Fathers, was written by the Rev. Father Ducroquet, C.S.S.R. It will be noticed that in the first part of the article Father Ducroquet describes what had taken place before his arrival at the prison camp. In the occurrences described in the rest of it, he has himself taken part. He is still a prisoner.]

War is a terrible scourge. The justice of God allows man's fury to run its course, and on all sides are heard stories that make one shudder, and everywhere is sorrow and anguish. But while God sends difficulties and trials, He pours out over souls graces of resignation and prayer—graces that have already produced a rich harvest. Instead of revolting against Him, or going away from Him, people submit and draw near to Him, in repentance and hope. In France crowds, weeping and praying, fill the churches. On the battlefields, and in the trenches, men who had not prayed for many a day have sought among their childhood memories for prayers that are not forgotten, and have said them with fervor. Whole companies have been seen rushing to battle reciting the Rosary, and others have said the Rosary in the trenches while the shells were bursting overhead. Many have promised conversion to a new Christian life, if life at home is again given to them.

It is especially in the prison-camps that the grace of God is working wonders. Would that mothers and friends at home could see the sights which we see! I will try to give you some idea of things here, for the glory of God and the consolation of those who have prayed.

Where Men Turn to God.

The camp of Friedrichsfeld is situated near Wesel, about two miles from the Rhine, beside an old camp which was occupied by the prisoners in 1870, and which was subsequently transformed into military barracks. The ground allotted to the prisoners is about sixty acres in extent, and is surrounded by triple lines of barbed wire. Wooden huts built by the prisoners themselves, and suitably furnished, give shelter to about 20,000 men. There are 16,000 Frenchmen, 3500 Russians, 500 Belgians, and 300 Englishmen. The first prisoners to come here formed part of the garrison of Maubeuge, and came here a few days after the fall of that town: that is to say, about September 16. Amongst them were some ten priests from Nord and Cotes-du-Nord. The oldest of the number, Father Tibauts, a Redemptorist, asked at once for authorisation to have Mass said in the camp. The question was duly considered by the authorities, and permission was granted, and from the second Sunday Mass was said on an improvised altar in the open air. From eight to ten thousand attended, happy to find something of the fatherland in this land of exile. This was the beginning of a wonderful return to religion. These men who had now nothing on earth, turned to God, Who was to be thenceforth their consolation and strength.

The Work of the Priest-Prisoners.

It was then asked if a chapel might be erected at the expense of the prisoners, and again permission was granted. A few wealthy ones offered to defray all expenses, but every one desired to contribute something. A collection was made in all the huts, and in a few days a sum of close on £500 was in hand. The chapel was built in a fortnight, and Mass was soon said in it. On Sundays the altar was placed at the entrance, and the crowd remained outside. The number of those who thus assisted went on always increasing. The singing was rendered by a large, well-trained choir, and soon a harmonium was bought. In fact our devotions recalled some of the most beautiful devotions in France, and the German officers were astonished, so impressive were the singing and general fervor of our men. The

Father in charge of the chapel profited by this religious awakening, and began to give sermons to his fellow-prisoners. His words went straight to their hearts, and soon all the priests were engaged hearing confessions. And as the evening fell little groups could be seen walking slowly and silently. The confessor, accompanied by the penitent with bowed head and collected look, was followed by a few members of the new flock, awaiting their turn for confession. Every evening the Rosary was said in common. There were four or five hundred men at the beginning; now there are 3500. Things have been going on thus since the Feast of All Saints, and the numbers could scarcely increase, as the place was too small. When, however, the bad weather set in, and Mass could no longer be said in the open air, Providence provided a new place. The German officers, who were delighted by such manifestations of piety, offered a large unoccupied building as a chapel. It is there the prisoners unite now for Mass and devotions. On the Feast of All Saints there were 1500 men at Holy Communion, and as great a number on the day following—All Souls' Day.

From that day forth Christian life became more intense in the camp. There were then ten priests among the prisoners of Friedrichsfeld, but when they were told that prisoners in other camps were deprived of the assistance of religion, four priests volunteered to go to them, and were sent to Munster.

Men Eager for Spiritual Consolation.

It was at this time that I arrived from Maubeuge with two other priests, Fathers Lecoite and Derycke—both curates of Armentieres. We came with the wounded whom we had assisted in the hospital. We had spent three months attending to their bodily needs, and now we were going to work for their souls, and we had the most beautiful ground for our Apostleship that the heart of a missionary could desire. Trouble and long days of reflection had prepared the hearts of the men, and they were eager for the consolation that comes from above, the time had arrived for sowing good seed, and Father Tibauts and I began a series of sermons to the men. Father Lecoite gave us his assistance also, and three times a week at the evening devotions we have an audience of almost four thousand men, who listen to the lectures with an eagerness that is very touching. They stand crowded together, as there is no sitting room for all, and to get a good place some of them come three-quarters of an hour before the time. The chapel is soon filled, and those who despair of getting in by the doors come in through the windows. Others remain standing in the mud outside, crowding round both windows and doors. We very much regret that we have not a larger building, as we could easily have an audience of six thousand. The men cheerfully bear all the inconveniences of the present crowded building, so eager are they to assist at the sermons. When an appeal is made to their feelings, many an eye is dim, and many a cheek is wet with hot tears. It is the beauty of religion that especially appeals to them, and they tell us that words can not express their gratitude to us.

As a result of the sermons, the number of conversions has gone on rapidly increasing. We must now have two High Masses on Sundays, and yet at the 10 o'clock Mass several hundreds of people have to remain outside the building. It is calculated that 9000 assist at Sunday Mass: 1500 hear daily Mass, and, since the Feast of the Immaculate Conception, we have about 200 daily Communions. The German colonel who is in command at the camp is a Catholic, and is all kindness to us. He never fails to come to one of our High Masses on Sunday.

Their Devotion to Our Lady.

The Feast of the Immaculate Conception of 1914 will remain long in the memory of the Friedrichsfeld prisoners. We prepared for it by a series of sermons on the feast and by a special novena. During the novena 3500 men assembled in the chapel three times daily. There were from 400 to 500 Communions every morning and 1300 on the feast day itself. As a result



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we had 300 conversions—300 new tabernacles which our Blessed Lady offered to her Divine Son.

A prisoner presented our chapel with a statue of our Lady of Lourdes; and as we may not reserve the Blessed Sacrament, it is our Lady—our Lady of Lourdes, the Patroness of France—who is our companion and our refuge. From 5 o'clock in the morning till 9 at night, the prisoners come to pray before this statue, for themselves, for those who are dear to them, and for France. There are sometimes 200 there together, and there are never fewer than thirty or forty, and to see them you can readily divine that their whole soul is lost in their prayer. For this reason our Blessed Lady is working wonders here which are beyond counting. Many say that they owe their lives to her. They show us a medal or a rosary, which their mothers or their wives gave them before leaving home. They preserved these souvenirs with care, and the souvenirs caused them to pray, and our Blessed Lady assisted them, and now they return to God. We have had here about 4000 conversions in four months. We can give the number of these conversions, but we can not describe their fervor. A priest remarked to me the other day: 'I have been sixteen years in the ministry, and I have never met with souls so well disposed.'

Touching Incidents of Conversion.

Many are so touched by grace that they shed tears at their confessions; and the confessor, indeed, not infrequently weeps with them. Instead of having to exhort them, he listens with delight to the touching expressions of their repentance, and to the beautiful resolutions which they, unasked, make known to him. I have often been thinking, since I came here, of the times of the Apostles, and I have said to myself that the first Christians must have confessed in the same manner as our men do. Our place of worship, too, recalls the souvenirs. There are no confessionals, of course, but there are benches along by the walls, and seated on these we hear confessions. We had 1800 confessions the two days before Christmas. We had ten confessors then; now we have only six, as four have gone to the camp of Minden, where priests were wanted.

One of the most touching things in the camp is the fervor with which some of the men carry on an apostleship. It often happens that those who come to confession have been induced to come by their companions, or they tell us that they have been brought by others to the chapel, and that the sermons appealed to them and that they were very much touched too when they saw how fervently other men prayed and practised their faith. In truth it is impossible to enter the little church without being impressed by the sight of those men who pray so well.

Miracles of Grace.

With so many prayers it is not astonishing that grace is doing wonders here. The men are themselves surprised at the changes they see round about them. A Belgian officer said to me recently: 'Some people fancy that there are no miracles nowadays. Yet we see new miracles here every day. Is it not a miracle to see all these men who blasphemed and scoffed at religion, passing hours in prayer, and speaking of God with tears in their eyes, and incapable of finding words to describe the good which religion is doing to them?'

Yes, God is wonderful in His Providence, and this is the good He is bringing from the fact that priests have to serve in the army. Thus it is that the plans of the Evil One to ruin souls are turning against himself. Without us these 20,000 prisoners would have been deprived of the assistance of religion which is now their intimate consolation and support. We are in touch with all the nationalities here—English, Flemings, and Russians. Father Tibauts and I speak English, and we hear the confessions of the Flemings, and the Catholics among the Russians, by means of a set of questions.

The goodness of God is making use of us to prepare true Christian men who will yet be apostles in

their own families, and in their parishes, and who will make of our fatherland a new France, a Christian France, a France worthy of the most beautiful ages of its history.

Eltham

(From our own correspondent.)

Mr. P. A. Ongley, of the Eltham High School, has accepted an important engagement at the Wellington College. Mrs. Ongley, her daughter, and Mr. P. A. Ongley will be greatly missed by their Eltham co-religionists.

A successful meeting of the Catholic Federation of Eltham was held in the schoolroom after the 11 o'clock Mass on the 2nd inst. Besides the ordinary business of the meeting, it was necessary to elect a secretary owing to the early departure of the present secretary (Mr. P. A. Ongley), and the choice fell on Mr. N. Reardon. The opinion was freely expressed that the choice was a good one.

A very old resident of this parish, in the person of Mr. James McVeagh, has left us to take up his residence in Auckland, and practise his profession there. He will still retain an interest in the local legal firm of McVeagh, Morrison, and Stewart. After Mass on the 25th ultimo, an illuminated address was presented to Mr. McVeagh, and read by Mr. L. H. Grimstone, manager of the Bank of New Zealand. The address was as follows:—

'Dear Mr. McVeagh, — We, the priest and parishioners of St. Joseph's Church, Eltham, desire, on the eve of your departure for Auckland, to convey to you our appreciation of your many sterling virtues as a Catholic gentleman. During your twelve years' residence in this parish your exemplary life amongst us has been truly edifying, and your valuable services in all that pertained to the welfare of religion have done much to promote the great progress of the Catholic Church and school in this rising town. It is with very sincere regret that we say good bye to you and your family. We shall pray that the good God may bless Mrs. McVeagh, you, and your dear children with continued happiness and prosperity in your new home in Auckland. — T. J. CAHILL (parish priest). On behalf of the parishioners: J. O'HAGAN, A. R. CRONIN, P. A. ONGLEY.

Eltham, April 25, 1915.'

Marvellous is the manner in which the periscope has forced its way to the front in the present war. And, when one learns its value in land operations, one is astonished that its virtues were not discovered sooner. Nine out of ten of us had never heard of the instrument six months ago except in connection with submarines. It has now become one of the most important items in an officer's equipment, being of immense value in almost any form of land operations, provided sufficient light is available. It enables a man to see without being seen. In street fighting the operator can see round a corner without exposing himself to view or to the enemy's fire. On reconnaissance accurate observations can be made from behind a wall and completely under cover. In the trenches periscopes have proved invaluable, and have been the means already of a great saving in the lives of young officers.

The builder built a house of brick,
'Twas as sound as sound could be,
But the builder himself was out of repair,
And a ragged cough coughed he.
'Tis a wooden suit I'll be wearing soon,'
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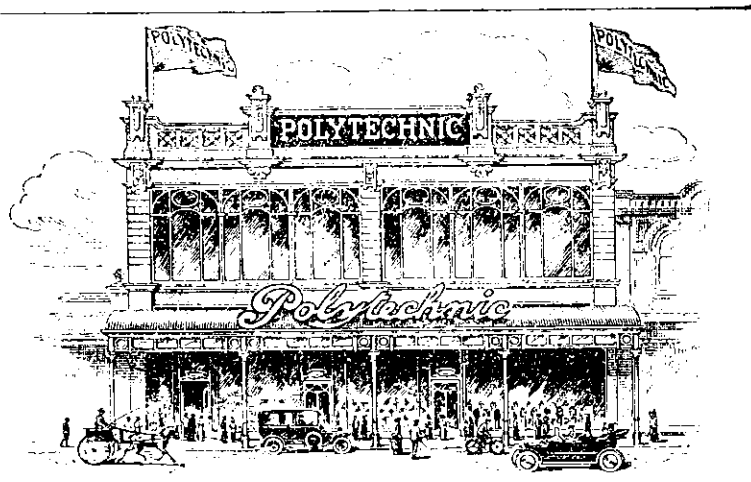
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HOLLAND AND THE WAR

Barring actual fighting and its concomitant horrors, Holland, though strictly neutral, is receiving its full share of the ill effects of the war. The forced mobilisation of her army has virtually paralysed all of her industries. Some two hundred and fifty thousand of her workers and bread-winners had to be called to the colors for the purpose of protecting the country's neutrality at the border lines (says a correspondent of *America*). Her commerce, which in normal times greatly exceeds in volume that of much larger countries, has likewise been crippled badly. The numerous restrictions put in force by some of the belligerents principally account for this. Add thereto the hundreds of thousands of Belgian refugees that have sought safety across her frontier, and it is easy to realise the serious plight in which both the Government and the Nation find themselves. The refugee problem is by no means the least perplexing. At the time of the fall of Antwerp fully 800,000 Belgians streamed across the border. Scarcely a town or hamlet within the confines of the kingdom that did not receive its quota of fugitives to be cared for. Such, indeed, was the influx that great cities like Rotterdam had to announce publicly their inability to add a single stranger to the many thousands already crowded within their walls. In some of the larger border towns as, for instance, Roosendaal and Bergemp Zoom, the numbers of refugees for several weeks exceeded twice and

Three Times the Normal Number of Permanent Residents.

The Belgians that came over to Holland, be it said, mostly belonged to the poorer class, the more well-to-do having sought refuge in England and France. Nevertheless, Holland is acquitting herself nobly of the gigantic task the fortunes of war have unexpectedly thrust upon her. Everywhere the war victims have been received with open arms and are being treated in a most generous manner. Not the least conspicuous part in this general display of hospitality has been taken by the Dutch Catholics. Seminaries, colleges, schools, orphan asylums and hospitals everywhere threw wide their doors to the sorely stricken thousands. The numerous foreign mission houses and monasteries of the two mainly Catholic Provinces of North Brabant, and Limburg in particular, distinguished themselves by their open-handed hospitality. Their action has been such as to draw forth from the liberal press of the country the most unqualified encomiums of praise and admiration. This is all the more striking since ordinarily this same press has nothing but words of sneering contempt for the Religious Orders. About six months ago the admission into Holland of a number of Spanish Religious was objected to by one of the leading liberal daily papers, the reason adduced being that these Friars belonged to a class to be looked upon as 'suspicious characters.' But since then this same paper has been constrained to acknowledge the Friars' usefulness, and in its meed of praise for the conduct of the Religious Orders in the present emergency, it goes so far as to deprecate the very suggestion raised in some quarters of including a mortmain tax among the relief measures in behalf of the national exchequer. And this mortmain tax has ever been one of the pet liberal theories!

As to the refugees themselves, the warm reception given them everywhere has greatly comforted them in their present misfortune. They are exceedingly grateful to their Dutch brethren, and the natural tie of race and language between Holland and Flanders has undoubtedly been strengthened. In a lengthy letter to the Archbishop of Utrecht, his Eminence, Cardinal Mercier of Malines, has expressed his own abounding gratitude and that of his dear Belgium for

The Cordial and Brotherly Treatment

shown them by the Catholics of Holland in particular, and by the Dutch Government and public in general. At the same time the prevailing extraordinary conditions are exercising a considerable strain on the country's finances. The army alone calls for nearly a

million gulden extra expense a day, while the support of the refugees requires huge sums of money in addition. Both England and France have offered to help the Dutch Government to support the Belgian refugees, but the latter has positively refused to accept any aid either from foreign Governments or from foreign organisations, deeming such acceptance incompatible with the national honor. To meet these extraordinary calls the Government of Holland has recently issued a war loan of two hundred and fifty million gulden (£20,000,000), which will tide over the financial difficulties until the beginning of summer. With regard to the economic situation in Holland, the Government is confronted with further difficulties owing to the embargo on foodstuffs. These are now being imported into Holland exclusively through the agency of its general Government, whose supply of wheat is kept so limited that black bread at present constitutes the main diet both of rich and poor. The Dutch Government naturally has protested against these restrictions.

As reflecting the standard and enterprise of Holland's numerous Catholic daily papers, two among them, *De Tyd* of Amsterdam and *De Maasbode* of Rotterdam, have lately attained international recognition as purveyors of war news. Both these papers are represented in the war zone by their own correspondents, whose dispatches are frequently reproduced by the Associated Press. *De Maasbode* a week or two ago was referred to as receiving news from far-away Przemyśl by carrier pigeon via Berlin to Rotterdam.

OBITUARY

MR. C. DOWNEY, STUDHOLME JUNCTION.

It is with very sincere regret (writes a correspondent) I have to record the death of Mr. Charles Downey, at Studholme Junction, under very distressing circumstances. The deceased was returning, in a crowded train, from Timaru, when somehow he fell off, just as the train reached the station. How the accident occurred no one seems to know. It was discovered almost at once, but not before several carriages had passed over the body. Feeling reference to the deceased was made at all the Masses at the Church of the Sacred Heart, Timaru, on the following Sunday. Although not long in Timaru, the very large number of mourners at the funeral was sufficient to show the deep respect in which he was held. Several representatives of the H.A.C.B. Society, of which the deceased was a member, were also in attendance. The deceased was the second son of the late Patrick Downey, of Waitahuna West, who was well known there in the early days. He was also a brother of Mr. Patrick Downey, of Timaru, to whom and his five sisters is extended the sympathy of a large circle of friends in South Canterbury.—R.I.P.

MR. CORNELIUS McMANUS, OTAHUHU.

(From our Auckland correspondent.)

It was with sincere regret that his numerous friends learned of the death of Mr. Cornelius McManus, which occurred at Otahuhu on Monday, April 19. The deceased was born in the County Fermanagh, about 52 years ago. When a young man he emigrated to New Zealand, and tried his luck on the goldfields. There he formed many lasting friendships, and he ever retained a special love for 'the Coast' and its people. Later he resided at Lower Hutt, Wellington, Feilding, Auckland, and finally at Otahuhu, where he died. His last illness was long and painful, and he bore his sufferings with true Christian fortitude. The unremitting care and attention bestowed on him by Very Rev. Father Buckley did much to sustain and comfort him. A Requiem Mass was celebrated at the Sacred Heart Basilica, Wellington, by the Rev. Father McManus, and the remains were laid to rest in the Karori Cemetery on Thursday, April 22. Rev. Father McManus officiated at the graveside. Rev. Father Walsh, of the Lower Hutt, and Rev. Father Daly, of the Upper Hutt, were also present at the funeral. The deceased leaves a widow and four children to mourn their loss.—R.I.P.

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BELGIUM

THE HOLY FATHER'S SYMPATHY.

The new Belgian Minister to the Holy See, M. Van den Heuvel, presented his credentials to his Holiness on March 17. His reception by the Pontiff was most cordial. In an address which the Minister presented he said: 'Belgium is passing through the unhappiest hours of her history, because she would not consent to the violation of her neutrality. War invaded her territory, the most horrible ravages being committed. Her monuments were not spared. The rich library of the University of Louvain was burned, and many churches profaned and ruined. Several of her priests were deported and hundreds of them shot. Bishops have been subjected to humiliating treatment. Episcopal teaching itself had been impeded.' His Holiness in replying referred to the protest which the fate of Belgium had already drawn from him in the Consistorial Allocution of January 22. His Holiness continued: 'We wish that our dear Belgian children may soon salute the beautiful sun of peace on the horizon of their country. We even desire not to limit ourselves to mere wishes, but for the moment we ask the Belgians not to doubt the benevolence with which we love to surround them.'

STIPENDS OF THE CLERGY.

The offer of the German Governor-General of the parts of Belgium occupied by the invader to pay the stipends of the Belgian clergy is a sign of the eagerness of the Germans to seize any opportunity by which the appearance of a sanction by Belgians may be given to the occupation. The offer (says the *Catholic Times*) was made on the condition that the clergy should sign a declaration binding them to abstain from every act that might prove injurious to the German administration. Cardinal Mercier, in his reply, pointed out that the sacred ministers are not functionaries of the State, that their stipends were paid by the Belgian Government by way of indemnity for ecclesiastical property which the State had appropriated, and that the clergy were asked to sign no document before payment was made. Seeing that the Cardinal and the priests had no intention of signing the declaration, the Governor-General, on receiving the Cardinal's letter, decided to pay the stipends without imposing the condition as to allegiance. It may be asked: Why should the Belgian clergy accept money at all from the Germans? There is no reason why they should not, for the money will come out of the so-called indemnities paid by the Belgian people to the Germans. It is money of which the Belgians have been robbed.

ITALY

THE PEOPLE'S UNION.

In the document despatched by his Eminence the Papal Secretary of State to Count Dalla Torre, president of the 'People's Union of the Catholics of Italy,' the Holy Father carries out the promised reform in the organisation of the five great bodies devoted to social, economic, and political work for Italian Catholics whose labors are directed by the Holy See. These are the People's Union, the Electoral Union, the Economic Union, the Catholic Young Men's Society, and the Union of the Catholic Women of Italy. In the forecasts of the reform given by the secular press (says a Rome correspondent), sweeping changes were said to have been decided on by the Pope, one paper going so far as to prophesy the complete abrogation of the 'Non Expedit.' The document is not in accord with the expectations of the prophets. The reform consists in the creation of a council of eleven members, which the executive council of the People's Union will elect within the next month, and over which the president of this union will preside. Of the new council the presidents of the Economic, Electoral, and Catholic Women's

Unions, and of the Young Men's Society, will be members *ex officio*.

MEXICO

FIRM ACTION NECESSARY.

We (*Catholic Standard and Times*) learn from the summary of the tenor of recent correspondence between our State Department in Washington and the informal representatives of the factions in Mexico that a firm attitude toward these pretenders, or 'chiefs' has been assumed. Generals Carranza and Obregon, of the one party, and Generals Villa and Zapata, of the other, are informed in polite but sternly undebatable terms that there must be absolute security for the lives and the property of foreigners in Mexico, and at the same time for the free action of religion and its ministers in the Republic—in other words, that the outrages upon bishops, priests, and nuns by Zapataists and Carranzists and other lawless defenders of republican freedom must be stopped here and now. We cannot but lament that this display of firmness had not come at an earlier phase of the sanguinary imbroglio in Mexico, knowing as we now know of all the horrors that attended the throwing open of the munitions of war market to the predatory hordes that were waiting such an act to pounce upon their intended victims, the weak and defenceless ministers of religion and the unmilitary clods, the tillers of the soil, whose condition of penury for several centuries had rendered them like hopeless, dumb driven cattle rather than the citizens of a free republic.

ROME

THE POPE AND BIBLICAL STUDIES.

The war has thinned so greatly the ranks of the students of the Biblical Institute, Rome, that they mustered only about seventy when they gathered recently to attend an audience graciously given them by the Holy Father. On this occasion the President of the Institute, addressing the Holy Father, compared the work to a little plant that had struck root deeply and put out new shoots. The institute was founded ten or twelve years ago by Pius X., and for some time the lectures were given in temporary quarters; now it has a building of its own, and a library 'that will be soon, if it is not already, the most important Biblical library in the world,' observes a Rome correspondent. The Holy Father expressed his warm appreciation of the work. 'To ensure the continuance of our good will,' he said to the president, 'it were enough to mention its founder, Our immediate glorious predecessor, because Pius X. has left his mark deep, not only in the field of beneficence, but in that of doctrine, by his zeal in maintaining whole, intact, and pure, the Catholic doctrine.'

THE HOLY FATHER'S INTERVENTION.

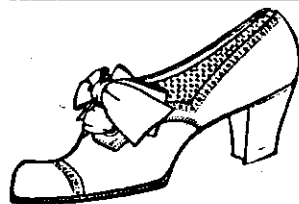
The British Minister at the Vatican, in the name of the Government, has thanked the Holy Father for having intervened at its instance and induced Germany to agree that in the exchange of prisoners the age of liberation should be, not forty-five and upwards, as the German authorities at first decided, but fifty-five and upwards, as the British authorities desired. The following is the British Minister's letter to the Cardinal Secretary of State:—'I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note which your Eminence was good enough to address to me, notifying the consent of the German Government to the proposal of his Holiness concerning the exchange of civil prisoners unfit for military service. I am touched by the extreme kindness of which his Holiness Benedict XV. has afforded proof by his efforts to give effect to a wish which my Government have so much at heart, and I can now assure your Eminence of its great satisfaction at the splendid success which has crowned the initiative of his Holiness. I have also the honor to tender to your Eminence my sincere thanks for your devoted attention and my congratulations on the great ability with which you have found the means of seconding the desires of my Government.'



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THE CHURCH IN JAPAN

A GOLDEN JUBILEE.

At the very mention of Japan mingled memories of joy and sorrow are awakened in the mind of every true child of the Catholic Church (writes Dom Maternus Spitz, O.S.B., in the *Universe*). For we recall her relation to the world-wide Church, the marvellous conquests of her Apostle, St. Francis Xavier, in 1549 to 1551, and of his successors who labored in that portion of the vineyard of Christ from 1549 to 1640, supported by Franciscans, Dominicans, and Augustinians, and gathered into the net of St. Peter some 1,800,000 souls. But the very name of Japan reminds us also of the fearful persecutions which raged almost without interruption from 1597 to 1638, from the death of the twenty-six protomartyrs of Nagasaki to the cruel slaughter of the 40,000 heroic Christian defenders of Shimabara, under the rules of the Japanese Neros and Diocletians Taikosama Kideyoshi (1582-98), Yeyasu (1598-1615), Kidetata (1616-23), and others. It has been stated that during those forty years of unrelenting persecution some 200 missionaries, 800 catechists and tertiaries, and 200,000 Christians were put to death, apart from the tens of thousands that perished through hunger and cold, or suffered an unbloody martyrdom in the hiding-places and dungeons of the Empire. From the moment St. Francis Xavier made his acquaintance with Anjiro, a shipwrecked Japanese fugitive, and had baptised him by the name of Paul of the Holy Faith, his heart began to burn for

The Conversion of the Japanese.

For two years (1549-51) he worked among them and planted the Tree of Life which, in a short time, was to yield such a glorious harvest of heroic martyrs and confessors, virgins, and widows. When leaving Japan St. Francis Xavier wrote these prophetic words: "So far as I know, the Japanese nation is the single and only nation of them all which seems likely to preserve unshaken and forever the profession of Christian holiness, it once it embrace it." Japan did embrace it—suffered for it for nearly fifty years, and for nearly three hundred years preserved it unshaken. When in 1638 the flower of Christian manhood had been cruelly massacred, it seemed as if death had spread the pall over the lifeless body of a once flourishing Church. In order that no missionary should dare to re-enter the country, placards, which were to be seen for two hundred years, were posted up along the coast, with the inscription: "So long as the sun shall warm the earth, let no Christian be so bold as to come to Japan, and let all know that the King of Spain himself, or the Christians' God, or the Great God of All, if he violate this commandment, shall pay for it with his head." Yet the blood of so many martyrs was not destined to be shed in vain, though two hundred years passed by before the dawn of the second spring broke through the darkness. In 1831 some twenty Japanese shipwrecked sailors were picked up by the Spaniards on the Philippines, who professed themselves to be baptised Christians, as their wearing Christian medals caused much surprise. In 1832 Gregory XVI. resolved to reconquer the apparently lost heritage of St. Francis, and entrusted the blood-stained field to the Society of Foreign Missions of Paris. The priests were allowed to land and to remain, but were strictly forbidden to do anything in favor of Christianity, till by political pressure and commercial treaties with America, England, France, and other countries, religious liberty was at last granted to foreigners, but not yet to natives. On Whit Sunday, 1862, Pius IX., surrounded by 300 bishops, canonised the twenty-six protomartyrs of Japan. In honor of these saints Father Petitjean built on the scene of their martyrdom at Nagasaki a fine church (1863-65), which was opened on February 19, 1865. On March 17, in the same year, this church became the means of finding the faithful remnant of the Old Faith, which had continued to glimmer under the ashes for over two hundred years, in spite of the absence of all exterior help, and

without any sacraments except Baptism. Father Petitjean, whose name will be forever associated with

The Second Spring of the Catholic Church

in Japan as her second founder, her first Vicar Apostolic, has thus described the marvellous episode, 'The Finding of the Christians,' which, since then, has been kept as a festival day in the Catholic Missions of Japan. 'Hardly a month had elapsed since the blessing of the Church at Nagasaki, when, on March 17, 1865, some fifteen persons were standing at the church door. Urged, no doubt, by my Guardian Angel, I went and opened it. I had scarcely time to say an "Our Father" when three women, between fifty and sixty years of age, knelt down beside me and said, in a low voice: "The hearts of all of us here do not differ from yours." "Indeed!" I exclaimed, "Whence do you come?" They mentioned their village Urakami, adding: "At home everybody is the same as we are." I was obliged to answer all their questions and to speak to them of O Deous Sama, O Yaso Sama, and Santa Maria Sama, by which names they designate God, our Lord, and the Blessed Virgin. The sight of the statue of our Lady with the Infant Jesus reminded them of Christmas. They asked me if we were not at the seventeenth day of the "Time of Sadness," or mournful season (Lent). Nor was St. Joseph unknown to them; they call him: O Yaso Samana yo fu, the adoptive father of our Lord. On Maundy Thursday and Good Friday (April 13 and 14) 1500 people visited the Church of Nagasaki, and in the early days of May we learned of the existence of 2500 Christians scattered in the neighborhood of that town. . . . On May 15 a deputation arrived with some catechists, their leaders. One of them, Peter, gave us the most valuable information. His formula of Baptism does not differ at all from ours, and he pronounces it very distinctly. There are still, he assured us, a great number of Christians in Japan. . . . Before leaving, Peter wished to make quite sure that we were the true successors of the ancient missionaries. He asked us about the Great Chief of the Kingdom of Rome, and finally put the test question: "Have you any children?" I replied: "You and all your brethren in Japan, Christian and pagan, are the children God has given us. Other children we cannot have; the priests, like your former missionaries, are obliged to remain unmarried all their lives." At this information Peter and his companions bent their heads down to the ground and said: "They are celibates, they are virgins, thank God." By June 8 Father Petitjean had learnt of

The Existence of Twenty-five Christian Villages, of seven Baptisers, and of some 6000-8000 Japanese native Christians. In the following year Father Petitjean was appointed Vicar Apostolic of Japan, and a new spring began to dawn in the mission field of the Land of the Rising Sun. In 1876 Japan was divided into two Vicariates, North and South, by Pius IX., whilst Leo XIII. erected two more, that of Central Japan (1888) and that of Hakodate (1891). Finally, on June 15, 1891, Leo XIII. re-established the Catholic Hierarchy in Japan—i.e., the archdiocese of Tokyo, with the Suffragan Sees of Nagasaki, Osaka, and Hakodate, under the care of the Missionary Society of Paris, to which have since been added the Prefectures of Shikoku, 1904 (Dominicans), and of Nigata, 1912 (Missionary Society of Steyl), whilst the Jesuits and the Franciscans are at work in Tokyo, Sapporo, etc. . . .

The progress during the last fifty years has been somewhat slow. In 1870 we find thirteen European priests with 10,000 Catholics and four churches and chapels; in 1890, 82 European and 15 native priests, 44,505 Catholics, 164 churches and chapels, whilst in 1910 the number had risen to 150 European and 33 native priests, with 63,000 Catholics. The latest statistics record further progress: 69,000 Catholics, with 152 European and 33 native priests, 133 Brothers, 232 Sisters, 165 catechists, 385 school teachers, 129 principal and 277 secondary stations, 250 churches and chapels, 48 elementary schools, with 7000 pupils, 16 higher schools, with 1455 boys and 1648 girls, a Catholic University at Tokyo, etc.

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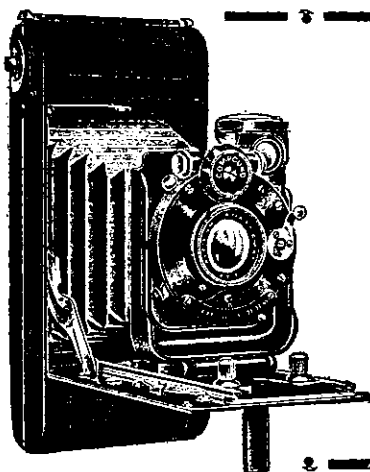
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WEDDING BELLS

COSTELLO—MOORE.

A wedding took place in St. Joseph's Church, Temuka, on Wednesday of last week, the contracting parties being Miss Catherine Moore, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. Moore, Temuka, and Mr. Charles Costello, of Kingsdown. The Rev. Father Kerley, S.M., officiated at the ceremony, and Mr. O'Brien, of St. Andrews, was best man. The bride was given away by her brother, Mr. W. Moore, and wore a pretty white trained gown of white crepe de chine and a tulle veil and spray of orange blossom. She carried a shower bouquet of white flowers and ferns. The bridesmaid, Miss Costello (sister of the bridegroom), wore a dainty dress of shell pink ninon and a white hat with large pink ninon bows and finished with a pink rose. Her bouquet was of pale pink flowers with pink streamers. Miss Eileen Twomey played several voluntaries during the ceremony, and Mendelssohn's 'Wedding March' as the bridal party left the church. The bride's parents received the guests at their residence, 'Askeaton Villa,' and entertained them in the usual felicitous manner. Later Mr. and Mrs. Costello left for the south, the bride wearing a vieux rose costume.

HALLY—SPRING.

On Tuesday morning of last week at St. Joseph's Church, Temuka, the wedding of Miss Esther Spring, daughter of Mr. J. Spring, Seadown, and Mr. T. Hally, of Waitohi, son of Mrs. D. Hally, Temuka, was celebrated by the Rev. Father Kerley, S.M. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a handsome gown of white satin with a square train and trimmed with lace and ninon. She also wore a tulle veil and wreath of orange blossoms, and carried a shower bouquet of white flowers and ferns. The bride's sister, Miss B. Spring, was bridesmaid, and wore a pretty frock of white crepe de chine, and a champagne colored hat finished with a cerise rose, and carried a bouquet of cerise and white flowers. Mr. E. B. Gillespie acted as best man. Mendelssohn's 'Wedding March' was played after the ceremony by Miss E. Twomey, who also rendered appropriate music during the Nuptial Mass. At the Offertory some members of the choir, of which the bride has been organist for some years, sang the 'Ave Verum.' The wedding breakfast was held at the residence of the bride's parents at Seadown, where a small party of friends and relatives were hospitably entertained. During the afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Hally left for the south by motor, the bride wearing a blue costume and hat.

THE ONLY MEDIATOR

In his *Contributions to the History of the Origin of the Great War*, M. B. Valter, a Protestant writer in

Holland says:—There is only one Power standing without and above the parties (to the struggle of nations) and entitled by its moral position to interfere. When it thinks the opportune moment has come, this Power will undoubtedly do so. This Power is his Holiness the Pope. All those who love peace for itself, be they Protestants, like the author, or Catholics, and who feel impelled to plead for peace with some man, must go to Rome and not direct their appeal to Governments, not one of which can be considered a disinterested party to the question at issue. The influence of the Holy Father knows no national boundaries, and is strong in England also. His great spiritual prestige must be conceded by all countries. Hence the appointment of a Dutch Ambassador to the Vatican would be not only the fulfilling of a long-neglected, great and ideal duty towards the Catholic fellow-citizens, but also, under existing circumstances, an act of peace and wisdom, not to say a meeting of an urgent demand of the times.

Hokitika.

(From our own correspondent.)

May 3.

At the borough elections, held here last week, Mr. W. J. Jeffries was again elected to the position of councillor.

The death of an old pioneer in the person of Mrs. Rose Ward, formerly of Arahura, occurred at Hokitika yesterday morning. The late Mrs. Ward had resided at Arahura for the past 40 years, having arrived in the Dominion in 1858. She was well known throughout the West Coast for her generous disposition and kindly nature. A family of one daughter (Mrs. H. Jones, of the Railway Hotel), and two sons (Mr. Bernard Ward, M.C.C., and Mr. P. Ward, of Wellington) are left to mourn their loss. The sympathy of many friends will be extended to the relatives in their bereavement. Mrs. Ward, who was 78 years of age, was a native of County Monaghan, and was predeceased by her husband about four years ago.—R.I.P.

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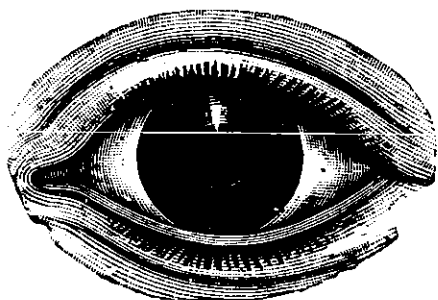
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Intercolonial

His Excellency Archbishop Corretti returned to Sydney from Melbourne on Saturday, April 24, and brought back with him memories of a royal reception.

A generous bequest from the estate of the late Norman Shelley, the well-known merchant, who died in Sydney on January 17, was £1000 to St. Vincent's Hospital. Deceased's estate was sworn in at £191,570.

The Right Rev. Monsignor Frederick Byrne, V.G. (Adelaide), celebrated recently the 55th anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood. His health has been indifferent for some time, but latest reports state that his condition is improving slightly.

Mr. Henry Verbrugger, a naturalised British subject of Belgian birth, has been appointed Director of the State Conservatorium of Music, Sydney. The new director is 42 years of age, and has spent 20 years following the profession of music in Great Britain. In all 191 applications had been received for the position.

His Grace Archbishop O'Reilly, of Adelaide, said to a newspaper representative the other day: 'I pay everyone as I go. My one ambition now is to save enough money to meet the expenses of my funeral and my tombstone when I am dead. The inscription on my tomb will be simply a request for prayers for my soul.'

Very Rev. Dean Bourke, who has had charge for the last twelve or thirteen years of the parish of Townsville, has been appointed Vicar-General of Rockhampton, the dignity carrying with it the title of Monsignor. He was educated at St. Patrick's College, Manly. He recently returned from a trip to Ireland and the Continent of Europe.

Appreciation of the abilities of the Very Rev. M. J. O'Reilly, formerly President of St. Stanislaus' College, Bathurst, and now in Ireland, has prompted the Fellows of St. John's College, with the sanction of the ecclesiastical authorities, to offer the vacant Rectorship of St. John's College to the distinguished Vincentian (says the *Freeman's Journal*).

There died on April 23 the Rev. Mother Mary Ignatius Harnett, after an illness lasting a year. Mother Mary Ignatius had been Prioress of the Benedictine Monastery, Subiaco, Rydalmere, for twelve and a-half years, and was greatly beloved. She was a daughter of the late Dr. Richard Harnett, and had reached the age of seventy two years.

The estate of the late Mr. T. Searle has been sworn not to exceed £495,000 (says the Adelaide *Southern Cross*). The donations to Catholic charities are as follows:—St. Vincent de Paul's Orphanage, Goodwood, £400; Catholic Female Refuge, Fullarton, £400; St. Joseph's Orphanage, Largs Bay, £400; Father Healy's Boys' Shelter, £400; St. Ignatius' branch of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, Queen street, Norwood, £400.

Over 1500 people gathered in the grounds of the new Mater Misericordiae Public Hospital, North Sydney, on Sunday afternoon, April 25, to witness the opening ceremony by the State Governor. The fine institution, which cost nearly £14,000, is for the accommodation of 80 patients, and is a model hospital, splendidly built and equipped (says the *Catholic Press*). The smaller hospital, which the new building supplants, began in a humble way some nine years ago; but as the district expanded it was found necessary to find more accommodation for the work of the Sisters of Mercy, so that they could receive and treat men in addition to women and children. Prior to the opening, £1100 had been collected for this object, and at the opening ceremony the sum of £325 was donated.

There is more money saved in buying good Brushware than in any other thing about the house. You find only good Brushware at Smith and Laing's, Invercargill....

Science Siftings

By 'VOLT.'

Making Paper Out of Wood.

Making paper from wood, the discovery of Dr. Hill, of Augusta, Maine, is one of the world's most important industries. It has revolutionised the paper trade, and made it possible for a great newspaper to be sold at a halfpenny. An old hornets' nest caused Dr. Hill to make the discovery. His friend and neighbor, James G. Blaine, had told him that there was not enough cotton and rags in the world to supply the newspapers and other publications with their raw material. That was about forty years ago, when paper was about 1s 3d a pound. Dr. Hill took a hornets' nest to the superintendent of a near-by paper factory and asked him, 'Why can't you make paper like that?' They sat down together, took the nest apart, analysed it carefully, and decided that if a hornet could make paper out of wood, man ought to be able to do as much. The doctor discovered that the hornet first chewed the wood into fine pulp. They decided to make machinery and water do what the hornet's mouth did. Such was the beginning of the wood-pulp industry.

The Printing Telegraph.

The time will soon arrive when a New Zealander's invention will enable the operator of a typewriter in the Wellington Post Office to actuate in Christchurch, Auckland, or any other distant city, a machine which will turn out a type-written copy of the message without further human attention. This invention, by Mr. D. Murray, formerly a journalist engaged in Auckland, has been adopted by the British Post Office and the Western Union and Western Electric Telegraph Companies of America for use between points where heavy traffic has to be handled. The chief advantage of the printing telegraph apparatus is its remarkable multiplex feature, which enables the carrying capacity of a circuit to be largely increased even in companion with the work of the quadruplex method, under which four messages can be sent simultaneously over one wire. A set of Murray quadruple printing apparatus has been ordered for Auckland, and one for Christchurch. Two similar sets have been ordered for Wellington, one to work Auckland and the other to Christchurch. They are expected to be completed in London ready for despatch to New Zealand about the middle of July, and would have been ready earlier but for a delay due to the war.

Discovery of Calcium Carbide.

Calcium carbide has had a curious history. The acetylene gas which it produces holds a position which is said to be about unique in the history of useful discoveries. Many people at the present time (remarks the *Catholic Advocate*) seem to consider that our knowledge of this brilliantly beautiful illuminant is of modern date, while all that the last decade has brought forth has been little more than the discovery of how to produce the gas on a commercial scale and details as to its properties and behaviour in everyday use. Curiously enough, Dublin has the proud distinction of having blazoned to the scientific world this very important discovery. At a meeting of the Royal Dublin Society in March, 1836, Edmund Davy, Professor of Chemistry to that body, first described some of its properties, and in the autumn of the same year he introduced his discovery to the British Association at their Bristol meeting. He explained how, in attempting to procure potassium by strongly heating a mixture of calcined tartar and charcoal in a large iron bottle, he obtained a black substance which readily decomposed water and yielded a gas which, on examination, proved to be a new compound of carbon and hydrogen. From the brilliancy with which the gas burned in contact with the atmosphere it was, in Professor Davy's opinion, admirably adapted for the purposes of artificial light 'if it could be procured at a cheap rate.'

Totty's Blood Tonic

A Valuable Preparation for Pimples, Boils, Eruptions, Ulcers, and all derangements of the blood—Price, 2/6

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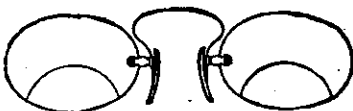
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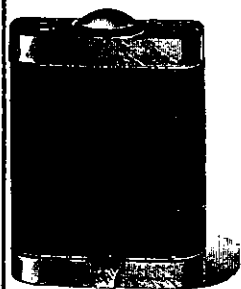
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Domestic

(BY MAUREEN.)

Potato Rissoles.

Mix six tablespoonfuls of mashed potatoes with two tablespoonfuls of fine breadcrumbs, one tablespoonful chopped parsley, one teaspoonful of chopped onion, two yolks of eggs, one tablespoonful of milk, salt and pepper to taste. Form into round, flat cakes, brush over with the beaten whites of eggs, toss in breadcrumbs, and fry in smoking hot fat. Serve hot.

Tomato Pudding.

Put eight fresh tomatoes into a saucepan, add two tablespoonfuls of butter, and allow to cook until tender, then rub them through a sieve. Beat two eggs well together, and three breakfast cupfuls of milk, salt and pepper to season, one-half pound of grated cheese, one cupful of breadcrumbs, and the tomatoes. Well butter a pudding-dish, put the mixture in, cover with buttered crumbs, and bake in a hot oven for thirty minutes.

Scalloped Parsnips

Cut four cooked parsnips into small dice. Butter a fireproof baking-dish and put into it a layer of thick white sauce, then put on a layer of the cooked parsnips, sprinkle them with salt, pepper, and a little chopped onion. Repeat these layers until the sauce and parsnips are used up, having the last layer sauce. Sprinkle over the top with breadcrumbs, dot with butter, and brown in a hot oven. The onion may be omitted and a little grated cheese may be substituted.

Vegetable Pie.

One breakfast cupful of peas, one chopped onion, one sliced carrot, one sliced turnip, one stalk of celery, two tablespoonfuls of butter, one teaspoonful of flour, two tablespoonfuls of sago, pepper and salt to taste. Cook all the ingredients together in one cupful of water

until nearly cooked, then put them into a pudding-dish. Cover with pastry, and bake in moderate oven until done.

Baked Apples.

Wash the apples thoroughly, remove the cores, and cut the skin of the apple around just above what might be called the equator. Do not cut it deep. The skin cut in this way will prevent the apple from bursting. Arrange in a deep pudding-dish; put one teaspoonful of sugar into the core spaces. Pour in one-half cupful of water for a large dishful of apples; cover closely and bake in a quick oven for half an hour or until soft.

Household Hints.

When washing woodwork and paint always go the way of the grain.

Furniture takes on a better polish if sponged with soap and water first and allowed to dry.

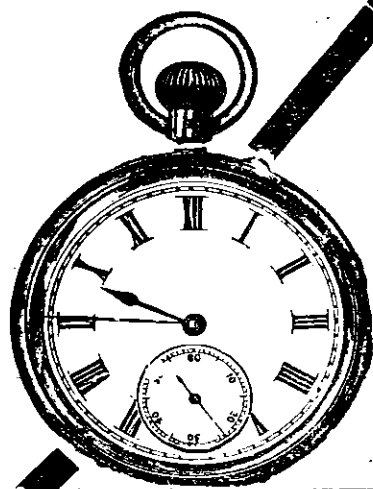
When a cake bakes too quickly on the top, make an incision in the crust that the steam may escape through it.

If you wish to iron your clothes immediately after you sprinkle them, try damping them with hot water. Roll them tightly for a moment or two, shake them out well, and iron with a hot iron.

Vegetables, especially cabbage, turnips, and onions, should be cooked uncovered. This actually prevents the odor from permeating the house, and at the same time the vegetable retains its color, and is more tender and palatable.

It is a very good plan to keep a pot of soil from the garden on the kitchen sink. When a 'cooking knife' has been used in preparing onions or fish, stick the blade in this and leave for several hours, then wash and clean, and all smell will have disappeared.

Maureen



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

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

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Wallace & Gibson, "THE KASH"
Willis Street, WELLINGTON

On the Land

GENERAL.

Get the cow's goodwill and she will not hold up the milk. Kindness will accomplish what abuse never can.

Soils that have failed to produce lucerne, clover, etc., produce these crops when a liberal application of lime is given them.

At a conference of South Canterbury County Councils it was unanimously decided to make a recommendation to the County Councils in South Canterbury that a uniform system be adopted throughout the county of purchasing old birds in the winter months at 9d per dozen, and that the distribution of grain be left to the discretion of the various councils.

It sometimes happens that a sow, and especially one in good condition, lies on some of her pigs and kills them, but this may—at least to some extent—be prevented by fixing a rail round the outside of the farrowing sty a few inches from the wall or boards, and about ten from the floor. This prevents the sow from lying down close to the outside, and saves the lives of many small pigs.

An Order-in-Council has been issued prohibiting the export of butter from the Dominion to any destination, save with the consent of the Minister of Customs, such consent to be granted only on the making by the exporter or by a responsible agent, servant, or representative of the exporter, of a statutory declaration as to the ultimate destination of the consignment so to be exported.

Economy of production must always be considered with the production of the cow. In this the Guernsey has never been beaten, says an admirer of the breed. Her medium size, good conformation, quiet disposition, and her capacity as a feeder enable her to produce milk at the lowest cost for food consumed. This has been proved in several competitive trials. From the standpoint of feed consumed the Guernsey breed has the largest percentage of profitable and the smallest percentage of unprofitable cows of any of the breeds.

In regard to the best methods of milking a cow, we (*Hoard's Dairymen*) are of the opinion that the manner in which the cow is handled has more to do with her milk flow than the order in which the teats are milked. Most milkers milk either the hind or fore teats together, although there are instances where good milkers prefer to milk one hind and one fore teat at the same time. As suggested before, we are of the opinion that kind treatment in the manner of handling the cow and caring for her wants is more essential than whether the cows' fore teats are milked first or not.

The effect of feed and care on the dairy cow was well brought out at the New Salem Dairy School. The four-year-old record of twelve cows was given. The butter-fat production averaged 116 pounds in the first year, 196 the second, 214 the third, and in 1913 239 pounds. The production was more than doubled in the four years. The cows were three to six years old when the records were started. The milk was weighed from each milking and tested each month. This very emphatically brings out the fact that to secure good production the cow alone cannot do it—she must have the feed and the care.

At Addington last week there were moderate entries of stock, and a fair attendance. Fat cattle sold at previous week's rates, and there was a little improvement in store sheep. Fat lambs were firmer by fully 2s per head, and fat sheep by 2s and 3s. The yarding of store sheep was strikingly small. Medium four and six-tooth wethers, 12s 7d to 12s 11d; medium two-tooth wethers, 8s 9d to 11s 3d; wethers, 12s 7d to 12s 11d; inferior two-tooth wethers, 7s to 8s 6d. The entry of fat lambs was 2618. There was an improved demand, additional competition being provided by the operations of a buyer from Southland, and another from Temuka, as well as several local graziers. Prime lambs, 17s to

20s; others, 10s 8d to 16s 6d. Eight races were filled with fat sheep of average quality. From the start the market was firmer than at previous sale by 2s to 3s per head. Towards the close of the sale prices were a shade easier, but a good clearance of the offerings was made. Extra prime wethers, to 25s; prime wethers, 19s 6d to 23s 9d; other wethers, 15s 10d to 19s; merino wethers, 10s 10d; extra prime ewes, to 24s 6d; prime ewes, 17s to 22s; medium ewes, 12s 6d to 16s 6d; inferior ewes, 7s 5d to 12s. The yarding of fat cattle totalled 223 head. Extra steers, to £17 5s; ordinary steers, £5 10s to £11; extra heifers, to £12 10s; ordinary heifers, £5 10s to £8; extra cows, to £13 5s; ordinary cows, £4 to £7 10s—price of beef per 100lb, 26s to 40s. There was a full yarding of fat pigs, including some good animals. Good porkers were rather scarce, but the demand was anything but strong, buyers being very indifferent about business. Extra choppers, to 76s; ordinary choppers, 30s to 32s; extra heavy baconers, to 72s 6d; heavy baconers, 57s 6d to 65s; light baconers, 47s 6d to 55s—price per lb, 5d to 5½d.

The yardings at Burnside last week were up to the average, except in the case of pigs, which were in over supply. Fat Cattle.—201 yarded, consisting principally of medium-weight steers and heifers. Prices for prime quality were a shade firmer than those of previous sale, medium and inferior being about the same. Quotations: Best bullocks, £13 10s to £14 10s; extra prime, to £19; medium, £10 10s to £11 10s; inferior, £8 10s to £9 10s; best cows and heifers, £11 to £12 10s; extra, to £13; medium, £8 10s to £9 10s; inferior, £6 to £7. Fat Sheep.—3393 penned, the majority consisting of medium quality. Prices for prime sheep were a shade easier than those ruling lately, while medium and inferior showed a drop of fully 1s per head. Quotations: Best wethers, 25s to 27s; extra, to 32s 3d; medium, 21s to 23s; inferior, 18s to 19s; best ewes, 22s to 24s; extra, to 27s 6d; medium, 17s to 18s. Fat Lambs.—1688 yarded. Prices for prime lambs were about the same as previous week, but medium quality and stores were practically unsaleable. Quotations: Best lambs, 17s to 18s; extra prime, to 20s; medium, 14s to 15s; inferior, 10s to 11s. Pigs.—140 yarded. Prices on account of the large yarding were easier. Suckers, 5s to 7s; slips, 9s to 11s; large stores, 15s to 21s; porkers, 32s to 41s; baconers, 52s to 63s.

EFFECT OF COW'S AGE ON MILK YIELD.

In some experiments carried out under the auspices of the Leeds University and Yorkshire Council for Agricultural Education it was found that the average yield per head increased definitely each year up to the fifth calf, rising from an average of 399 gallons for the first period of lactation to 719 gallons during the fifth period of lactation. After the fifth calf there were signs of a falling-off in the output. The records also furnished evidence that the time of calving exerts a considerable influence upon the total milk yield.

The tests gave effect to the theory that cows calving just after the grass is at its best will not, as a rule, maintain their yields as successfully as those which calve late in the season, and which, on being turned out in the following spring, are still giving a fair quantity of milk, and are capable of profiting by the abundant supplies of green food.

The returns showed that the cows calving in the six months, March to August, gave an average yield of 516 gallons per head, while those calving from September to February yielded an average of 686 gallons per head.

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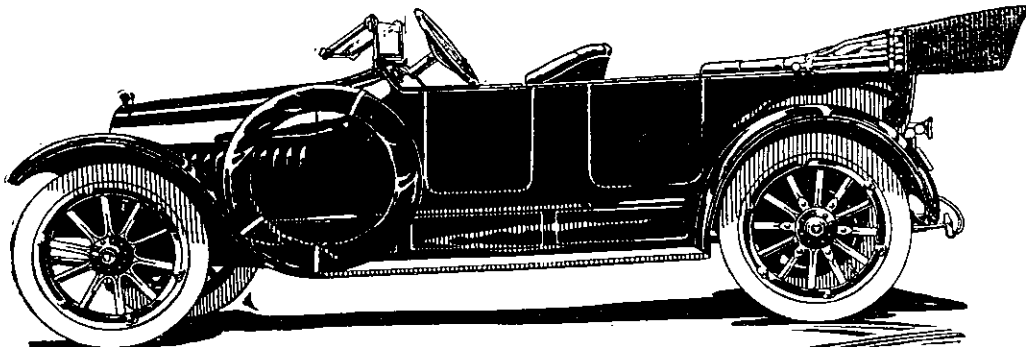
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The Family Circle

THE PAPER DOLL POEM.

Oh, once there was a paper doll,
Named Clementina Blue,
Who wished to sport and swim about
The way the gold fish do.

Quite near the fish aquarium
She sat one winter's day—
Her mother'd left her sitting there
And gone outdoors to play!

The water looked so still and clear
That—what do you suppose?
Our Clementina climbed the side—
Jumped in with all her clothes.

The rest is very, very sad,
For Clementina found
The water cold and wet and not
As pleasant as the ground.

The paint washed off her face
And the paint washed off her clothes.
The goldfish nibbled at her head,
Her fingers and her toes.

A-floating on the water's top
Her mother found her limply.
All torn and soaked and ragged
And a ruined dolly simply!

THE KING'S SILVERSMITH.

One November morning in the year 1479 a galloping horse sped down the avenue, shaded by great trees, that led from the city of Tours to Plessis Castle, the residence of Louis XI., King of France. The horse's rider was a tall and gaunt old man, dressed in a ragged suit of clothes. His sinister countenance wore an air of preoccupation, and his heels kept drubbing the flanks of his steed in order to keep up its rapid gait. Notwithstanding his miserable appearance, this old man was, after the king, the wealthiest person in all France. His name was Cornelius Hoogworst. A native of Ghent, he had been invited by King Louis to move from Belgium to France; and he was at present the French monarch's silversmith.

Despite the sentinels stationed at the Castle's entrance, the horse flew over the drawbridge like a winged arrow; and, entering the courtyard, gave its rider considerable trouble in bringing it to a standstill. Having dismounted, Master Cornelius, as he was commonly called at the Castle, sought the apartments of the King, and was introduced to his Majesty's study by Oliver the Dwarf, the lowborn but shrewd adviser of his sovereign.

'Well, Master Cornelius,' said the King, 'what grave business brings you here so early as this?'

'The gravest sort of business, your Majesty. Last night I was robbed of a sapphire necklace.'

The King started: he was just as avaricious and covetous as the silversmith. They understood each other thoroughly, and this misfortune affected both of them equally.

'We'll have the robber hanged!' cried Louis.

'So much the better, Sir,—so much the better. I feared you might wish to show him some indulgence; for the robber is your protege, that young apprentice whom you advised me to take into my service.'

'Young Bothwell?'

'Yes, Sir.'

'How do you know that he committed the robbery?'

'Sire, nobody lives in the house save him and me. Last night the necklace was in its place in my strong box; this morning it has disappeared. The lock of the box was not broken; there is no trace of the cover's

being prised up. The rascal doubtless stole my key while I was asleep, and replaced it later; or else he opened the box with a key made by himself. In any case, he's the robber.'

'Very well, my friend: he shall be hanged.'

'And my necklace? Who will restore it? Already I've looked everywhere for it, but in vain.'

'Before putting the young fellow to death, we'll have him tortured a little. That will help him to talk.'

Master Cornelius went out, mounted his horse, and rode home at a smart pace; while the King, dispatched after him his provost-marshal, Tristan, who filled also the office of executioner, with his assistants.

In his little bedroom Charles Bothwell, the young apprentice, was still sleeping as only boys can, when the lugubrious procession of the executioner and his companions entered the silversmith's house. This house, built of solid stone, looked more like a prison than a private dwelling. It had great, heavy doors secured by enormous locks, and its narrow windows were protected by iron bars. There seemed to be small chance of any robber's being able to break into it from the outside.

'Come, up with you!' said Tristan, seizing Charles by the collar of his night-shirt.

The boy jumped up, with the exclamation:

'Holy Mother! What's the matter?' Then, recognising the officer of justice, he said, fearfully: 'O sir, I haven't done anything! Our Lady knows I haven't!'

'You may tell all that to the judges. Just now, get your clothes on and come with us.'

The terrified boy did as he was told, and was shortly ready to accompany Tristan.

In the meanwhile the news had spread that something unusual was happening at the silversmith's, and a crowd had gathered. Cornelius was not liked by the citizens of Tours: his ill looks, rough manners, and the mystery that shrouded his way of life had made him very unpopular. In fact, he was accused of sorcery; and, had it not been for the King's protection, his prison-like house would have been demolished long before this November morning. As it was, there were some hostile cries raised when young Bothwell appeared, his hands tied behind his back.

Tristan, having mounted his steed, looked around at the crowd, and said:

'My good people, go back home and see whether your rashers of bacon are not burning.'

His words failing to disperse the throng gathered in front of the house, Tristan gave a signal to his mounted guards, who at once pressed against the nearest citizens, driving them back. Then, when the executioner cried out, 'Way for the justice of the King!' the crowd dissolved, and, breaking into groups, speedily disappeared.

Now, several hours after the arrival of the prisoner at Plessis, an artisan from Tours came to the castle and begged to see his friend, Oliver the Dwarf. On being admitted, he told Oliver a strange story,—nothing less than that he had, the night before, seen a phantom walking on the roof of the house of his neighbor, Master Cornelius. Oliver reported the matter to the King, who sent for his physician, Dr. Coyetier, and then had the artisan brought in to repeat his story.

As a result, the examination and the incidental torture of young Bothwell were postponed. The poor apprentice's protestations of innocence and his prayers to the Blessed Virgin to help him in his extremity had been reported to Louis, who, moreover, felt loath to believe in the guilt of the boy whose father, an apothecary of Tours, was one of the King's best friends.

About twilight that same evening, a small troop left Plessis Castle and proceeded to Tours. It was made up of the King and his usual companions, Dr. Coyetier, Tristan, Oliver, and Cunningham, captain of the Scotch Guard, with a detachment of his men.

Arriving at the house of Master Cornelius, Oliver seized the iron knocker on the door, and, sounding it several times, cried:

'Hello, there! Open,—open!'

Cornelius looked out from an upper window, and, seeing that Louis was of the party, hurried down, undid the chains, and threw open the door.

'Comrade!' said the King, 'I was afraid you might be robbed again; so we are going to spend the night with you.'

'God forbid that I should be robbed a second time!' groaned the silversmith. 'We haven't yet found the necklace stolen by that scapegrace of an apprentice. Has he spoken? Has he been put to the torture?'

'Not yet,' replied the King.

Cornelius lifted his arms to heaven, deploring the slowness of justice. Louis XI., however, and his companions, without further ado, betook themselves to different rooms for the night. The Scotch Guard were placed outside with a few of them upon the roof. When these dispositions had been made, the King said:

'Now, I must have a bag of flour. Master Cornelius, let me have some of the flour that serves you for bread-making.'

The astonished silversmith had not the slightest idea as to what the King wanted with the flour, but he knew Louis XI. well enough to ask no questions. He accordingly furnished the flour, and with genuine grief saw it scattered over the floor, from the sleeping apartments all the way to the room which contained the strong box, and on the floor of that room also.

Everybody slept peacefully during the night; there was no alarm of any kind. In the morning, however, there was a loud cry of anger and despair.

'Sire, Sire, I've been robbed again!'

And Master Cornelius hurried from his treasure room, where he had been examining his hoard, to the apartment of the King.

Louis dressed himself quickly and went to examine the flour-strewn passage. Large footprints were seen here and there. Dr. Coyetier and the others marked the traces attentively.

'Here's a pretty large foot,' said the King.

'How did a Colossus with such feet ever get into my house?' groaned Cornelius.

'Through your room, compeer,' replied Louis.

'My room!' exclaimed the silversmith. 'Impossible! I heard nothing whatever.'

'He even got off your bed,' persisted the King.

Cornelius was in a state of stupefaction. Louis sent for the silversmith's slippers. They were brought to him; he placed them on the footprints, and they fitted exactly.

'Are you convinced now?' asked the King.

'But— but—then 'tis myself who am the robber, myself who have robbed myself! No, no! I remember nothing. You are hoaxing me, Sire.'

The Scotch Guard, being examined, declared that in the course of the night the silversmith had appeared on the roof clad only in nightgown and slippers. They thought that he was the victim of insanity.

So the mystery was explained. Cornelius was a somnambulist, a sleep-walker. The scientists of that day had not studied the phenomena of somnambulism, and consequently had not invented the word; but some physicians, Dr. Coyetier among them, had already noticed that some persons were afflicted with a disease that caused them to act during their sleep without being conscious of doing so, and without remembering, on awaking, anything they had done.

Young Charlie Bothwell was at once freed, and went back home, refusing all overtures to renew his apprenticeship at the silversmith's.

'No, thank you!' he replied when the offer was made to him. 'With our Lady's help, I've got out of one pretty bad scrape, and I'm not in a hurry to get into another one.'

As for Cornelius, his malady grew worse and worse, and his riches diminished very rapidly,—so rapidly, indeed, that he eventually died of a broken heart because he knew not where they went. He stole from himself while asleep, and hid the treasure so effectively that he could not find it when he awoke.—*Ave Maria.*

THE CIRCUS PARROT.

'One at a time, gentlemen; one at a time. Don't crush.'

The bird had, of course, acquired this sentence from the ticket-taker of the show. One day the parrot was lost in the country, and Mr. Forepaugh started out posthaste to hunt for it.

People here and there who had seen the parrot directed him in his quest, and finally as he was driving by a field he was overjoyed to hear a familiar voice.

He got out and entered the field and found the parrot in the middle of a flock of crows that had pecked him till he was almost featherless. As the crows bit and nipped away, the parrot, lying on his side, repeated over and over: 'One at a time, gentlemen; one at a time. Don't crush.'

A BIG PARTY OF ONE.

The story goes that Mr. Taft, in his younger days when he was a law reporter, had been studying a case in Somerville, Ohio, and found he couldn't get back to the office that night unless he managed to stop a through express. So he wired to headquarters, 'Will you stop the through express at Somerville to take on large party?'

The answer came back, 'Yes.'

The express was duly stopped at Somerville. The young law reporter got aboard with his copy, and the conductor said:

'Where's that large party I was to take on?'

'I'm him,' was the grinning answer. 'That's all.'

A CLEVER RETORT.

Oliver Wendell Holmes enjoyed nothing so much as a clever retort, even if it happened to be at his own expense. One day at an entertainment he was seated near the refreshment table and observed a little girl looking with longing eyes at the good things. With his invariable fondness for children he said kindly:

'Are you hungry, little girl?'

'Yes, sir,' was the reply.

'Then why don't you take a sandwich?'

'Because I haven't any fork.'

'Fingers were made before forks,' said the doctor, smilingly.

The little girl looked up at him and replied, to his delight:

'Not my fingers.'

ON SLIGHT ACQUAINTANCE.

At one of the New England universities there was a rather conceited undergraduate who was silly enough on one occasion to attempt to chaff a member of the faculty who, in the youth's opinion, evinced too marked a devotion to the works of a certain great philosopher.

'Do you know,' the youth said to his preceptor, 'I hold rather a contempt for his writings?'

'I greatly fear, young man,' was the response, 'that your contempt has not been bred by familiarity.'

RETIRED FROM CIRCULATION.

Among the Monday morning culprits haled before a Baltimore police magistrate was a ducky with no visible means of support.

'What occupation have you here in Baltimore?' asked his Honor.

'Well, judge,' said the ducky, 'I ain't doin' much at present—jest circlatin' round, sub.'

His Honor turned to the clerk of the court and said:

'Please enter the fact that this gentleman has been retired from circulation for sixty days.'

Dr. J. J. GRESHAM

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