

MISSING PAGE

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Friends at Court

CLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR

- July 11, Sunday.—Seventh Sunday after Pentecost.
 „ 12, Monday.—St. John Gualbert, Abbot.
 „ 13, Tuesday.—St. Anacleto, Pope and Martyr.
 „ 14, Wednesday.—St. Bonaventure, Bishop, Confessor, and Doctor.
 „ 15, Thursday.—St. Henry, Emperor and Confessor.
 „ 16, Friday.—Commemoration of the Blessed Virgin Mary of Mount Carmel.
 „ 17, Saturday.—St. Alexius, Confessor.

St. John Gualbert, Abbot.

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

St. Anacleto, Pope and Confessor.

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

St. Bonaventure, Bishop, Confessor, and Doctor.

St. Bonaventure was born in the neighborhood of Florence. Having entered the Franciscan Order, and completed his studies, he became professor in the great University of Paris. He was afterwards elected General of his Order, and received from Pope St. Gregory X. the appointment of Cardinal Bishop of Albano. On account of his great learning, St. Bonaventure is numbered amongst the Doctors of the Church. He died in 1274, at the age of 52. In his panegyric, preached by the Cardinal Bishop of Ostia, afterwards Pope Innocent V., it is stated of him that 'no man ever beheld him who did not conceive a great esteem and affection for him; and even strangers, by hearing him speak, were inspired with a desire to follow his counsel and advice, for he was gentle, affable, humble, prudent, chaste, and adorned with all virtues.'

GRAINS OF GOLD.

GOD IS LOVE.

'God is love!' Let church bells ring it
 Over wood and field and sea.
 'God is love!' Let all men sing it
 In ecstatic jubilee.

But in one place o'er all others
 Sounds it clearest—there where He
 Gave on Calvary His Mother,
 All men's Mother now to be.

Be a follower of the Golden Rule. It is not only the highest morality, but it is a fruitful source of true politeness, and is withal but simple justice.

To most people a humble man is a tame, colorless being, without energy or spirit or character, yielding and plastic. Be assured that humility is not cowardice or weakness.

True science as well as true virtue is modest, humble-minded, and always more depressed by what it sees that it cannot do than elated by what it may have done.—Brownson.

The joy resulting from the diffusion of blessings all around us is the purest and sublimest that can ever enter the human mind, and can be conceived only by those who have experienced it.

The Storyteller

MARY'S SON

Francis Morrison was a wealthy bachelor, who, more than a generation ago, inhabited a comfortable mansion on a side street in New York, between the two fashionable avenues of Fifth and Madison. People wondered why its owner had never married; but his secret was his own. Francis Morrison was not a lawyer for nothing. The impassivity of his countenance betrayed little. The sorrow that had made his life different was the breaking of a betrothal by a girl to whom he had been ardently devoted. Her reasons had appeared all sufficient to herself. One of them had been that the man, some years older than herself, had ceased to be a practical Catholic. The girl had soon after married another man. She had been—or so young love had thought—very beautiful, and she had possessed a voice the echoes of which still thrilled him. The songs that she used to sing, varied by the hymns of the Church, often sent the man of business back to his lonely library, where that last scene between them had been enacted, with quivering nerves and aching heart. . . . It had seemed strange that he, plunged in a very whirlpool of affairs, and made much of in society, could not forget. The heart which apparently played so small a part in his organism, once wounded, could not readily be healed.

It was not until Mr. Morrison found the letter on his library table, one evening, that the curtains of the past parted. It was from his former sweetheart. She was a widow, penniless and dying. She asked him by the old tie between them to take her only child—a boy—to bring him up well, and, above all, a good Catholic.

A quizzical expression crossed the stern countenance, contradicting the deep pathos of the eyes as Francis Morrison read that last portion of her request. To bring the lad up a good Catholic seemed a task beyond one who himself had so early strayed from the arms of the Church. Still he must find means to do it. An intense yearning to see her once more seized him. He never gave a thought to the probability that they had drifted far apart in mind, in interests, in their views on life. He found infinitely pathetic that fidelity of hers to the religion which she had always loved, which did not yet preclude a trust, a confidence, that he would do her bidding, where her son was concerned, and to do it loyally.

He sent a servant for a time-table that he might study the trains which should take him to the little New England town from whence she was going forth. But it was too late. Mary was dead! The yellow slip that his man gave him assured him of that.

He managed to reach her late home in time for the funeral, but he missed the last sight of a face that had lost almost every trace of its youthful beauty. It was as well, perhaps, for thus the glamor of romance remained untarnished.

When Mr. Morrison returned to New York, Mary Johnson's son, Edmund, was with him. He was a well-grown and intelligent lad of twelve, with eyes and the voice of his mother, and one danger in store for him—that of being spoiled. Nor did the growing boy ever understand why it was that a light of tenderness shone on the strong, plain face, and the voice which by its very force and directness was accustomed to sway juries, should soften in addressing him. Romance would have been the last idea that Edmund would have associated with his guardian. He did not question why these good things were showered upon him; he accepted them unquestioningly.

In the years that followed, the most absorbing interest in the wealthy lawyer's life was the boy whom he had adopted. Edmund passed brilliantly through a Catholic college. Once his college course was completed, he was received into society with a flourish of trumpets and a warm welcome, especially from the

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mothers of marriageable daughters, for it was well known Edmund would be Morrison's heir. Nor were the daughters themselves averse to his attentions, which were distributed with praiseworthy impartiality. The joy of Edmund's life echoed to the soul of Morrison. It almost compensated him for the sufferings of the past.

The one cloud on the horizon was the growing indifference to it all of Edmund himself. The sharp eyes of Morrison discovered it almost as soon as Edmund felt it. But it was not until after the return of Edmund from a few days' retreat, which he had gone to make at his alma mater, that matters came to a crisis. He sought an interview that very evening with his guardian in the library. What a comfortable room it was, where the very spirit of home seemed to preside! The young man braced himself for the struggle which he felt was coming, and also strove to think of some form of words in which to announce his decision. He put aside hastily, as of no account, the temptation which assailed him from the very luxury of those externals.

'Mr. Morrison,' he began, and as the lawyer raised his keen eyes and fixed them upon him, he blurted out, after all those words, the full bitterness of which he but dimly understood. 'I have made up my mind, during the course of this retreat, that it is my vocation to be a priest.'

Mr. Morrison, thunderstruck, sat mute and dazed for an instant. Then he spoke with a violence wholly foreign to him:

'Vocation! Rubbish! Understand, young man, that your place is here with me.'

Edmund did not answer, though his face turned pale. The gravity which overshadowed its brightness but accentuated the determination that showed in its every line. Still he strove at least to delay the evil hour.

'Come, come,' said Morrison, 'don't let me hear another word of this nonsense!'

'But, sir,' said the young man, quietly, 'what is there is question of the salvation of my soul?'

Mr. Morrison was startled, but he answered, brusquely:

'You can save your soul here. I don't see that it is endangered; and save it here you must.'

'What if save it here I can't?' said Edmund, in a low voice.

He looked so young, so slender, so boyish, despite his twenty-three years, to be desirous of making so momentous a decision, to be willing to forego all that the world could offer, and presently he continued:

'My intention is, I hope, with your consent, sir, to go as a missionary to the West or South West, where, they tell me, priests are urgently needed.'

'You need not hope for my consent,' was the answer, 'for that you will never have. This decision of yours you will have to reconsider.'

'I'm afraid I can't do that,' said the young man, firmly. 'My decision, firmly made, is irrevocable.'

But Morrison would hear no more. With an imperious wave of the hand he dismissed from his presence that youthful dreamer who must be taught to give up these fantastic ideas—the fruit of religious teaching. He must learn that he could be as Catholic as he liked, as useful as he liked, there in those suitable surroundings, while fulfilling his duty to one who had been his second father. But after he had gone, Francis Morrison's head sank upon his breast and he seemed at once to have grown old. The edifice of hope he had reared on the promise of this boy's life seemed crumbling around him. A missionary in the West! Was that the end of it all? Little as he was informed upon such subjects, he had at that moment a glimpse of what such a sacrifice meant. Also, perhaps, he had a momentary vision of the height to which the soul of his ward had climbed; and, fight against it as he might, an inner voice warned him that that resolution was unalterable, and that, even if Edmund could be persuaded to remain where he was, the soul of him, the only part that mattered, had already gone forth. As the latter had turned and, at his guardian's bidding, left the

room, he had sent back a look, grave, appealing, heart-piercing, from those eyes so like his mother's. It had been her voice that had announced that decision from which there seemed no appeal, just as her voice had once before, in that very room, announced another which had changed Francis Morrison's whole life.

In the lonely vigil that the strong man kept, beside the fire burning to ashes, he seemed to hear her voice pleading in that of her son, and warning him to beware lest, through agency of his, a soul might meet with shipwreck. He had to face the question whether he would or no. What if his ward remained there where he was, stilling the voice that called him by plunging deeper and deeper into worldly pleasures? What if, in that very process, he submerged his better self, his highest aspirations, perhaps even his manhood? It was a long and bitter struggle. The old anguish of the past was renewed and intensified in an agony that only the strong can know. Francis Morrison emerged from that ideal haggard, aged, a broken man.

When next the subject was broached between them, Francis Morrison, in a few terse words, gave his consent. The young man was left free to follow his own way, and that way led Edmund at once to the seminary. The people of their world were astonished and full of regret at the departure of that popular favorite. That he should have gone to be a priest seemed incredible. The affair was quite a nine days' wonder, but, like everything else, it was soon forgotten. The house in Thirty-eight street rarely opened its doors now, save for some formal dinner party, and Mr. Morrison withdrew almost entirely from the social world.

During the years that Edmund Johnson spent in the seminary, his guardian paid all his expenses. Further than that he did not go. He never visited his ward, nor was he even present at the ceremony of his ordination. From the time that the newly made priest was appointed to a parish away down in East Tennessee, he was left to subsist as best he could. Perhaps it was some smouldering resentment in Morrison, who could not forgive the suffering which his ward's departure had cost him, or more probably it was a wise intervention of Divine Providence, to fit the young man for his chosen career, by the succession of crosses that made up his daily existence; for he bore the total deprivation not only of the comforts to which he had been accustomed, but all save the barest necessities of life, and those in the scantiest measure. That pampered child of wealth became familiar with cold and hunger, besides the grinding anxiety of providing for the spiritual necessities of a flock that could not help itself. He was compelled to reach the very limit of endurance; but it seemed to harden him physically, as it enriched him spiritually. He was lifted up to a plane hitherto unreachd, and his brave, indomitable spirit strengthened by its daily wrestlings, went forth to conquer all things.

Frequently his guardian received his letters, glowing with apostolic zeal, and showing between the lines that ardor with which he was inspired. But he purposely refrained from mentioning his difficulties, above all his personal privations. He felt that it would seem like asking for new benefactions from one who had already done so much. Francis Morrison answered occasionally—brief, curt epistles, expressing no opinion, asking for no details.

It was quite by chance that the actual state of the case was made known to him, by a client who had spent some time in that part of the country, and who had told how the fame of the saintly Father Johnson was noised abroad, and what wonders he was accomplishing in that parish of his (which numbered some thousand square miles), under enormous disabilities and with no resources at all. It was, indeed, as the stranger declared, a matter of astonishment to every one how the priest could endure the privations and hardships of his life. The man was naturally astonished when the grey-haired lawyer brought his hand down upon the office table, with something that sounded like a smothered oath. But he did not, as the other afterward declared, 'put him wise' as to the relationship in which the

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lawyer stood to the missionary, nor how the tidings had affected him. He merely supposed that Mr. Morrison had been touched by his account of missionaries in general.

When Francis Morrison returned to the mansion that night, the comfort of his library and the very fire on the hearth seemed to mock him. Nevertheless he poked it vigorously, as if thus to vent his spleen, and, sitting down, he pondered. He had vaguely imagined his ward the head of a flourishing parish, very large as to extent, with such ordinary comforts as might suffice for a pastor, and a salary small, but enough to keep him from want, a church that supported itself, and a congregation quite capable of paying for what it wanted in the spiritual order. In fact, the guardian, now growing old, had with bitter pain felt himself crowded out, superfluous, unable, beyond an occasional donation of money such as he might have put on a collection plate, to contribute to his ward's well-being or happiness. There was a new fire in his eyes and a new purpose in his fixed gaze.

The coming of Francis Morrison struck Father Johnson dumb with amazement and joy. It meant the redemption of his mission from poverty and failure. That much Father Johnson knew. Morrison threw into the new interests all that fiery energy, that determination to succeed, which had marked the great lawyer's whole existence. For the first time he learned, though not without painful and halting progress, the meaning of that command to 'love the Lord with all thy heart,' and to serve Him accordingly. For the first time in many a long year he tasted happiness, profound and lasting, which had come to him through the royal road of suffering. He experienced the joy of that service wherein his ward had found peace. As for the latter, he rejoiced that he was at last able to pay his own and his mother's debt of gratitude, while giving to his guardian the purest of all pleasure, that of pouring forth ever new benefactions.

To Francis Morrison the old life and the new seemed mysteriously blended; the eyes and the voice of the son still recalled the mother; in the old songs he occasionally heard, in the very hymns of Mother Church, he listened, with the old quiver of joy and pain, to the very voice, it seemed to him, that had charmed his youth.

But a few days before his death, in the wanderings of his mind, he thought he was once more in the old library at Thirty-eighth street, speaking with the woman he had loved. To her he seemed to be surrendering a sacred trust.

'I give you back your son,' he murmured, brokenly: 'I have brought him up a good Catholic.'

In his conscious moments he prayed with a touching fervor, the tears rolling down his rugged cheeks. It was from Mary's son that he received the last rites of the Church. In his final farewell, which could scarcely be caught by the priest, were revealed to him the secret of that life. 'Son of a beloved mother,' he murmured, 'Mary's son, farewell.'—*Extension.*

THE VIRTUE OF CHARITY

Conor Gilligan had taken home a new wife to Carrig-a-durrish, a town bred girl, who opened wide eyes at the customs of the country, but whose sympathy won all hearts to her.

The farm lay on the highway, and at first the coming and going of the beggars had broken the monotony of the long days when Conor was out at work, but when the spring time came and the workhouse wards sent out their winter inmates to 'travel' for the summer, Mrs. Gilligan began to tire of the frequent calls on her time and charity.

'There's nothing for you.'

The applicant was the fifth since morning and mid-day had not yet come.

'For God's sake.'

Mrs. Gilligan hesitated.

'I'm sorry,' she said, more gently, 'but there are so many coming—'

'Amn't I in Carrig-a-durrish?' asked the beggar in surprise.

'Can't you see that for yourself?' replied Mrs. Gilligan, and she glanced proudly over the fields that fell away beyond the road to the little bog lake in the distance.

There were no other fields in the parish to be compared with these.

'I'm dark,' said the woman, 'but God's will be done,' and she tapped the flag-stone before the door with her knotted thorn stick.

'It's sorry, I am,' cried Mrs. Gilligan quickly, this time really meaning it; 'may God help you. I didn't notice you were blind.' She threw open the half door and led the woman to the fireside, putting her on the low seat that Conor had made for herself, and bidding her rest until the dinner was served.

'Thanks be to God for this,' said the beggar. 'I was afeared when you spoke that the luck was going from Carrig-a-durrish.'

'The luck? What's that at all?'

Everything was prepared for the midday meal, and, waiting for the potatoes and the bacon and cabbage to boil, Mrs. Gilligan drew forward a stool and sat facing the beggar, her fingers busied with a grey wool sock.

'Hasn't Conor told you of the Luck of Carrig-a-durrish?' asked the woman incredulously.

'Never a word,' said Conor's wife. 'Tell on, yourself.'

And this is the story Mayneen Gilligan heard from the blind beggar on the hearth:

Years and years ago, long before the Great Famine was sent to Ireland, there used to be times of poverty and hardship that, not knowing what was to come, the people thought of very badly. There was hunger in the farmers' houses and in the poor man's cottage, want and fever, starvation and death; and many an honest family that struggled along for generations in the little home were forced to travel the roads, begged their bread for God's sake from these more fortunate, if little less poor, than themselves.

The Gilligan, who was in Carrig-a-durrish in those days was an honest, poor man, but times were bad, the family at home was big and weak, and there was blight upon the corn and the potatoes.

Morning and all day long they came here to the door, asking food for God's sake, and when night fell still they came, but now begging for the shelter of the barn roof over themselves and the helpless children in their arms.

And the Gilligans gave what they could, at first with all their hearts, then the man began to grudge the giving of what they had so little themselves, and he'd grumble time and again, so that it was mostly when he was out that the woman gave for God's sake.

One night himself and the eldest boy had been out all the day, trying to save the little crop of hay that lay late and rotting in the fields, and his heart was heavy seeing the poor promise of the harvest, and coming in there was a charity man before them at the door.

'Where can I sleep,' asked the charity man, and his beard was white upon his breast. But Conor Gilligan, for it was a Conor that was in it then, as now, Conor Gilligan, after thinking all day of the want that was waiting for his own, turned on the stranger.

'In the back of the ditch and bad to you,' he cried in sudden passion. 'Is it a lodging house you think I'm keeping for every idle vagabond in Ireland to sleep in?' But the mistress had come out and now she spoke softly.

'There's two in the barn already, Conor,' she said. 'What harm will it do us to give shelter to another?'

'Two, is there! then there's two too many, bad luck.' But his wife checked him.

'You're hungry and tired, avick,' she said, as she pulled him by the sleeve. 'Go in to your supper and I'll see to this man.'

Conor, grumbling still, did her bidding, and the stranger, too, obeyed her when she signed to him to follow.



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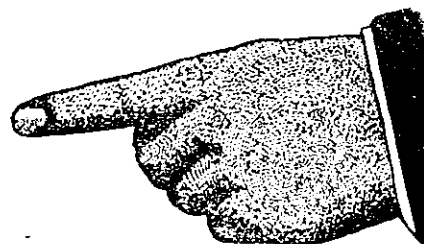
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AVENUE

TOSKA STUDIO

WANGANUI

'Where do you come from?' she asked, but he seemed not to hear her question right, for the answer he gave as he threw himself down and drew the clean straw over him sounded to have no sense in it at all.

'Charity,' he said. 'And that's the love of God.'

In the morning, before going out to the fields, Connor Gilligan went to fetch in for his wife a measure of meal from the store in the barn that was to last them till the harvest ripened, and God knew whether the poor crop that year would ever show gold at all.

The sack was gone. Worse than that, another unopened sack and the few potatoes that were all their dependence were gone as well.

He had been angry the night before when the charity man came in, but now— Oh! Now the children ran away and hid their faces in their mother's skirts to see the passion of him and the words he flung upon her in his wrath. Even the woman herself was cowed, but at last she ventured to put in a word.

'Perhaps it wasn't the charity man,' she said timidly.

'And who else could it be?' cried Connor, picking up a great stick that lay at hand. Then he strode across the yard, and she and the children after him. The barn door was set to, and inside at first they thought it empty, but looking again they saw that the last man to come in was still sleeping.

'Get up out of that!' cried Connor, and he made as though to strike him with the stick, only his wife held him back.

'Get up out of that!' repeated Connor, but now that the old man's eyes were on him, he spoke more quietly. 'Get up and tell me where they've gone who've robbed me.'

'How do I know?' replied the charity man, sitting up. 'I slept early and when I awoke they were gone. What is it they've stolen—your happiness?'

'N—no,' Connor was surprised to hear such a one speak.

'One of your children?'

'No—o.'

'Your character?'

'No, no, they've stolen all the meal and potatoes we have, all we're likely to have the winter through.'

'Then,' said the charity man, 'they've taken nothing but what you can get again. What will you give me if I give you back as much as what you've lost?'

'What will I give you?' asked Connor, and he was more and more surprised. 'What do you want me to give you?'

'The key of your barn,' replied the charity man quickly.

'So that you can come again, I suppose?'

'Yes, I, or others. You would lose more than you would gain by keeping out those who ask shelter in God's name.'

Connor went over to the door, and pulled out the rusty key.

'Well,' he said, holding it in his hand, 'how are you going to give me back my meal?'

The charity man stood up and walked out into the yard. He went up to the fence and looked out over the fields that run down to the lake below.

'In a month's time,' he said, and he stretched out his hands, 'there will be more grain in those fields than the work of one man can save in a harvest time.'

Connor looked down with gloomy doubting eyes over the poor heads of corn, sprouting weakly through the soil.

'If there is,' he said scoffingly, 'you can come back for the key.' And with that he turned to the empty barn.

When he came out into the yard again the charity man was gone.

'And did he ever come back again?' asked Mrs. Gilligan, leaning forward. Her hands had long been idle because of her interest in the story.

'Never again,' said the blind beggar. 'But when the harvest came, hadn't Connor to call the neighbors

in, one and all, to help him with the corn? And the potatoes that he thought were black and done for were the finest crop that ever was seen.'

'What then?' asked Mrs. Gilligan.

'Then,' went on the storyteller, 'they put their heads together about what to do with the key. Says Connor, "We don't know his name, nor his home, so how can we keep our promise?"'

'"He came from the world at large," she said, "and he told me his name was Charity, and that's the love of God," he said.'

'Then they knew that it was no right charity man they had had in it, and Connor, going to the lough side, he threw in the key to where no man has ever measured the deepness of the water, and the bog stuff underneath. But that was only part of their promise, and the other part they kept as well, God helping them, them and their children after them.'

'How was that?' asked the young wife, not fully understanding.

'From that day to this,' said the blind beggar, 'the barn door has stood open, and never one, man, woman, or child, who came to Carrig-a-durrish has ever been sent away with empty hands. Out of every three that come in it, two may be idle, good-for-nothing pilferers, but if God sends the third, by giving to all there's no danger that God's one man should be refused. And the luck has been in it since. Is there a farm in the country better now than Carrig-a-durrish?'

'Not a one,' replied Mrs. Gilligan.

'Is there a happier home?'

'No, indeed, nor as happy.'

'The reason for that,' said the blind beggar, 'is because there's charity in it, and that, as God's own messenger said, that is the love of God.'—*English Messenger*.

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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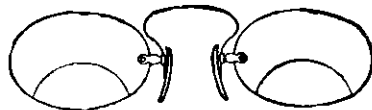
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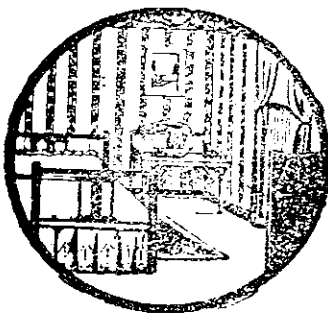
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'STAND FAST IN THE FAITH'

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

THE CHURCH'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE SACRED SCRIPTURES.

It is often taught and more often insinuated by Protestant lecturers that the Church has no love for the Sacred Scriptures (she really fears the light), that the Popes have never done much to encourage the study of the Bible, and that the Popes in particular who lived just before the Reformation came to dispel the darkness (same old darkness) of the Middle Ages were the vigilant enemies of God's Word. Serious charges, these; but lightly made and made too often with a total disregard of the solemn command found in the first pages of the Sacred Book itself: 'Thou shalt not bear false witness.' Let us take up the twice-told tale and get at some of the facts.

(1) The art of printing was invented by a Catholic, John Von Gutenberg, about the year 1440.

(2) The first book printed was printed largely with the help of the Archbishop of Mainz.

(3) 'The first book sent out by the press was the Latin Bible. No book was more frequently printed' (so writes Schaff, a great Protestant authority). Latin was naturally chosen because that language was then the ordinary means of instruction and communication. It occupied the same place in religious life that French now occupies in the diplomatic world, and that German until recent events was fast acquiring in the scientific world.

(4) Printing came in about the year 1440 and the Protestant revolt was in train, let us say, by 1500 (to give it a very early date). In other words, Protestantism was simply not in existence during this period of 60 years; the Pope and his bishops could go on their way, jealously and tyrannically keeping the Bible out of the hands of their flocks, lest they should learn too much. Well, what happened? Let me quote some non-Catholic historians. Professor W. F. Moulton, a scholar of note and one of the revisers of the Protestant Revised Version of the New Testament, writes: 'Of the Latin Bible alone, as many as ninety-one editions had been issued before the close of the fifteenth century. Within twenty years of this date, i.e., 1455, the printing of Gutenberg's Bible, the invention had found a home in more than a hundred European cities; and by the end of the century more than a thousand presses were at work. The Continental presses, almost in the earliest years of their existence, teem with editions of the Bible in different languages. Before 1477, four editions of the German Bible had been given to the world; ten more were issued during the forty years which followed' (*History of the English Bible*). Moulton's estimate is below the mark, for there were one hundred and eleven Latin Bibles printed before the year 1500; but let it pass. Only note that these were not copies but editions of the Latin Bible, and an edition would easily run into anything up to a thousand copies. And we ask does all this activity look as if the Popes were fully determined not to let the people get hold of the Bible for, you know, Popes, especially Popes in those dark ages, have unlimited power, and are endowed with diabolical cunning.

Let me quote also the Anglican Dean Maitland, who deals with the hoary old story that Luther up to his twentieth year did not know of the very existence of the Bible, and that it was by chance he discovered one (chained up, of course) in 1503: 'To say nothing of parts of the Bible, or of books whose place is uncertain, we know of at least twenty different editions of the whole Latin Bible printed in Germany only, before Luther was born. These had issued from Augsburg, Strassburg, Cologne, Ulm, Mainz (two), Basle (four), Nuremberg (ten), and were dispersed through Germany. I repeat, before Luther was born; and I may add that before that event there was a printing-press at work in this very town of Erfurt, where, more than twenty years

after, he is said to have made his "discovery." And yet . . . we find a young man, who had received "a very liberal education," who "had made great proficiency in his studies at Magdeburg, Eisenach, and Erfurt, and who, nevertheless, did not know what a Bible was, simply because "the Bible was unknown in those days." (*Dark Ages*, p. 506.)

Another writer, Coppinger, informs us (giving dates and places) that before Luther was born (1483) fifty-eight editions of the Latin Bible alone had been printed, that before his famous discovery of the Bible one hundred and twenty-nine editions had been issued, and of these, thirty-eight editions belonged to Germany. Again we note that these were editions, not copies. Copies of the Bible must have been as numerous then, in proportion to the population, as German soldiers are to-day. Why, the British Museum alone now possesses twenty-seven Catholic editions of the Bible, published before Luther's translation (1522, 1534).

IRISH SYMPATHY FOR FRANCE

TOUCHING REPLY BY CARDINAL AMETTE.

During the visit of the Irish deputation to Paris, an address, on behalf of the A.O.H., was presented to his Eminence Cardinal Amette, by Mr. Joseph Devlin, M.P. The address, after referring to the ties of affection which had always existed between Ireland and France, went on to say:—

'After centuries of misunderstanding and of conflict military and diplomatic—between you and the British Empire, you and that Empire are now united in a great alliance for Justice and for Liberty. In the same way the concession which has been made to us by the Imperial Parliament of the right of self-government has reconciled the masses of our people to the masses of the people of the Empire. The Entente Cordiale between France and Great Britain sees also at the same hour the Entente Cordiale between Ireland and the British Empire. If then, we no longer look to France for our liberty, we do not forget for that reason the innumerable proofs of assistance and sympathy which she gave us in the past.

'By instinct and without hesitation we have felt that this war was imposed on France, perhaps the most pacific nation of the world, in the same spirit of cruel aggression and arrogance which inspired the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine. We understood as promptly as any Frenchman that the success of this new invasion would be the annihilation of the independence and greatness of France as well as of the integrity of her soil; and as Nationalists we could not hesitate for a moment to give to France our most loyal help in safeguarding her nationality.'

His Eminence replied as follows: 'I am profoundly touched by your action, and by the noble sentiments you have expressed. I thank you from the bottom of my heart. I venture to say this on behalf of all France, and especially on behalf of the Church in France, which I have the honor of representing in this capital. Ireland and France are united by sympathies which have existed for centuries which are indeed as ancient as their history. The reasons of this sympathy are easy to understand. First of all, there is a certain resemblance in character, in the chivalrous spirit, generosity, and bravery, which distinguish both countries. There is also, and above all, the identity of their religion. There is one thing which unites souls and nations more than a community of race or blood, more than a community of interests, and that is the community of beliefs which exists between you and us. You are Catholic Ireland and we are Catholic France—

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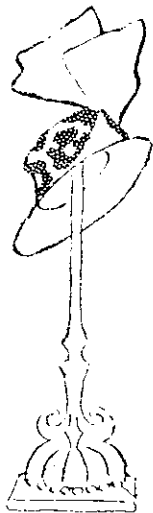
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Bishops, Martin of Tours and Germain of Auxerre. We, therefore, have a common ancestry in religion. Throughout the centuries our mutual goodwill has never ceased to be displayed, and especially in times of trouble. Is it not in such times that one recognises one's real friends? When Ireland had to suffer in order to uphold the purity of her Faith, France was her brother and succourer. In proof of this we have institutions still existing, such as the Irish Seminary, which we still maintain in Paris with affection and pride, where for centuries the sons of Ireland and the elite of the clerical youth have come to prepare themselves for the priesthood. And when France in her turn had her time of trial Ireland lent her a helping hand. You have recalled how, during the terrible war of 1870, Ireland, even in her poverty, was able to come to our rescue with her resources. The Deputy, M. Cochon, was then a young Frenchman who distinguished himself just as his sons have since done, one of whom recently fell on the field of honor. You have recalled how he went after the war to bear witness to you of the gratitude of France. He certainly did not forget the warm welcome extended to him on that occasion, and also to those who accompanied him. The memory of it still lives in his mind and in his heart, and now he is on the field of battle when Ireland and France are again united in defence of a common cause. It is not the first time a historian has written that in the course of centuries

700,000 Irishmen Have Shed Their Blood

for France on all the battlefields of the world, and one should not forget that the distinguished leader who commands the British troops which came to the rescue of ruined Belgium and invaded France is a son of Ireland. Ireland boasts, if I am not mistaken, of having given birth to Field-Marshal French. Thus united to the past and the present we are strong in our confidence. Continuing, Cardinal Amette said: You have described the present war justly. You have shown that originally it is the outcome of the blow which tore from the sides of France her two provinces, Alsace and Lorraine, which have remained French, heart and soul. Neither you nor I wanted this war, nor did we seek to provoke it. The diplomatic documents published by your Government and ours prove with evidence clearer than daylight that this war, unjust in its origin, is pursued by our adversaries with a cruelty and a barbarity, and, I even venture to say, an impiety and sacrilege that I am grateful to you for having stigmatised. Because our cause is just, and because our enemy fights us with weapons which natural morality as well as Christian morality reproves, we may have invincible confidence in our final success. I thank you for having paid a tribute to the marvellous union which we call France—a sacred union which the war created in one instant. You also said that in this, too, Ireland has emulated us. One has seen her sons, to whom England has just granted

The Fulfilment of Their Freedom,

hasten loyally to join the British armies. In the same way, forgetting the differences of the past—and in many cases grievances only too well justified—the French rose like one man and took their places around those who had the perilous honor of holding aloft our flag. The clergy set an example of loyalty and devotion without complaint, and, with the permission of the Church, they submitted to the law which, contrary to the pledge of secular immunity, compelled them to do military service. Priests and Levites, almoners, stretcher-bearers, and even combatants, all took their places in the ranks of the army. All have done their duty with a courage which has often risen. Over 600 have fallen in the field of honor, and in the opinion of their chiefs their influence has contributed not a little in maintaining the morale of the troops. That which religion has just done for the country has not been lost in the cause of religion. Our priests in the army reawakened faith and prayer and led back many souls to God. We may

say with truth that to-day the French Army is not only an admirably courageous army,

It is a Christian Army as a Whole, and that is not one of our least important motives for our confidence in victory. Without a doubt we have confidence in the strength and bravery of our troops and in those of our Allies. We have confidence in the ability, coolness, and firmness of our generals; but I venture to say that we have still more confidence in the help of Him Who sooner or later—you know it well, you Irishmen—assured the triumph of justice. Our enemy dares on all occasions vaunt the name of God. They declare that He is with them, but their acts contradict their words. God is not on the side of barbarity, injustice, cruelty, impiety, and sacrilege. God is with those who fight and suffer for right, justice, and liberty. And that is why the confidence which you expressed just now is also ours. We have the hope and certainty that we shall soon be able to sing together a *Te Deum* of victory.

There are at present fifteen missionary bishops working in the foreign field, who come from the single Province of Alsace. Besides these prelates, over 400 missionary priests, scattered all over the world, are natives of this province.

The style of architecture called Byzantine, and the word Byzantium itself, come from a man called Byzas, who invented a new style of building in Greece. It was not until several centuries after his death that the work to which Byzas gave his name was recognised as denoting a distinct school of architecture.

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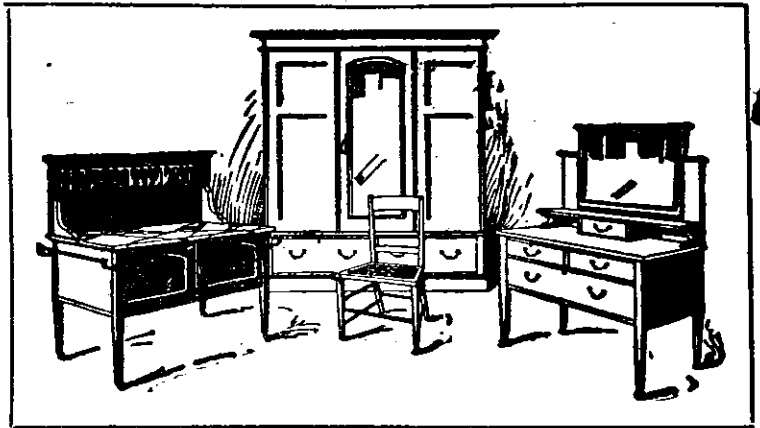
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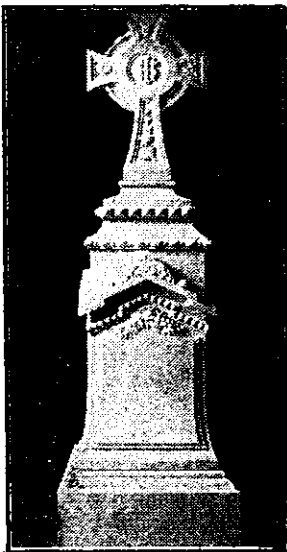
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CARDINAL MERCIER AND IRELAND

The Archbishop of Dublin, Most Rev. Dr. Walsh, has received from Cardinal Mercier a very touching letter in acknowledgment of the contributions, amounting to £6405, of the bishops, clergy, and the laity of the four dioceses of the Dublin Ecclesiastical Province, at the church door collections in aid of the suffering people of Belgium. In the course of it Cardinal Mercier says:—

It is with feelings too deep to find an utterance that I received the expressions of brotherly love and kindness of the bishops and faithful of Ireland and the news of your munificent charity to us in our distress. If the widow's mite and a word of friendship would have sufficed to touch our hearts, what shall I say now of our wonder and gratitude on hearing of your high-souled and princely generosity? Our indebtedness to your noble and loving nation was already considerable. When your missionaries spread the faith broadcast to the neighboring peoples, we were among the first to reap the benefits of their work, and our Catholic population still venerates the memory of St. Ramold, St. Foillan, St. Ultan, St. Monon, and St. Etton, to whom, among others, they owe the light of the Gospel. Some centuries later, during the sombre days of your history, it was for us a joy to open our doors and welcome your sons to the schools of our alma mater. I myself look back with pleasure on the time when a daily intercourse with them at Leuven taught me to highly appreciate many an Irish fellow-student or pupil. And now, it is pleasurable, indeed, to unite them all in one and the same thought of sympathy.

As a tree may be judged by its fruits, so a nation by its sons. And through and by them we had learned Ireland's bravery and hospitality; her staunch adherence to her faith and patriotic traditions; and these qualities, which make great nations, together with the faith we shared, made her all the more lovable to us. Yet, with all this before us, never would we have dared to hope for such signal liberality as that which your Grace and your venerable colleagues of the Irish Episcopate announced to me, and several instalments of which have since then reached me through Monseigneur De Wachter, my coadjutor. And that which makes your beautiful charity a priceless one to our hearts is the knowledge that in the present hard times it is not of their abundance, but of their need, that your flock must have given.

Ah, indeed, the Isle of Saints keeps unshaken the standard of its glorious heritage, and continues to live up to the 'principles which give to man the strength of angels,' to quote the words written by Montaigne, Ireland's illustrious friend, at a dark hour of her history. And even as she has shown valiance and martyrdom, so her charity attains to magnanimity.

The memory of your brotherly help will live on in Belgium. And when one day, as I hope and desire, Belgium raises a testimonial in bronze or stone to her benefactors the names of Dublin, Kildare, Leighlin, Ossory, etc., will be given a prominent place. May God bless Ireland, so generous and fervent! May He save her from the calamities which have been visited upon us, and grant her long years of peace and welfare! Those are our grateful and heartfelt prayers on her behalf.

Last January, when first I heard of the wonderful help extended to us, I wrote at once to your Grace, despatching the letter through my coadjutor, Mgr. De Wachter, who is residing with Mgr. Amigo in Southwark. It is only quite lately that I have heard that this letter never got through, and must have been lost stopped on the way. I grieve over this; and hope your Grace will explain to all who have helped us why our thanks have been so long delayed.

Nature's sweet face is decked with jewels rare,
She weaves glad garlands in her sunny hair.
She is a lady, fair beyond compare,
But man is subject to her darker moods,
So to the rescue comes the cure of "Woods,"
The Peppermint Cure is really "just the goods."

THE LUSITANIA TRAGEDY

Throughout the United Kingdom indignation was roused to a white heat when the news was received of the torpedoing of the Lusitania by a German submarine on the afternoon of May 7. The cable messages at the time gave us full particulars of the deed which startled the civilised world, and our Irish exchanges publish many pathetic stories from surviving passengers.

An inquest on the bodies of five of the victims was held at Kinsale on May 9, the investigations being conducted by Coroner Horgan. The verdict of the jury was to the effect that the said deceased died from prolonged immersion and exhaustion owing to the sinking of the Lusitania by torpedoes fired without warning from a German submarine. 'We find,' continued the verdict, 'that this appalling crime was contrary to international law and the conventions of all civilised nations, and we therefore charge the officers of the said submarine and the Emperor and Government of Germany, under whose orders they acted, with wilful and wholesale murder before the tribunal of the civilised world.'

The Catholic Death Roll.

Although definite figures are not yet to hand (says an exchange), it is evident that a heavy Catholic death roll is to be expected. Of the crew alone some 60 per cent. were Catholics, and of these lost fully 300 were members of the various Catholic congregations of Liverpool. The outrage has exacted a terrible toll from the dockside parishes particularly. In the parishes of St. Sylvester's, Our Lady's, Eldon street, and St. Alban's, over sixty homes have been plunged into mourning, while St. Alphonsus' congregation and that of St. Alexander's, and St. James', Bootle, have also suffered severely. On Sunday, May 9, prayers for the repose of the souls of those who had so tragically lost their lives were asked from all the Catholic pulpits. Requiem Masses are being said during the present and forthcoming weeks at all the churches mentioned.

Amongst the passengers who went down with the ship is Mr. T. O'Brien Butler, the noted Irish musical composer, whose death will be a great loss to distinctive Irish music. Dr. McDermott, surgeon on board the ill-fated liner, was also drowned. He was a member of the parish of St. Alban's, Liscaid, and he, with two other members of the congregation who were lost, was prayed for at that church on Sunday. The famous preacher and writer, Father Basil Maturin, is also amongst the drowned.

The Rev. Father C. Cowley Clarke, who was travelling with Father Maturin, in the course of an interview, said one of the officers told him that six of the boilers were out of commission, and that the ship could not go at more than twenty-two knots an hour, and that they saved 1000 tons of coal on the journey by having these six boilers shut down.

Funeral Scenes.

The first funeral of the victims took place at Queenstown on Monday. It was of a semi-military character and was attended by representatives of the Canard Company, the Cork Corporation, the Queenstown Urban Council, and the County and Rural Councils. A Solemn Requiem Mass was celebrated at Queenstown Cathedral, his Lordship the Bishop of Cloyne presiding, in the presence of an immense congregation, which included Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Coke, the representatives of the Naval Staff. General Hill, Colonel Dueroft, and Major Wade represented the military headquarters staff.

Men from a number of Irish regiments lined the route. From the 48th Royal Irish Regiment there was a party of sixty-eight men at the gates of Queenstown Cemetery to unload the coffins; and a party of one hundred were distributed round the cemetery to prevent the public entering. Dense crowds of silent, tearful men and women watched the procession as it passed through the streets. The American victims are not being interred, but the bodies of those identified were sealed up preparatory to being sent back to New York. Photographs of those not identified have been taken previous to the bodies being placed in coffins.

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A Shocking Crime.

At all the Masses at Queenstown Cathedral on Sunday, May 9, prayers were offered for the repose of the souls of the victims. During the 12 o'clock Mass, Rev. Wm. F. Brown, Bishop's Secretary, made some touching references to the calamity. They were assembled, he said, under the shadow of a great disaster. Not alone were their hearts sad at the shocking occurrence which had taken place so near their doors, but sorrow had been brought into the homes of thousands of people. It was strange that a somewhat similar disaster had occurred three years ago, when one of the most beautiful creations of the shipbuilder's art was destroyed. In that case, the forces of nature accomplished the destruction. It was purely an accident, which no human foresight could have prevented. It was not so in the present lamentable occurrence. This shocking crime against civilisation had been thought out with fiendish deliberation. People might wonder that the good God should allow such things to happen: but God's ways were inscrutable, and it was not for mere mortals to endeavor to define why He permitted such things to occur. They could only in meek submission bow their heads to His Holy Will. It was hard to be patient under such circumstances, and, as far as they were concerned, they could only pray that the merciful God would have pity on those who perished, and give consolation to the afflicted that were left behind, to whom, in common with all Christians, they extended their most sincere sympathy.

SIDELIGHTS ON THE WAR

GENERAL.

The Hon. Frances Fitzalan Howard, youngest daughter of Lord Howard of Glossop, is working hard at the Charing Cross Hospital as a nurse. Her brother is a lieutenant in Lovat's Scouts.

Second-Lieutenant Francis Lynch was killed in action on April 26 near Ypres. He was educated at the Oratory School, Edgbaston, and Trinity College, Dublin, and was in his twentieth year.

Second-Lieutenant (late Sergeant-Major) Rogers, of the Yorkshire Light Infantry, said to be the first British soldier to gain the French *Médaille Militaire* in the present campaign, is a Catholic. He is at present an inmate of St. Thomas's Hospital, London.

Lieutenant J. R. Hamilton-Dalrymple, of the Scottish Borderers, has been reported missing since April 28. He is the son of Lady Hamilton-Dalrymple, and was educated at Beaumont and Sandhurst. In the first casualty list published last September he was reported missing, but he got back to his regiment. In October he was wounded, and invalided home for two months. In December he rejoined his regiment.

A MEMBER OF A CONVERT FAMILY.

Second-Lieutenant Hugh Bernard Neely, who was killed near Ypres, on April 25, was a member of a convert family, and had been received into the Church in 1913. He was a devout Catholic, and only a week before his death, he wrote to a friend: 'Sing high, sing low! I was able on Sunday to get to Mass and Holy Communion at a church just behind our lines. That was good—and what would have done your heart good to see was the great church packed with British Tommies.' . . . I am very well, quite fit, and happy.'

IT MAKES ONE THINK A GREAT DEAL.

Soldiers at all parts of the battle-front have been impressed by the marvellous manner in which symbols of the Faith, and crucifixes in particular, have remained unharmed in spite of the withering desolation which fell upon neighboring objects. A private in the 1st Gloucestershire Regiment, writing to a friend in England, says:—'I paid a visit to the church in a ruined village—a thing I always do. It was the same

as usual: all the graves were smashed up, and you could see the dead in them. The beautiful church was in ruins. The altar and images were a heap of ruins. The tower was partly standing, so I climbed up to have a look round. The great bell, which I should think weighed a ton, was broken down. The same as in all the rest of the churches I have visited, there stands a very large and beautiful crucifix, with the Virgin Mary kneeling in front, amidst all the ruins, quite safe and untouched. It makes one think a great deal.'

HIBERNIANS AT THE FRONT.

Like many other societies the A.O.H. has suffered as a consequence of the war. Mr. James W. McLarny, secretary for Northumberland and Durham, told a representative of the Glasgow *Observer* that nearly twenty per cent. of the members had joined the colors. Of the eighty-five members in the Easington division only six remain, the others having joined the army, and forty per cent. of the members of the Dinton division have joined. In the thirty-four divisions in the counties of Northumberland and Durham the levy of the district to keep the members who are serving with the colors in funeral benefits, is paid by voluntary subscriptions amongst members. During the past quarter the district has paid funeral benefits on two of its members who were killed in action.

GAVE SEVEN SONS TO THE COLORS.

Many Catholic families in Edinburgh (says the *Catholic Herald*) have made remarkable sacrifices for King and country and made them cheerfully. Since the outbreak of the war M. Marino, who came to Edinburgh in 1871 and married a Scotch lassie, has had no fewer than seven of his eight sons serving with the Colors. The couple are very proud of their sons, as well they may. Like their father, they are all splendid musicians. Joseph has served in the Highland Light Infantry; John (a Cameron Highlander) is missing; Domenico (a corporal in the Seaforth's) was wounded at the Aisne; Michael served for a time in India, was a reservist, and at the outbreak of hostilities came from Vancouver; Raphael (a Seaforth) was in India when he was ordered to France, and is now at home; Philip (Royal Field Artillery) and Nicholas (Scots Guards) complete the list of gallant sons of these Scoto-Italian parents. The other day joy was brought to the parents by the receipt of a letter from his Majesty in the following terms:—'I am commanded by the King to convey to you the expression of his Majesty's appreciation of the patriotic spirit which has prompted your seven sons to give their services at the present time to the Army. The King was much gratified to hear of the manner in which they have so rapidly responded to the call of their Sovereign and their country: and expresses to you and to them his Majesty's congratulations on having contributed in so full a measure to the great cause for which all the people of the British Empire are so bravely fighting.'

CARDINAL BOURNE ON THE WAR.

At the concert which was given by the Westminster Cathedral Choir at Westminster Hall the chief interest centred in the fact that it was announced that his Eminence Cardinal Bourne would speak briefly on his experiences at the British front. The Cardinal said that he had watched artillery duels between our own guns and the Germans, then posted on the now famous Hill 60, and he wished to bear tribute to the uncomplaining cheerfulness with which our soldiers bear their sufferings, so reluctant were they to accept anything in the nature of sympathy. What struck him most was the wonderful organisation of the British Army. Wherever he travelled in France and Flanders every hotel, every casino, and every place of amusement had been transformed into a hospital, and magnificently equipped hospitals they were. Extreme care was taken of the men. The Germans had had the present war in preparation for at least forty years, and they had excellent railways behind them. The British Army, on the other



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2oz butter	5 level teaspoons powder
1/2 teaspoon salt	1 cupful dates, stoned and rolled

METHOD: Sift flour, powder, and salt; rub in the butter, and mix to a flexible dough with the milk. Turn on a floured board, and roll to smooth, and about 1/4 inch thick. Brush all over with a little milk. Place the sheet of dates on one half, and fold over the other half of the dough. Brush over with good milk, cut into 24 squares, and bake in a quick oven.

The dates may be stoned, cut up, and added to the flour, instead of being rolled out to a thin sheet.



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hand, was not prepared for a campaign like the present, but to-day it was literally true that of the large bodies of men and the tons of stores taken across the Channel so far not a single man or ton of stores had been lost. 'On the roads,' said the Cardinal, 'I continually saw transformed London motor omnibuses and motor lorries of every description—sometimes 200 of them, one after the other—carrying supplies of different sorts to the front. That had to be done on comparatively narrow roads with a paved centre and ditches of mud on either side. As far as the provisioning of the Army is concerned, everything has been carried on as if there were no enemy against which we had to fight. The food was excellent, and the only criticism I heard of our French friends was that English soldiers had too much, and did not need all the food that was sent over.' He wished to express his gratitude, continued the Cardinal, to the Government for opening the way for the provision of Catholic chaplains for the men at the front. At the present moment there were 160 such chaplains, and whereas at one time there was a long waiting list, now he finds his only difficulty is to get as many priests as the Government will permit him to send out. 'Although no one among us is in any doubt as to the ultimate issue of the war, I hope, I think we must admit reluctantly that it is going to be a very, very long business indeed. The position at the front is almost exactly the same as it was three months ago. We have Hill 60 and Neuve Chapelle, but the Germans are nearer Ypres than they were in the month of January.'

IRELAND AND THE WAR.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin, Councillor James Gallagher, in an article in *T.P.'s Journal of Great Deeds of the War*, deals with the new spirit brought about in Ireland by the war:—

'War has brought peace to Ireland—political peace. . . . The hustings are silent; the citizens fight together in a common cause. A new spirit is abroad, a spirit admirably expressed one day in the House of Commons by Mr. Will Crooks. "God save Ireland." Promptly and spontaneously Mr. Redmond replied: "God save England, too." In one night, seven centuries of Irish discontent were blotted out: the Irish people have ranged themselves whole-heartedly and unasked on the side of England and Scotland and Wales and the Dominions over the Seas. Whilst we [in Dublin] have given of our time and money, even beyond our means, we have made no demand outside our own resources. Up to date, the Dublin National Relief Fund exceeds £20,000; and the total amount of grants made for the relief of distress has been a little less than £3000.' On the question of recruiting, the Lord Mayor refers to the remarkable reception of the Irish Guards' Band and the rush of recruiting that followed its visit, and says the records of the many Irish regiments now at the front are proof sufficient and to spare of the whole-hearted enthusiasm of Ireland. And as evidence of the new spirit, he says: 'There is now being formed in Dublin a Central Recruiting Council that will perform in Ireland the same duties as are being performed in England by the Parliamentary Recruiting Committee, and in this connection great credit is due to Mr. Hedley F. Le Bas, who has been in Ireland for several weeks. This new Council, over which I have the honor to preside, consists of leading Unionists and Nationalists of Dublin.'

THE IRISH DEPUTATION TO PARIS.

In a special article in the *Daily Chronicle*, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., explains the reasons why the Irish Deputation to Paris was sent:—

It became evident to the Irish leaders at an early period in the war, that there was a powerful, well-organised and well-subsidised campaign against their attitude on the war, especially in the United States of America. Only those who read constantly the pro-German organs of America can realise the extent and the unscrupulousness of this campaign. Lies of once enormous and grotesque are being scattered wholesale over America as to the state of feeling and the events in Ireland. Yet one had to take this campaign of men-

dacity and calumny into account, for there is this paradox in America—that the enemies of the Allies are vocal, while the friends of the Allies, who are 90 per cent. at least of all outside certain German centres, remain silent. They do so largely because their scrupulous patriotism and their strong Americanism make them believe that silence is the best method of living up to the President's ideal of absolute American neutrality. We resolved, then, to proclaim the position of Ireland in such a fashion as would make any further misrepresentation more difficult. There was a further impulse behind the Irish mission. Many events, into which I need not go, suggested some doubt as to the position of Catholics in this war in many parts of the world, not merely among German and Austrian Catholics, where it is natural, but among Catholics in other countries.

POISON PREPARATIONS.

How carefully and deliberately the Germans prepared for their new method of waging war by poison is thus described by 'Eye-Witness':—

The manner in which the German press gradually prepared the way for the employment of asphyxiating gas is interesting to note. The papers began by falsely accusing the Allies of using it. When the charge of doing so was brought against the Germans the papers argued that it was as merciful a method of killing as the firing of high-explosive. When certain French writers advocated retaliation in kind the German press replied with glee that Germany had forestalled the Allies by her scientific experiments and exhaustive preparations. It is, perhaps, vain to point out to Germany that these arguments are mutually destructive, for a nation in her frame of mind is not amenable to logic; but it is quite certain that the events of the past fortnight have opened a new phase in the struggle. We know now that Germany is bound by no principle, no agreement of any sort or kind; that she is actuated by a spirit of savagery which if not utterly crushed will strike at the very roots of European civilisation; that this is no longer merely a national war, but a struggle of civilisation against barbarism. The scenes that have been enacted during the last few days, the sight of their comrades crawling about in agony, moaning for water, dying in their tracks like poisoned vermin, has roused a feeling in our troops—and, it is to be hoped, through the British Empire—which, however terrible the struggle before us, will not allow us to rest until we have exacted full retribution from those responsible for these horrors.

FROM GERMAN DIARIES.

A summary of admissions of brutality in France from German diaries is given by M. Gomez Carrillo in an article in the *Matin*, describing a visit to a concentration camp of German prisoners:—

As he read out what the men had written or what they ate and drank, our guide smiled. But his smile was only momentary. He had only turned over a few pages when sinister details began to appear. 'Listen,' he said. And the tale of French martyrdom began, cold, methodical, implacable, and incredible. 'By superior orders we shot the inhabitants of a small village.' 'On the 30th we were at Louvain. The appearance of the town was sad. The whole town was ablaze. The students tried to escape, but we did not let one go. We fired on those who were running away.' 'A child on the doorstep of a house, where some Belgian soldiers were hiding, was run through with the bayonet, and the grimace on its face made us laugh.' 'The inhabitants came together into the church in order to evade our requisition orders. So we had to fire their refuge without letting anyone go out. All perished in the flames.' 'Women lying dead on the Varredes road looked like frogs stretched on their back.' 'At Langewillier the Saxons hanged some women to the tree branches. Three of them were young and pretty, and as they passed near them the soldiers pulled at their feet. Others swung them to and fro.' 'Parux is the first town that we burned. Then the dance began. One town after another went through it.'

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Current Topics

The Papal Interview

It may be presumed that after Cardinal Gasparri's definite and emphatic repudiation of the *Liberté* interview as 'misleading and inaccurate,' and his further assurance that no more mischief-making journalists will be allowed to approach the Holy Father, we will hear no more of the matter. It is well that the Cardinal Secretary of State has spoken out, for the anti-clerical papers were getting promptly to work to weave a tissue of fabrications around the incident. For example, an Italian paper, *Il Secolo*, hastened to inform its readers—and the item was cabled to the ends of the earth—that Cardinals Amette, Mercier, and Bourne had written to the Pope, describing the difficulty of the position in which they found themselves owing to the effect upon public opinion of the *La Liberté* interview, and asking to be allowed to deny the interview. There is not the slightest doubt that this was pure invention. The *Secolo* is a very popular halfpenny paper, published at Milan. It is run by rabid anticlericals, and has probably done more than any other agency to turn the laboring classes in northern Italy from the Church and from all the sweetening influences of religion. There is, therefore, not the remotest likelihood that Cardinals Amette, Mercier, and Bourne would be chasing this publication with information. In referring to the interview incident last week, we mentioned that the comments of the New Zealand secular papers on the situation had been very reasonable and temperate in tone. In this connection it is a pleasure to give especial commendation to the leader in the *Christchurch Press* of Saturday, June 26. This article frankly refused to accept the correctness of the reported interview, pointed out that Papal Infallibility had nothing to do with the subject, declared that it was quite unnecessary for the Pontiff to make an *ex cathedra* pronouncement to assure the world that he thinks the actual crimes of Germany foul and unchristian as his opinion upon such points might be taken for granted, and deprecated any attempt to involve the Pope in giving a judgment upon the war—a view and attitude which was in every way eminently sensible and satisfactory.

Arizona Prohibition

Some time ago we commented strongly on the highly unsatisfactory position which had arisen in Arizona as the result of a particularly crazy prohibition law which was some time ago enacted in that unhappy and apparently crank ridden State. Either inadvertently or otherwise, the law was so worded as to make it a criminal offence to manufacture wine in or to import wine into Arizona for any purpose whatsoever—thus debarring, of course, its introduction for the purpose of carrying out the great central act of worship and sacrifice in the Catholic Church. Our very esteemed contemporary, the *Sacred Heart Review*, assures us, gently and affectionately, that all the same Mass has not ceased to be said in Arizona. We hardly needed the kind assurance; as a matter of fact we stated, when dealing with the subject, that ultimately some way out of the bungle would of course be found. But even our reposeful contemporary will not, we presume, deny the following facts. (1) That the Arizona law, as it stands, prohibits the importation of wine for sacramental purposes. (2) That railroad companies are refusing to accept wine for carriage into Arizona, and that at least one priest has had his order for altar wine refused on the ground that it could not legally be filled. (3) That Bishop Granjon has made application to the courts for an injunction to suspend the operation of the law so far as the exclusion of wine for sacramental purposes is concerned, but thus far without success. These are the facts; and with due obeisance to our contemporary, we frankly confess that such a situation seems to us to call for something better from a Catholic paper than an attitude of philosophic calm. We see absolutely no merit in a Catholic paper remaining placid and imper-

turbable while a Catholic Bishop is compelled to go, cap in hand, to the law courts for permission to say Mass; and in our humble judgment there are no medals going for the Catholic defenders of the faith who have no protest to make against such injustice and indignity—to say nothing of the annoyance, uncertainty, and expense—being inflicted upon the Catholic body. We won't go so far as to accuse our contemporary of fiddling while Rome is burning, because, in the first place, Rome isn't exactly burning, and in the second place, we don't know whether our Boston brother is addicted to the fiddle. We hope he is not; for as a working journalist, he has doubtless, like the rest of us, already enough to answer for. But we do think it is a mistake to adopt a look-the-other-way policy when extremists are riding a hobby to death, and, incidentally, are riding rough-shod over the religious rights and liberties of Catholic people. We are specially interested in the Arizona development, because we have been threatened with a precisely similar trouble in New Zealand. We repeat what we have previously said, that this is one of the cases in which prevention is better than cure. We have no desire to see our New Zealand Bishops going from court to court, and incidentally piling up heavy lawyers' bills, in order to secure the right of their priests to obtain wine for the celebration of Mass; and we think the best way to prevent such a misfortune and humiliation is to speak out to our people clearly and plainly and strongly before it is too late. Here, as always, fore warned is fore armed. For Catholics, the danger of even a temporary interference with the celebration of Mass is not a thing to be tamely endured or lightly thought of; and much as we admire our excellent contemporary, we fail to see that it has the slightest ground for self-complacency, or for patting itself on the back, at being able to remain inactive and unmoved in such a contingency.

To Abolish Tipping

Probably there are very few countries in which the tipping system operates within such narrow and restricted limits as in New Zealand; yet small as its vogue is, it cannot be denied that it is generally felt to be a nuisance. It is not out of motives of meanness that the public dislike the system. It is partly because of the annoying uncertainty as to what is to be considered the proper amount of gratuity in a given case, and partly because of the tyranny of the custom, which compels you to give whether you have received any real *quid pro quo* or not. Of these two factors, the first is undoubtedly the most troublesome. If you see a beam of surprise pass over the face of the recipient, you know that you have been a fool, and have given twice as much as he either expected or deserved. If on the other hand you fall below his anticipation, he will cast on you 'that look which the boldest flinch from.' No self-respecting citizen likes to be placed in a dilemma in which, with the best of good will, he is liable to come out as either a fool or a niggard; nor does he find it pleasant to have to go through the torturing anxiety confessed to by the young man in *Candida*. Candida asks him, with the sympathetic inflexion of voice which would wring confidences from a stone, why he had looked so haggard and worried in the cab. 'I was thinking,' is the answer, 'what I ought to pay the cabman.' The public, we repeat, are generally speaking perfectly willing to pay a fair thing for services rendered; but they would infinitely prefer a fixed and stated charge to the present haphazard and uncertain system.

Nor can it be pretended that the system operates otherwise than injuriously on the recipient, making him truckling and mercenary before payment, and quite possibly rude and impudent afterwards. It is therefore very much to the credit of the New Zealand Cooks' and Stewards' Union of Workers that its representatives should have made an earnest appeal to the Arbitration Court to disregard tips in fixing the minimum wages for stewards; and it is satisfactory to note that the Court has sympathised with the aspirations of the Union

in this direction, and has made a definite attempt to abolish the system of tipping as far as possible. At the suggestion of the Stewards' Union representative, the Court, in the new award which is to come into force on August 2, has made it a breach of the award to accept a tip from a passenger. To meet the situation thus created, the Court has increased the wages of first class stewards by nearly 50 per cent., and those of second class stewards to a still greater proportionate extent. This increase will, of course, be duly passed on to the passengers; but the travelling public, as we have already indicated, will not be likely to object to the new arrangement, even if it does mean a slight increase in the fares. Even with the new enactment in force, it will no doubt be a matter of some difficulty entirely to kill the objectionable system; but in view of the fact that the steward will now receive an adequate wage, the passenger who has already contributed his share in the shape of an increased passenger rate need have no qualms in resisting the silent and subtle pressure which may still be brought to bear upon him. The only circumstance in which some slight hardship may arise is the case in which a passenger, through sickness, may require some special service and attendance; but doubtless ways and means will be found of overcoming this difficulty. The new award is certainly a commendable experiment; and its operation will be watched with no little interest.

A New Louvain

The Pope has shown, in a very graceful and unequivocal way, his deep sympathy with the unspeakable wrongs of which gallant little Belgium has been the victim. According to a message from Rome, which is published in the Home papers, his Holiness has announced his desire to start a movement for the formation of a new University Library to replace the famous collection, the destruction of which, next even remain an indelible stain on Germany's conduct of its early campaign in Belgium. In order to open the way for the new library his Holiness has ordered that papers and books printed for the Vatican, together with whatever literature can be spared from the Papal Palace libraries, shall be forwarded to Cardinal Mercier for his purposes. The movement has also received valuable assistance from the Governors of the John Rylands Library, Manchester, who have decided to give practical expression to their deep feelings of sympathy with the Louvain University authorities in the immense loss of their library, by a gift of books from their duplicate stock, which has reaching Germany first through purchases *en bloc* of large and special collections. A first instalment of 20 volumes has already been offered and gratefully acknowledged for the use of the University on behalf of the Louvain authorities, who regard it as 'one of the very first acts which tend to the perpetuation of our revival.' As the University at present is a mere heap of ruins, these volumes, together with any others that may be forthcoming, will be housed, classified, and catalogued at the John Rylands Library till the day comes for them to be transferred to their new home. In addition to this, the Library authorities have invited other libraries and private individuals to join with them in presenting suitable books to Louvain, and undertake to receive and house such gifts, and to keep a register of the names and addresses of the donors. There is every reason to hope that the movement will be widely taken up, and that the civilized world will unite to show its reprobation of the stupid vandalism by which Belgium has been robbed of its intellectual and artistic heritage.

In the review *Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen* some German intellectuals have attempted to explain and excuse the deplorable act which has inflicted such an irreparable loss upon Belgium, and upon the whole world of letters and of art. The substance of this defence is an attempt to blame the officials of the Library of Louvain for not having been present to point out to the soldiers the value of the collections which otherwise would certainly have been spared! Like the other

excuses which have been put forward, this attempt quite fails to carry conviction; and Monsieur Burger, director of the Amsterdam Library, has replied to it in very conclusive fashion in the Dutch review *Het Boek*. 'Can it be possible,' he asks, 'that after all these months the directors of this German Review are unaware of the horrible scenes of massacre and pillage that go to make up the crime of Louvain? No one will credit that. Rather shall we say that their ignorance is merely a sham—and a monstrous and clumsy sham! I will not waste time in refuting this vile insinuation, which the official and well-authenticated accounts of the outrage on Louvain suffice definitely to dispel. It is now acknowledged by all right-minded men who are not prejudiced and do not refuse to seek and admit the truth—(1) That the fire in the Library of the University broke out suddenly after eight days' peaceful occupation of the town by the German troops; (2) that the fire broke out during the night of the 25th of August, when all the Library premises were closed and the residents were forbidden to leave their houses after 7 o'clock in the evening; (3) that that night of the 25th of August was unquestionably the first night of fire, pillage, and massacre. We know the unhappy fate of the unfortunate people who fell into the hands of the drunken soldiers that night—also during the days and nights that followed. I saw the ruins of the Library again eight days after the fire, and even then I was only able to look at them from a distance and at considerable risk. Broken pillars, an impassable heap of bricks, stones, and beams smouldered in the fire which slowly consumed thousands of volumes between huge portions of dangerous and threatening walls: that was all that remained of the majestic building known as the *Halls Universitaires*, and of the rich treasure it contained. In the streets of the ruined and deserted city, where the soldiers were completing their work of pillage, and further on even into the country, leaves of manuscripts and books fluttered about, half burned, at the mercy of the wind.' As we have said, the movement for restoration is being keenly and eagerly taken up, both in Belgium and out of it; and scholarly Belgians cherish the fond hope that 'The Halls of Louvain will rise again from their ashes,' and that 'they will become, as in former days, the centre of a school of learning of which the glorious past is a guarantee for the future.'

Some Lusitania Echoes

English and American files just to hand contain the definite statement that both the British Admiralty and the United States officials have certified that the *Lusitania* was not armed, so that the one ground which might have afforded a technical pretext for the submarine attack on the great liner has been shown to be non-existent. The fact that the *Lusitania* carried contraband of war in the shape of some five or six thousand cases of rifle cartridges would have justified the seizure and if necessary the sinking of the ship—but only after passengers and crew had been given an opportunity of escape. The points at issue between Germany and the United States, and the American replies hereto, are admirably set forth in a summary given in the *New York Sun*. The German contentions are given as they were disclosed in Germany's reply to the American Note on the sinking of the *Lusitania*. Here is the *Sun's* summary:

'Germany asserts the *Falaba's* action in summoning aid caused the submarine commander to torpedo her before all passengers had escaped.

'United States holds that no potential menace to the submarine justified causing the death of the American passenger Leon C. Thrasher.

'Germany says unjustified attacks on neutral ships are due to carelessness or suspicious acts of the vessels concerned.

'United States holds that on Germany rests the responsibility for not making mistakes.

'Germany charges that the *Lusitania* was armed.

'United States has officially declared the *Lusitania* left New York unarmed.

'Germany charges that the Lusitania was a British auxiliary cruiser.

'United States holds the Lusitania was a British passenger ship, not engaged in the service of the British Government at the time she was sunk, but operating only in her normal capacity of merchant service between New York and Liverpool.

'Germany charges that England ordered British merchantmen to attack German submarines.

'United States holds that only evidence that the Lusitania did attack a submarine would make this contention admissible.

'Germany declares herself unable to regard British ships undefended British territory.

'United States holds that the laws of humanity and nations forbid attacks on neutrals and merchant vessels on the high seas.

'Germany charges that the United States law was violated by the presence of explosives on the passenger ship Lusitania.

'United States holds that the American law regarding explosives on passenger ships never applied to rifle cartridges.

'Germany invites the United States to end submarine operations by obtaining a change in British trade policy.

'United States holds it cannot bargain in American lives or the rights of humanity.'

The swift and ruthless destruction of innocent human life in this great ocean tragedy must have been a horrible business; and English exchanges describe many moving and pathetic incidents. The following, for example, is told by the Cork correspondent of the *Sunday Herald*: "One mother lost all her three young children, one six years, one aged four, and the third a babe in arms, six months old. She herself lives, and held up the three of them in the water, all the time shrieking for help. When rescued by a boat party the two eldest were dead. Their room was required on the boat, and the mother was brave enough to realise it. "Give them to me," she cried. "Give them to me, my bonnie wee things. I will bury them. They are mine to bury as they were mine to keep." With her hair streaming down her back and her form shaking with sorrow, she took hold of each little one from the rescuers and reverently placed it into the water again, and the people in the boat wept with her as she murmured a little sobbing prayer to the great God above. But her cup of sorrow was not yet completed, for just as they were landing her third and only child died in her arms." The following from the *London Times* is typical of what must have been an all too frequent experience of the friends and relatives on shore. Describing the scene at Liverpool of the landing of the survivors, the *Times* correspondent says: "I saw one elderly woman, with her shawl hanging from her shoulders and her gray hair in disarray, advancing slowly through the crowd, calling out, "Is Dan Daly among ye? Dan Daly the fireman?" She was a mother seeking distractedly her son. Clutching by the arm each member of the crew she encountered, she would moaningly ask whether he did not know Dan Daly the fireman, but none of them knew him. At last she came upon a fireman who did know, and I heard the decisive answer which shattered her hopes. "Dan is gone, ma'am. He was down below at the time." Throwing up her hands with a gesture of despair, the mother turned aside to lean over a packing case for support while she wailed and wailed in sorrow."

Courage, calmness, and unselfish devotion to duty in time of danger have become so traditional with the Catholic priesthood that it is in no way matter of surprise to find that Father Maturin, the distinguished convert and eminent preacher and writer, crowned a deeply useful and spiritual life by a hero's death. The *London Tablet* gives the full particulars. "In Dublin is a lady survivor who owes her life to his self-sacrifice. He put her into one of the boats and then stood back upon the deck, perfectly calm and collected. Just as

the boat was pulling away he caught sight of a baby child. There was just time to pick her up and throw her into the lady's arms, with the words, "Try and find her mother." And to her joy she was able to fulfil that last injunction of the dying priest, for on the quay at Queenstown was the baby's mother, landed from another boat. As long as there were boats to be launched and life-belts to be served out, Father Maturin worked hard for others. And when no more boats could be got away he was seen standing quietly on the deck, white as a sheet, but as calm as if he were in his study at Oxford. To the last he was giving absolution to his dying fellow-passengers and doing all he could to keep them calm. By nature he was exceptionally nervous—before sailing he wrote to a friend in London saying how anxious he felt about the coming voyage—but when face to face with actual death he was one of the calmest men aboard the ship. A week after the catastrophe his body was washed up at Crookhaven. His face was perfectly peaceful. He had made no attempt to divest himself of any of his clothing, and he wore no life-belt. Evidently he realised that there was no possible chance of being saved. His body was taken in a tug to Queenstown, where it was robed in Mass vestments and carried in procession to the church amid the fervent piety of a Catholic people.'

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH, LYTTLETON

GOLDEN JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS.

(From our Christchurch correspondent.)

An event, probably unique in connection with the Church in New Zealand, the celebration of the golden jubilee of a church that remains to-day practically the same in every particular as it did when half a century ago it left the builder's hands, was celebrated in Lyttelton last week. The privilege of observing such a rare and important event having fallen to the happy lot of the present popular pastor and his devoted flock, right worthily did they rise to the occasion, as the series of religious and social functions, so successfully carried out, show.

The Early Days.

Rev. Father P. J. Cooney, who has collected much interesting data concerning the early days of the Church in Lyttelton, gave the following particulars to a *Lyttelton Times* reporter: "In the early days of August, 1860, the question of establishing a Catholic church in Lyttelton was considered seriously, and on that occasion Bishop Viard sent from Wellington the Rev. Father Seon, S.M., as Superior, and the Rev. Father Chataigner, S.M., as assistant, to conduct a Catholic mission. These were the only two priests in the South Island. Upon their arrival it was found that the Catholic community in Lyttelton consisted only of three women and two men, and consequently the priests contemplated removing to Christchurch. On August 22, 1860, however, the ship William Millar arrived in port from Home, and amongst the passengers were forty-four members of the Catholic faith, it being considered at that time that it was the largest body that had arrived in one ship in Canterbury. Owing to bad weather in the port the passengers were compelled to remain on board for several days, but on Saturday, August 26, the weather cleared, and, according to the narrative of Mr. P. Henley, of Lincoln, a passenger, one of the first sights seen on disembarkation was a funeral service conducted by the Rev. Father Chataigner. The newcomers saw the priest and lost little time in making his acquaintance. When he heard of the likely number of adherents to the church he postponed his visit to Christchurch that day, and on the following Sunday celebrated Mass at the house of a Mr. Carroll, in Exeter street. The members of the church gradually became organised, and a little later the Rev. Father Chataigner was appointed parish priest of Lyttelton and Christchurch. At that time Father Chataigner was recog-

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nised as the first parish priest in Canterbury, although the Rev. Father Seon had been working amongst the Maoris of Otago and Canterbury some ten years previously.



REV. FATHER P. J. COONEY.

As the years rolled on and the population became larger, the need of a permanent place of worship became apparent, and during 1864 strenuous efforts were made to remove the reproach. The proposal was taken up most enthusiastically by the parishioners, and at the end of 1864 tenders were called for the erection of a church, which was to be built on a site in Winchester street, the gift of the Hon. F. A. Weld, a devoted Catholic and at that time Premier of New Zealand. The plans and specifications were drawn up by Messrs. Mountfort and Bury, and Messrs. Graham and Weyburn were the successful tenderers. The furnishings and interior fittings were carried out by Messrs. England Brothers. The contract price for the building was about £1200, and it had seating accommodation for 400 persons. The contract provided that grey and red stone was to be used in the construction of the building, and in this respect it was found necessary to open a quarry at Governor's Bay for the grey stone, and to blast away a portion of the hillside on the Summer road, in order to obtain sufficient red material for facing. The specifications were for a building 47ft by 26ft, 13ft high, with a porch 11ft by 6ft, and a bell turret 48ft from the ground.

The laying of the foundation stone took place on February 2, 1865, during the spiritual jurisdiction of the Right Rev. P. J. Viard, D.D., Bishop of Wellington, the day selected being the Feast of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary. The proceedings were carried out under the spiritual direction of the Rev. J. B. Chataigner. In the absence of the Hon. F. A. Weld Mr. E. D. Byrne adjusted the stone, under which was deposited a glass phial, containing copies of the newspapers of that day and other information. The church was duly named St. Joseph's, and on the conclusion of the proceedings Mr. Byrne entertained those present at a dinner.

The erection of the building was pushed on expeditiously, and on Thursday, June 29, 1865, the church was opened for service. The day appointed for the ceremony was the Feast of St. Peter and St. Paul, and the Rev. Fathers J. B. Chataigner and J. Chevrier, S.M., officiated. After the edifice had been blessed, Mass was celebrated, the music being supplied from a

harmonium lent for the occasion by Mr. G. Taylor. Father Chataigner preached the sermon, selecting as his text the charge delivered to St. Peter, 'Thou art Peter, and on this rock I will build My church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it.' The preacher congratulated the Catholic residents of Lyttelton on their energies in finding sufficient money to build an edifice of their own. It was announced also that the amount realised from the collection had practically cleared the building of debt.

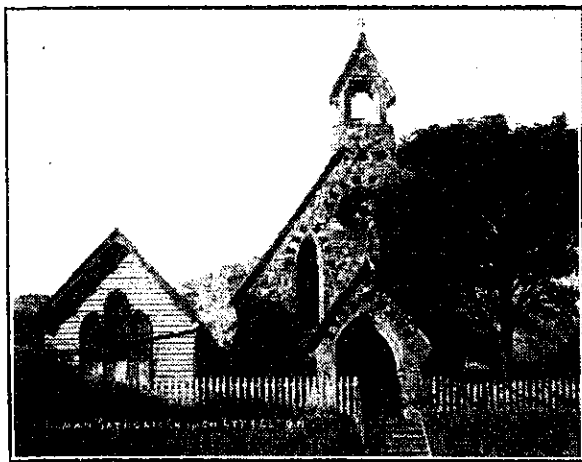
For many years Mass was celebrated only once a month, but as time went on, it was held more frequently, until the increase in the number of parishioners made it necessary to hold Mass three times every Sunday. Rev. Father Baibieux was appointed to take charge of the parish. In 1873 he was relieved by the Rev. Father Francis del Monte, who remained there until September, 1877. Four years later Father Walsh was appointed to the parish, but after a stay of about twelve months he was relieved by Father Tracy. From January, 1884, Father D. P. O'Connor was in charge, but in March, 1889, he was relieved by Father Kickham. Father Kickham remained only a few months, being followed by Fathers F. E. Loughnan, M. Laverty, and W. Purton. Father Purton remained there from May, 1893, until 1900, when Father P. J. Cooney, the present priest, was appointed. In connection with St. Joseph's it is interesting to note that

It Is the Oldest Catholic Church

in the South Island, and probably in New Zealand. Other churches were erected in the Dominion prior to 1865, but as time has passed on they have been demolished or reconstructed. That, however, cannot be said of St. Joseph's. With much foresight the pioneers built the rear of the building in brick, with the object of facilitating any extension work, but the day has not yet arrived for the undertaking to be taken in hand, and in consequence the building, which is in a good state of preservation, is the same to-day as it was fifty years ago. Another feature worthy of note is the fact that amongst the parishioners to-day is Mrs. J. Loader. She was present at the laying of the foundation stone, and although well advanced in years is still able to recall many memories of bygone days. She was a member of the well-known Pope family, who, shortly after the arrival of the first four ships, devoted much time in the interests of Catholicism.

Satisfactory Progress.

The area covered by various Catholic institutions in Lyttelton is over an acre. Apart from the church,



ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH, LYTTELTON.

the most prominent buildings are the convent and school, which were erected in 1880. Prior to 1890 instruction was carried out under the guidance of lay teachers, but twenty-five years ago a community of Sisters of Mercy came from Hokitika and took charge. At present ten Sisters conduct the high, day, and parish schools, with an average attendance of 100 scholars. The main

buildings are in a good state of preservation, and only recently a neatly designed chapel was added to the convent.

Speaking of the work of the Church during his fourteen years' term of office, Father Cooney remarked that very satisfactory progress had been made. In spite of the fact that there had been a general decrease in the population of the port, the number of adherents to the Church had shown a decided increase. The financial position of the parish had been so satisfactory that he had been able to purchase a new presbytery and organ for the church, and also erect a new school for the infants. A new belfry had also been erected at the rear of the church, while the building had been renovated and reroofed. Apart from the expenditure on various improvements, the finances had enabled a debt of £200 to be wiped off the convent. In all about £1400 has been raised for general improvements, which must be considered satisfactory when the scope of the parish is taken into consideration.

Of the future Father Cooney was optimistic. He remarked that the prospects were good, and in the course of a year or so he hoped to appeal for funds for the erection of a new school. He was pleased to say that the whole of the property belonging to his parish was entirely free of debt. In fact, the finances were such that a credit balance was in hand, which would later form the nucleus of the school building fund.

THE BANQUET.

On Monday evening, commencing at half-past 6 o'clock, a banquet was held in the fine apartments of the Lyttelton's Men's Club, which were festooned and draped with flags of New Zealand and the Allies. The function was exclusively Catholic, and was attended by quite two hundred persons.

The Rev. Father Cooney presided, and seated on his left were Mrs. Loader and Mr. Bamford (both of whom were, fifty years ago, present at the ceremonies of laying the foundation stone, and the opening of the church), and on his right the Very Rev. Father Graham, S.M., M.A., and Rev. Father Hickson, S.M., representing the Marist Order, a compliment to the memory of the fine old pioneer Marist Fathers of the long ago.

During the evening a lengthy toast list was honored. The principal of these were the 'Pope and King,' proposed by Rev. Father Cooney. He also proposed the next toast, 'Old Pioneers,' coupling with it the names of Mrs. Loader and Mr. Bamford. Mr. Bamford replied on his own behalf and on that of Mrs. Loader. Although only having become a Catholic in later years, he (the speaker) had followed the rise and progress of the Church in Lyttelton with the keenest interest, and expressed his deep thankfulness to Divine Providence

for all the blessings he had received throughout life, and especially in being brought into the fold. Mr. Gellatly and Mr. Sullivan, other old residents, also spoke, and musical items were given by Miss Vera Ryan and the Misses McConville.

The toast of 'Our boys at the front' was proposed by the Rev. Father Hickson, S.M., in terms that met with the enthusiastic approval of his hearers.

'The Visiting Clergy' was proposed by the Rev. Father Cooney. He referred to the presence among them that evening of two worthy representatives of the Marist Fathers, and dwelt at some length on the zeal, sacrifices, and achievements of that great missionary Order from the earliest days of colonisation. It, too, gave him great pleasure to refer to his sincere personal friend and erstwhile fellow-student at Rome, the Rev. Dr. Kennedy, who first induced him (the speaker) to turn his thoughts towards New Zealand, and helped him in his ultimate resolve to make the Dominion the future scene of his activity.

The Very Rev. Father Graham and Rev. Dr. Kennedy suitably responded.

A recitation was then given by Mr. J. E. Doolan, and Mr. Scanlan gave a number of gramophone selections. Several songs and humorous sketches were given by Mr. MacCulloch, a visiting Scottish entertainer, to the great enjoyment of the audience. Mr. F. McDonald was, as usual, also very successful in several recitations.

Mr. J. E. Doolan proposed the toast of 'The Chairman,' the well-beloved pastor of Lyttelton, and in eloquently eulogistic terms referred to the work done by the Rev. Father Cooney during the fourteen and a-half years he had charge of the parish. Not alone was their pastor loved and appreciated by his own people, but also by the townspeople generally, and most deservedly so. Father Cooney, besides the spiritual care of, and interest in, the lives and pursuits of his flock, found time to assist in every worthy object for the benefit of the district, and all trusted he would be long spared to continue his work among them.

The Rev. Father Cooney feelingly replied. When asked, he said, to take charge of Lyttelton by the late Bishop, he was told that it was a poor and difficult parish, the parishioners being few in number, and not blessed with this world's goods. His reply was that he preferred the poor, and that his heart was with the working people. Now, after a residence of over fourteen years among them, much had been done, but they were in the happy position of not alone having any debt, but with a substantial balance to their credit. This was due to the help, kindness, sympathy, and co-operation of the people. He was very grateful to his people for all that he was enabled to accomplish. He had always avoided getting into debt, as the payment

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of interest more than anything else burdened a parish. He sincerely thanked the committee and lady workers, who had devoted so much time, thought, and energy to the celebration, and especially the secretary (Mr. J. Mahar), whose services, always so freely and generously given, were invaluable.

RELIGIOUS CELEBRATIONS.

On the following Tuesday morning, Mass was celebrated in St. Joseph's Church at 7 o'clock by the Rev. Dr. Kennedy (Methven), and at 9.30 o'clock there was Solemn High Mass. The Rev. Father Cooney was celebrant, Rev. Dr. Kennedy deacon, Rev. Father Murphy subdeacon, and Very Rev. Father Price, Adm., master of ceremonies. In the afternoon the children were entertained in the schoolroom at a musical programme and other attractions, and at 7 p.m. a special devotional service was held in the church, the occasional sermon being preached by the Rev. Dr. Kennedy.

Diocesan News

ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON

(From our own correspondent.)

July 3.

Mr. C. J. O'Brien, of the Post and Telegraph Department, Lower Hutt, and for many years secretary of the Lower Hutt branch of the Hibernian Society, has been transferred to the Chief Post Office, Wellington. He has, in consequence, resigned the secretaryship of the branch.

Brother J. P. McGowan, B.P., presided at the quarterly meeting of St. Patrick's branch of the Hibernian Society at St. Patrick's Hall. Nominations of officers for the ensuing half-year were received, and each office is being keenly contested. A vote of sympathy with Bishop Cleary in his illness was carried. The receipts for the evening amounted to £150.

The Rev. Father Segrief, S.M., late chaplain-captain of the Samoan Expeditionary Force, gave a very interesting lecture last Tuesday evening before the members of the sodality of the Children of Mary at St. Anne's Hall. The subject was 'Samoa,' and the rev. lecturer gave a graphic description of the country and its people, and its state during the time he had been with the garrison on that island.

The parishioners of St. Anne's met at St. Anne's Hall last Sunday evening, under the presidency of the Ven. Archdeacon Devoy, for the purpose of receiving the balance sheet and report of the committee for the parish debt extinction fund for the past twenty months. The report and balance sheet disclosed satisfactory results, but, at the same time, it was pointed out that there were many in the parish who were not shouldering their responsibilities as they should. A new committee for the next twenty months was elected, and votes of thanks were passed to the officers and members of the retiring committee.

The quarterly meeting of the council of the H.A.C.B. Society took place last Wednesday evening at St. Patrick's Hall, under the presidency of Bro. J. J. L. Burke. Representatives of the city, Newtown, Thorndon, ladies', Petone, and Hutt branches were present. Bro. Hoskins gave a report of the annual meeting of the district, held in February. Various matters, affecting the progress of Hibernianism, were discussed, and a sub-committee was appointed to go through the rules for the purpose of making the society second to none in New Zealand.

At the conclusion of the parade of the Wellington central branch of the National Reserve last evening, Captain Bowles, officer commanding, addressed the men, saying that one of their number, Corporal F. W. Crombie, was going into camp next week. He would be their first representative at Trentham. Mr. Crombie had not missed a parade since he joined their section,

and was one of their most enthusiastic members, and he wished him every success and a speedy return. Corporal Crombie is well known in Catholic circles. He is an ex-student of St. Patrick's College.

The hearing of a case of considerable interest to religious bodies was commenced by Mr. D. G. A. Cooper, S.M., in the Magistrate's Court the other day. The Miramar Borough Council proceeded against the Ven. Archdeacon Devoy, S.M., his Grace Archbishop O'Shea, and the Rev. John E. Ainsworth, S.M., as co-owners of a section of land at Miramar, to recover the sum of £12 15s 6d for rates due on the property. Defendants contended that the premises erected on the section were used for religious purposes, and were therefore exempt under the Rating Act. The council, however, contended that the premises did not come within the description of church or chapel, as, although services were held on Sundays, the premises were also used as a dwelling-house and as a private school conducted for profit. Mr. T. Neave appeared for the Borough Council, and Mr. P. J. O'Regan for the defendants. After argument as to what constitutes a church or chapel, the case was adjourned.

Last Thursday evening a concert party, under the auspices of the Catholic Federation, and organised by Miss Eileen Driscoll, journeyed to Trentham in motors, kindly supplied by Messrs. Martin Kennedy and Maurice O'Connor. The Catholic hall was crowded, and an excellent programme was contributed by the following ladies and gentlemen: Misses Eileen Driscoll, Watkins, Marie Fix, and Lonsdale, Messrs. R. S. Allwright, L. Holloway, and Exton. The men deeply appreciated the kindness and thoughtfulness of Miss Driscoll and her party, and the Rev. Father Daly and Lieut. Christopher voiced their appreciation. The hall has proved a great boon to the men, and the action of the Federation in erecting it was truly praiseworthy. The men enjoy all the facilities for practising their religion without their esteemed chaplain (Father Daly) having to ask some other denomination for the use of a building to carry out his sacred duties. The hall is largely used by the men for writing to their relatives and friends, and also for musical evenings. Writing material is supplied by the Federation, whilst, through Father Daly's efforts, plenty of opportunity is given the men for amusing themselves. Pianos have been generously loaned by the Bristol Piano Company, but it is to be regretted that our Catholic people, especially the wealthier ones, do not respond to the call for assistance in regard to the cost of erecting the hall and its upkeep. Sufficient money for this purpose has not yet been received. Donations should be forwarded to the Rev. Father Hurley, S.M., Dominion treasurer of the Federation, who will acknowledge the same. Any good current literature will be thankfully received by the Rev. Father Daly, Trentham.

Wanganui

(From our own correspondent.)

July 2.

A successful social, the proceeds of which were for the furnishing of the stalls at the forthcoming bazaar, was held in the schoolroom on last Thursday evening. Much praise is due to the ladies who provided the supper, especially Mrs. Roche.

Whilst engaged in work at Farley Brothers' station, Otuiwhiti, Hunterville, Mr. Henry Charles Meehan, a respected member of the Wanganui parish, lost his life through an accident. The deceased, who was the youngest son of the late Michael and Ann Meehan, was born, and lived practically all his life, in Wanganui. A widow and four children are left to mourn their loss. —R.I.P.

The fortnightly meeting of the local branch of the Hibernian Society was held on June 30, when a good deal of routine business was transacted. The arrangements for the annual social were left in the hands of the secretary. Part of the proceeds will be devoted

to the bazaar. Nomination of officers for the ensuing term was received. Two candidates were proposed, this bringing the membership to 107.

The sacred concert held in St. Mary's Church last evening was a great success. The large congregation responded well to the appeal for the sick and wounded fund. Half the collection went to that fund, which benefits by £11 10s. Mr. J. Kearsley presided at the organ, and an orchestra assisted. The choir, under the baton of Mrs. C. I. Spillane, sang Gounod's 'Gloria,' Haydn's 'Credo,' 'Tantum Ergo,' and 'Divine praises,' those taking the various solos being Misses B. McLean, A. Wood, Messrs. Suisted and McLean. The other items rendered were as follow:—Organ solo, Mr. J. Kearsley; solo, 'Pro Peccatis' (Rossini), Rev. Father Moloney; quartet, 'Tota Pulchra es Maria,' Mrs. Dwyer, Miss A. Wood, Messrs. Shanley and McCarthy; solo, 'Salve Maria,' Mrs. C. I. Spillane; quartet, (a) 'Holy night within this breast' (Beethoven), (b) 'O Sanctissima,' Messrs. Suisted, McBeth, McCarthy, and McLean; solo, 'Abide with me,' Miss Stannaway; solo, 'The Lord is my Light,' Mr. C. I. Spillane; quartet, 'Benedictus' (Weber), Mrs. Spillane, Miss Stannaway, Messrs. Suisted and McLean; trio, 'O Salutaris,' Mrs. Labatt, Messrs. Shanley and Lafferty; organ solos, Mr. J. Kearsley.

DIocese OF CHRISTCHURCH

(From our own correspondent.)

July 5.

The Board of Education inspector examines the pupils of the Marist Brothers' School this week.

The Very Rev. Father Price, Adm., was present at the reception in the Art Gallery to Mdle. Nyberg and M. Saldaigne, Belgian operatic artists, now on a visit to this city.

On last Sunday evening the Sisters of Notre Dame des Missions entered into a three days' retreat at the Convent of the Sacred Heart. The retreat is being conducted by the Rev. Father Ainsworth, S.M.

The schools conducted by the Sisters of Our Lady of the Mission, and Sacred Heart College of the same Order were examined last week by the inspectors of the Board of Education. Subsequently the fortnight's mid-winter vacation was entered upon.

There was Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament from the 11 o'clock Mass in the Cathedral last Sunday, followed after Vespers by the usual procession and Benediction. The Very Rev. Father Price, Adm., preached to a large congregation. After Vespers he presided at a special meeting of the Cathedral parish committee of the Catholic Federation in the episcopal residence.

As indicating the probable lapse of time before the Midland Railway between Westland and Canterbury will be open for traffic, the appended particulars are given publicly:—The bottom heading of the big tunnel through the Alps is now in two miles fifty chains, and the lining is completed to two miles twenty-seven chains. This and the seventy chains of finished work at the Bealey end, make three miles seventeen chains of tunnel finished to date, leaving two miles eight chains yet to complete. The present rate of progress is about forty feet per week. Taking the rate of progress for the past six years, it will take another four years to complete this big undertaking.

The efforts of the Cathedral school committee, in promoting and carrying out a recent social event on an extended scale, were rewarded with success from the point of view of enjoyment. Although the weather on

the night of the fixture was of the worst possible description, the attendance in the Alexandra Hall was distinctly good. The secretary (Mr. P. A. O'Connell) and the committee evidently left nothing undone in regard to decorating, catering, and other details. The Very Rev. Father Price, Adm., Rev. Fathers Cooney (Lyttelton), and Murphy, B.A., were present during part of the evening.

A social was held in the Hibernian Hall on Monday night, when the ladies of the bazaar committee were entertained by the members of St. Patrick's branch. Bro. M. Grimes (secretary) read the balance sheet of the bazaar committee, which showed the net profit on the fair and art union to be £314, made up as follows: Belgium stall (Miss Wally and Mrs. Murphy), £109 4s 9d; Ireland stall (Mrs. Green), £82 15s 9d; art union stall (Mrs. O'Brien), £25 19s 1d; refreshment stall (Mrs. Mahar), £17 1s 6d. The various side shows, concerts, etc., contributed the balance. To the above-mentioned ladies, and Miss Sloane, who carried out the financial arrangements in a very competent manner, the sincere thanks of the members are due, as well as to the large number of ladies who assisted in the various stalls, Misses Garty, O'Connor, Hannan, Smythe, and Rodgers deserving special mention.

Timaru

(From our own correspondent.)

July 5.

The half-yearly meeting of the Hibernian Society is to be held on Monday evening in their hall, Brown street.

A very successful social in aid of Mrs. Loughnan's Red Cross Guild was held in the Assembly Rooms on Thursday evening, under the auspices of the Celtic Football Club. The Celts have had many successful socials in the past, but probably, owing to the patriotic object, this one far exceeded any of the former in point of numbers and financial results. It is expected that when accounts are settled a very substantial sum will be available to hand Mrs. Loughnan for her guild.

The devotion of the Forty Hours' Adoration commenced on Sunday last, and concluded on Tuesday morning. On Sunday Solemn High Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Gondringer, of St. Patrick's College, assisted by Rev. Fathers Murphy and Goggan as deacon and subdeacon respectively. After Mass there was a procession of the Blessed Sacrament. In the evening Rev. Father Gondringer preached to a very large congregation. On Monday morning at 9 o'clock a Missa Cantata was celebrated, and in the evening Rev. Father McDonald, Waimate, preached to a crowded congregation. Solemn High Mass was again celebrated on Tuesday morning, and the devotion concluded with a procession of the Blessed Sacrament, followed by Benediction. During the ceremonies excellent music was rendered by the choir, under the conductorship of Mr. Clarke. Adoration was continued all day on Sunday and Monday, and it was most edifying to see the number of the faithful who attended the Church during those days, and the great number of communicants, which constituted a record for the parish.

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ENTERTAINMENT AT INVERCARGILL

The entertainment given by the pupils of the Dominican Nuns in aid of the Belgian Relief Fund (writes our Invercargill correspondent) was a great success, as will be seen from the following report, which I take from the *Southland Times*:

The entertainment given in the Municipal Theatre last evening by the pupils of the Dominican Nuns, Invercargill, in aid of the Belgian Relief Fund, was one which in every respect can be classed as a complete success. Long before the curtain rose the theatre was crowded in every part, many having to be content with standing room only, and, much to the regret of those in authority, many more had to be turned away. The result will be that a substantial amount will be contributed towards the laudable object of which the fixture was in aid. With regard to the entertainment itself, on it nothing but praise can be bestowed. The Dominican Nuns in Invercargill earned an enviable reputation for the manner in which their pupils acquitted themselves at functions such as the one that was held last night, and let it at once be said that their latest effort has enhanced that reputation. The piece that was chosen for last night's showing was Lewis' cantata, 'Little Nell's Surprise Party.' It is one that gives ample opportunity to children to display their ability, and last night that was fully availed of. In every department the youthful performers were good, and not a hitch occurred to spoil the action of the piece, which was creditable to teachers and pupils alike. The grouping was pretty and effective, the singing was tuneful, the principals were letter perfect in their lines, and the enunciation and pronunciation of the children was far above what is generally noted on such occasions. Another pleasant feature was that none of the juveniles showed the slightest symptoms of stage fright, and none was afraid to use her voice to the full extent of her lung capacity. In short, the children were admirably trained, and they were a distinct credit to those who were responsible for their training. Those who have had any experience in such matters know full well what a task it is to train seventy children to stage a difficult cantata satisfactorily, and when this is done as successfully as was the case last night, those who are responsible are entitled to a great deal more than an ordinary share of credit, and it is indeed a pleasant task when this can be conceded ungrudgingly and unhesitatingly, as indubitably is the case in connection with the performance under review.

The story contained in the cantata has previously been told, and it is one that appeals to young and old alike. It is a somewhat hackneyed theme, but it is one that will always bear a retelling, especially when it is served up so daintily as it is in 'Little Nell's Surprise Party.' It would be perhaps invidious to single out any of the performers for special mention, when all did so well, but, nevertheless, little Miss Finnerty, who took the part of 'Little Nell,' deserves more than the usual medium of praise. For one so young she is wonderfully at home on the stage, exhibits no self-consciousness whatever, and she possesses a remarkably tuneful and flexible voice, her singing being note perfect. Her numbers were 'Mamma, I cannot play to-night,' 'Let me sing my joy and pleasure,' and 'Please give me a penny.' Her last contribution was the cause of a generous shower of coins of all descriptions falling on the stage, the fund in consequence being augmented to the tune of over £5. As 'Mrs. Grant' Miss Morris achieved a distinct success, her pleasant voice being heard to advantage in 'O, friends of other days,' and with Miss Shepherd, who took the part of 'Mr. Grant,' she had to respond to a double encore in her singing of the duet 'With grateful hearts.' They were also successful in 'Back to the dear old home again.' Miss Shepherd was well placed as 'Mr. Grant,' and, in addition to the concerted numbers she took part in, she stored well in 'Is this a dream' and 'I see again the day.' The villain of the piece is 'Mr. Gried,' and in this difficult part—for a girl particularly Miss McGrath was quite at home. She gave a presentation of a cheerful sort of villain, and her singing was distinctly

good, the humorous touches being nicely done. 'I'm a landlord' was a capital effort of hers, and in the solo and chorus, 'Let us join and sing' she created much merriment with a humorously doleful lament. As 'Emma' Miss Timpany was really good, and made quite a hit in 'I will hide it.' Miss Freed, as 'Mistress of the flowers,' and Misses Vondersloot and Furlong as flower fairies were also allotted parts to which they did full justice. Under the baton of Mr. A. R. Wills, the company were heard to great advantage in the various choruses, amongst them being 'Here we are a merry band,' 'Come choose our Queen,' 'Now we'll find it,' 'How surprising,' and 'Beautiful Ireland,' an introduced item. Another introduced contribution which was received with marked approval was 'The waking of the flowers,' which was arranged by the Dominican Nuns, and which contained solos, recitations, dialogues, marches, dances, and choruses, all of which were splendidly done, and collectively they furnished in themselves quite a nice little play, the pretty dresses of the children and the judiciously applied limelight effects adding greatly to its attractiveness. Two items that provided a pleasant spice of variety and which were vigorously applauded were an Irish jig and a clog dance, little Miss Mavora Cavanagh being the performer. Other items were an overture on the piano (eight hands), 'Merry Wives of Windsor,' by Misses Macdonald, Tregonning, Wells and Shepherd, a piano-forte solo, 'Forest murmurs,' by Miss Macdonald, L.A.B., and a piano duet, Liszt's 'Rhapsodie No. 2,' by Misses Macdonald and Wells. The only adult performer was that popular vocalist Mrs. E. Stuart Dallas, who contributed 'There's a land,' and for an undeniable encore 'Mother Machree.' Miss Searell accompanied Mrs. Dallas, and the remainder of the items were accompanied by Mrs. J. J. Finnerty.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

IMPORTUNATE.—Though by no means without merit, the lines 'To the Sacred Heart' are not up to publication standard. The general idea is good, but the style is ambitious, and the necessary high level is not sustained.

PATRIOTIC IRISHMAN. As it is now several weeks since the cable about the 300 Irishmen appeared, and as no one has taken it at all seriously, it is perhaps hardly necessary to open a discussion on the matter. With your concluding sentence every reader will agree: 'Our earth is of large dimensions and Ireland is only a small spot on the great planet, so let Ireland's traducers vary things a little, and turn their attention to some other country; and if they go into the thing in earnest they will surely find elsewhere plenty of scope for their energies.'

F. W. B., Christchurch.—You are quite mistaken. We have never 'advocated' conscription or compulsory service; we have never so much as expressed an opinion on the subject.

J. J. M. The Waikato editor was not specially responsible for the publication of the item to which you refer, as it was sent out as part of the official news, and has been widely published in Australian and New Zealand papers. The paragraph is certainly open to exception in point of taste and tone, but it was not meant offensively.

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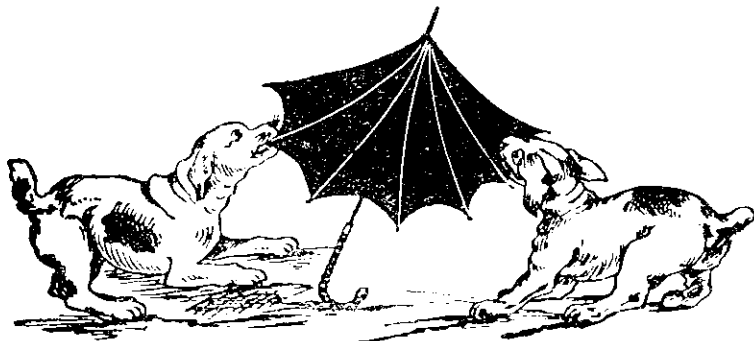
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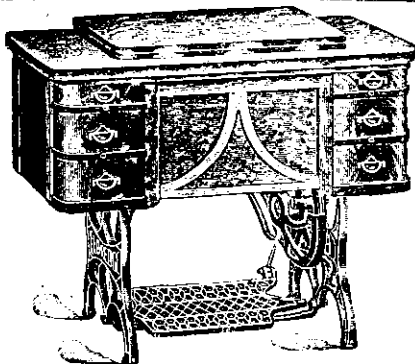
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NEW ZEALAND CASUALTIES.

The following is a further list of Catholic soldiers, members of the New Zealand Expeditionary Forces, who have fallen at the front, or have been wounded:—

PRIVATE T. G. HOSKINS, WELLINGTON.

Private T. G. Hoskins, reported as having died of wounds received at the Dardanelles, was a Wellingtonian who enlisted in the now famous 3rd Brigade of the Main Expeditionary Force of Australia, and a brother of Mr. Gil. P. Hoskins, also serving with the same Force. The deceased previously followed the occupation of a gold miner in Auckland, Westland, and New South Wales, and was engaged in this work on the 'other side' when war broke out. Private Hoskins was a man of splendid physique, and was born about 28 years ago. His only sister, Mrs. Charlie Bezar, resides at St. Clair, and the father, Mr. Paul Hoskins, is an old and well-known resident of Wellington.

PRIVATE J. P. NOLAN, HOKITIKA.

At the fortnightly meeting of the Hibernian Society on June 24 (writes our Hokitika correspondent) feeling reference was made by the Rev. Father Clancy to the death of Bro. J. P. Nolan, who died of wounds sustained in action at the Dardanelles on June 7. A motion of condolence with Mrs. Nolan and family in their bereavement was passed. Sympathetic references to the deceased's many good qualities were made by the president (Bro. Pickering) and Bros. Williams and Dwan. The resolution was carried in silence.

PRIVATE HARRY ELLIS BROOME, WANGANUI.

News has just been received by Mrs. Broome, of Castlecliff (writes our Wanganui correspondent), that her eldest son, Harry Ellis, had been killed in action at the Dardanelles. The deceased, who was only 20 years of age, received most of his education from the Sisters of Mercy, Palmerston North. He was of a very bright disposition, and, at the time of his departure for the front, was in the local legal office of Messrs. Bullock, Currie, and Douglas, studying law. As a member of the junior branch of the St. Vincent de Paul Society he was very active and zealous. The bereaved parents have the sincere sympathy of many friends in their sad loss.

PRIVATE BERNARD COLLINS, TIMARU.

Mr. Andrew Collins, North street, Timaru, received the sad news on Monday, June 28, that his son, Bernard, was killed at the Dardanelles on April 25. The parents of the deceased (writes a Timaru correspondent) are held in high esteem in the Timaru parish, and much sympathy is felt for them in their bereavement. Bernard Collins was a splendid type of Catholic man, and commanded the respect of all. He was educated at the Marist Brothers' School, whose motto inscribed on the 'Honors Board' is *Pro Deo et patria* (For God and country), and well has our young friend lived up to it. Besides being assiduous in his school work, the deceased was proficient in his school games, and was full-back for the football team of 1907, which won the banner, and ten of whose members are now at the war. After leaving school the deceased was apprenticed to Mr. John O'Leary, jeweller, and also joined the Timaru Garrison Band, in both spheres gaining credit for his earnestness and uprightness. Many prayers have been offered for the repose of his soul.

PRIVATE FRED MUHLIESEN, GREEN MEADOWS.

Mr. G. J. Muhliesen, of Greenmeadows, Hawke's Bay, has received an official communication from his Excellency the Governor that his only son, Private Fred Muhliesen, was killed in action at the Dardanelles on April 29. Young Muhliesen, who was only 25 years of age, was educated at the Marist Brothers' School, Napier, and followed a pastoral occupation until he volunteered for active service. He was a good rifle

shot, and was engaged in sniping operations against the Turks. The first announcement Mr. Muhliesen received of his son's death was seeing the name amongst the list of killed appearing in the Napier newspapers.

SAPPER FRANCIS GEORGE PEARSON, DUNEDIN.

Sapper Francis George Pearson, who was killed in action at the Dardanelles, was the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Pearson, Signal Hill, North-east Valley. He was born at Bullendale, near Queenstown, in 1897, was educated at the Sacred Heart School, North-east Valley, and the Christian Brothers' School, Dunedin. He was a member of the Alhambra Football Club, and was very popular with all who knew him. Sapper Pearson left Dunedin with the Otago Infantry Second Reinforcements, but was transferred to the Engineers Corps whilst in Egypt.

ST. BENEDICT'S CATHOLIC CLUB, AUCKLAND.

The annual re-union of St. Benedict's Club was held in the social hall connected with the club building on the last Wednesday of May (writes a correspondent). The president (Mr. Leo O'Malley) occupied the chair. Amongst the guests were the Right Rev. Mgr. Brodie, V.G., and Rev. Fathers Forde and Kelly. Many of the old members of the club are now away at the front. Feeling reference to these members was made by the proposer of the toast, 'Our defenders.' Messrs. Norman Mahony and Dallas Campbell, who were members of the first Expeditionary Force to Samoa, and who are now on their way to the Dardanelles, replied on behalf of our boys at the front. A lengthy toast list was honored, and the following supplied the musical items: Miss Lillis, Messrs. Ross, O'Connor, E. Owens, A. Toye, J. C. Mason, F. Mays, and L. O'Malley. A very pleasant function was brought to a close by the singing of 'God save Ireland,' and 'God save the King.'

A particularly gratifying feature of the re-union was the large number of junior members who were present. The executive feel that if they can secure all the Catholic young men of the parish after they have left school or college, and keep them in a Catholic atmosphere during a critical period of their life, they will be doing the most useful work a Catholic club can engage in. With this end in view the executive have been doing all that is in their power to make the club attractive. By the courtesy of the Right Rev. Mgr. Gillan and the church committee, a large basement has been placed at the disposal of the club. This has now been converted into a gymnasium and recreation room, and will be ready for the opening ceremony in about a week's time. The library is being brought up-to-date, and, in this connection, the librarian would be glad to receive, on behalf of the club, donations of suitable books. Books of reference on all subjects are most useful, now that the junior debating branch is in full swing. This branch of the club's activities is doing a very useful work. Of late the members have been holding fortnightly debates, and the improvement shown by the young members is, to say the least of it, surprising. On Monday, June 28, the subject for debate was 'Is the modern picture theatre beneficial or harmful to the community?' The teams were as follows:—Beneficial Messrs. P. J. Lillis, and A. W. Temm; harmful Messrs. J. Connell, T. Treacy, and J. Slade. The debate proved most interesting, and resulted in the latter side winning by 5 points. The judge (Mr. Fernandez) congratulated the young speakers on their improvement in debating, and at the same time gave them some good advice and useful hints for their future guidance. The subject for the next debate is, 'Should women vote?' As this will be a public debate, some good speeches are expected. The club is giving yet another of its members to the service of the Empire, in the person of the secretary (Mr. L. Hodgson), who expects to leave for Trentham immediately. General regret at the loss the club will sustain was expressed at the last executive meeting, and Mr. Hodgson was wished every good luck.

J. M. J.

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DEATHS

DOHERTY. —On July 1, 1915, at his residence, Lincoln, James Doherty, beloved husband of Margaret Doherty; aged 68 years.—R.I.P.

O'CONNELL. —On June 14, 1915, at his residence, 17 Bowen street, Musselburgh, Thomas Michael, beloved husband of Maude O'Connell, and youngest son of the late Daniel O'Connell, Seacliff; aged 35 years; deeply regretted. —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, JULY 8, 1915.

AN HISTORIC NOTE



HE cabled summary of the American Note to Germany on the sinking of the Lusitania, which was published some time ago in our dailies, was very far from doing the document justice; and the full text of the Note, which is now available in our English exchanges, goes to show that for once in the present international crisis President Wilson has really risen to the occasion.

Courteous to the point of over-politeness, and scrupulously considerate in form, it states the case against Germany in her high-handed and lawless action in respect to the Lusitania with a skill and conclusiveness which admit of no possible valid reply. Discarding for the

nonce the diplomatic flummery, rhetorical flourishes, and pious platitudes which have hitherto served as President Wilson's chief stock-in-trade, the Note states the issues simply, plainly, and straightforwardly, in words which the humblest can understand, and in a way which leaves absolutely no loophole for quibbling or evasion. The American case is based throughout on the solid rock of simple justice and right. As the New York Times aptly says: 'Every American citizen would be willing to affix his signature in approval of its firm but temperate tone and the indisputable justice of its representations and demands.' It is the one utterance of President Wilson, since the outbreak of the great world conflict, that will have some claim to rank as historic.

The main contention of the Note is in the form of an exceedingly clever *argumentum ad hominem*. It employs against Germany, with great adroitness and in cogent and telling phrase, the very arguments which Germany herself has again and again advanced in public and international discussions on the principles which should be accepted as just and proper for the regulation of naval warfare and for the protection of the maritime rights of neutral nations. Again and again has Germany proclaimed that, as regards naval questions, she stands for the rights of neutrals and the 'freedom of the seas.' As far back as the middle of the nineteenth century this was her cry, when the maritime Powers met in Paris in 1856 and adopted the famous Declaration of Paris. Fifty years later, at the Hague Conference of 1907, she again stood shoulder to shoulder with America on the same platform, in a demand for the protection of neutrals and 'a free sea.' Ever since the outbreak of the present struggle she has announced that this was the great and sacred principle for which she fought—against a domineering 'navalism,' and for the 'freedom of the seas.' Thus von Bernhardt, in *Germany and the Next War*, proclaims: 'This victory will not be gained merely in the exclusive interests of Germany. We shall in this struggle, as so often before, represent the common interests of the world, for it will be fought not only to win recognition for ourselves, but for the freedom of the seas.' This was the great aim of Russia under the Empress Catherine II., of France under Napoleon I., and spasmodically down to 1904 in the last pages of her history; and the great Republic of the United States of North America strives for it with intense energy. It is the development of the right of nations for which every people craves.' To the same effect writes Dr. Edmund von Mach, author of *What Germany Wants*, in a very recent article on 'The Free Sea': 'The sea is God's gift to humanity and no nation shall have the right to close it. It represents "the lungs," as Dr. Dernburg said in his splendid Portland letter, "from which humanity draws the fresh breath of enterprise, and that must not be stopped." It is of special interest for America that Germany considers the free sea the condition without which a permanent peace will be impossible, for the greatest of the American statesmen have contended for a free sea from the very beginning of the nation. This contention, in fact, may, and has been called the "American idea." . . . The "English idea" recognises the rights of the belligerents as paramount; the "American idea" recognises the rights of neutrals and of mankind as of greater importance. It is, therefore, natural that all the early American statesmen, with their intense patriotism and independence, should have espoused the idea of the free sea; and that all those who to-day see no harm in America's social, commercial, and financial dependence on England, should prefer to abide by the "English idea."

President Wilson now takes Germany at her word, and asks the Imperial Government to stand true to its loud and lavish professions. And first he defines precisely and plainly what America understands by the principle of the 'freedom of the seas.' 'American citizens act within their indisputable rights in taking their ships and in travelling wherever their legitimate business calls them upon the high seas, and exercise

those rights in what should be a well-justified confidence that their lives will not be endangered by acts done in clear violation of universally acknowledged international obligations and certainly in the confidence that their own Government will sustain them in the exercise of their rights.' Then he presses home Germany's obligation, as a matter of principle and consistency, to now recognise those rights. 'Long acquainted as this Government has been with the character of the Imperial Government and the high principles of equity with which they have in the past been actuated and guided, the Government of the United States cannot believe that the commanders of the vessels which committed these acts of lawlessness did so except under misapprehension of the orders issued by the Imperial German naval authorities. It takes it for granted that, at least within the practical possibilities of every such case, the commanders even of submarines were expected to do nothing that would involve the lives of non-combatants or the safety of neutral ships *even at the cost of failing of their object of capture or destruction.* It confidently expects, therefore, that the Imperial German Government will disavow the acts of which the United States complains, that they will make reparation as far as reparation is possible for injuries which are without measure, and that they will take immediate steps to prevent the recurrence of anything so obviously subversive of the principles of warfare for which the Imperial German Government in the past so wisely and so firmly contended. The Government and people of the United States look to the Imperial German Government for just, prompt, and enlightened action in this vital matter with greater confidence because the United States and Germany are bound together not only by special ties of friendship but also by the explicit stipulations of the Treaty of 1828 between the United States and the Kingdom of Prussia.' There is, moreover, in the present Note an element of firmness which has been conspicuously wanting in some of President Wilson's previous utterances. Expressions of regret and offers of reparation in the case of the destruction of neutral ships sunk by mistake, while they may satisfy international obligations if no loss of life results, cannot justify or excuse a practice the natural necessary effect of which is to subject neutral nations or neutral persons to new and immeasurable risks. The Imperial German Government will not expect the Government of the United States to omit any word or any act necessary to the performance of its sacred duty of maintaining the rights of the United States and its citizens, and of safeguarding their free exercise and enjoyment.

The American Note effectively disposes of Germany's apology for its procedure in the *Lusitania* case. The German defence is that as a submarine cannot hold up a merchant liner until her passengers shall have opportunity of escape, it is justified in destroying her without warning. The Note admits the fact as to the practical inability of the submarine to follow the procedure prescribed by the law of nations, but roundly and logically declares that, for nations that are governed by the recognised principles of humanity, that constitutes a conclusive reason why the submarine should let merchantmen alone. The Government of the United States therefore desires to call the attention of the Imperial German Government with the utmost earnestness to the fact that the objection to their present method of attack against the trade of their enemies lies in the practical impossibility of employing submarines in the destruction of commerce without disregarding those rules of fairness, reason, justice, and humanity which all modern opinion regards as imperative. It is practically impossible for officers of submarines to visit a merchantman at sea and examine her papers and cargo. It is practically impossible for them to make a prize of her, and if they cannot put a prize crew on board they cannot sink her without leaving her crew and all on board her to the mercy of the sea in her small boats. . . . These facts, it is understood, the Imperial German Government frankly admits. We are informed that in the instances of

which we have spoken time enough for even that poor measure of safety was not given, and in at least two of the cases cited not so much as a warning was received. Manifestly, submarines cannot be used against merchantmen, as the last few weeks have shown, without an inevitable violation of many sacred principles of justice and humanity.' The Note makes it perfectly plain also that America cannot recognise the so-called warning to passengers—consisting of an advertisement in American papers—as a justification for the destruction of the vessel. 'This Government has already taken occasion to inform the Imperial German Government that it cannot admit the adoption of such measures or such a warning of danger to operate as in any degree in abbreviation of the rights of American shipmasters or American citizens bound on lawful errands as passengers in merchant ships of belligerent nationality, and that it must hold the Imperial German Government to strict accountability for any infringement of those rights, whether intentional or incidental.' Finally, the Note condemns, without qualification or reserve, the whole principle of the method of naval warfare adopted by Germany in such cases, as being in flagrant and unmistakable contravention of the recognised canons of international law. 'Recalling the humane and enlightened attitude hitherto assumed by the Imperial German Government in matters of international right, particularly with regard to the freedom of the seas; having learned to recognise German views and German influence in the field of international obligations as always engaged upon the side of justice and humanity; and having understood the instructions of the Imperial German Government to its naval commanders to be upon the same plane of human action as those prescribed by the naval codes of other nations, the Government of the United States is loth to believe—it cannot now bring itself to believe—that these acts, so absolutely contrary to the rules and practices and spirit of modern warfare, could have the countenance or sanction of that great Government. . . . It does not understand the Imperial German Government to question those rights, but assumes on the contrary that the Imperial Government accept as a matter of course the rule that the lives of non-combatants, whether they be of neutral citizenship or citizens of one of the nations at war, cannot lawfully or rightfully be put in jeopardy by the capture or destruction of unarmed merchantmen, and recognise also, as all other nations do, the obligation to take the usual precaution of visit and search to ascertain whether a suspected merchantman is in fact of belligerent nationality or is in fact carrying contraband under a neutral flag.'

It would be too much to hope that this document, firm and uncompromising and in every way admirable in tone though it is, will effect any practical result, for Germany is only too well aware that there is neither armed force nor a strong personality behind it. It is, however, something to have on record so strong a protest against German methods, and so clear and definite a declaration, from the greatest of the neutral Powers, of those principles of justice and humanity which it is the interest of the whole civilised world to proclaim and maintain.

Notes

That 'Strafe' Prayer

The German prayer invoking punishment upon England is treated as a subject for general joke by the British public, and of course even more so by the 'Tommies.' The drollest application of the 'strafe' petition which we have seen is that chronicled by the Editor of the *Jarsity*. 'I have just received,' he says, 'from a member of the London Scottish the following note: "We are at a depôt now, a very dull life! Reveille at 5 a.m.; Swedish exercises till noon. Gott strafe Sweden!!"'

An Offer From Spain

Last week's cables, per *Times* and Sydney *Sun* services, contained the following: 'A Rome message says it is reported that an invitation from Spanish bishops to transfer the Holy See to Spain is being excitedly discussed.' Careful readers were aware that the statement as to the excitement attaching to the discussion might very safely be discounted, but there was nothing intrinsically improbable in the substance of the message. The following paragraph from late American papers seems to throw some light on the facts, and serves to make clear the Pope's intentions: 'A despatch to the *Morning Post* from Madrid says: 'Senor Dato, the Premier, has stated that in view of the new situation created for the Pope by hostilities between Italy and Austria he had offered the Pontiff the hospitality of Spain, placing at his disposal the Palace of the Escorial as accommodation for his Holiness, the Cardinals, and the necessary Vatican officials. The Pope in reply expressed his deep sense of the kindness of the Premier's suggestion, but declined the offer, stating that he had no intention of leaving Rome at present.'

Exaggerated War Babies

Some time ago statements appeared in many English papers to the effect that in one district alone, the scene of a large military camp, no less than 20,000 illegitimate births were expected. Similar unpleasant reports were circulated regarding other camp localities in England. Further inquiry goes to show that the facts, like the premature announcement of Mark Twain's death, have been much exaggerated. The Charity Organisation Society report that inquiries in forty-five centres are unanimous in describing the likelihood of a very high illegitimate birth-rate in places where troops have been stationed as a 'great exaggeration.' Thus in one locality where it was said 1000 births were expected, inquiry brought to light one case only. The society say they wish to point out that the inquiries show that the soldier is responding to the high ideal formed of him, and that those who have spread what turn out to be grotesquely exaggerated rumors to the detriment of his character have neither served him nor his country.

DIOCESE OF DUNEDIN

His Lordship Bishop Verdon leaves for Wellington to-day (Thursday) by the Mokoia.

The Rev. Dr. Kelly, of Opunake, paid a brief visit to Dunedin last week, and left for the north on Monday.

A euchre party and social evening will be held in St. Mary's Hall, Mornington, on Friday evening, the object being to raise funds to pay off the debt on the church ground. The committee expect a large attendance.

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

The writer of Association football notes in the *Otago Daily Times* gives the following list of members of the Christian Brothers' Football Club, Dunedin, who have joined the Expeditionary Forces:—T. J. B. Laffey (killed), M. O'Brien (missing), D. Rendall (wounded), M. Piper (wounded), T. Dwyer (wounded), P. O'Connor (wounded), J. Marlow (wounded), J. Cassidy, E. Salmon, H. J. Salmon, P. Spiers, J. O'Connor, M. O'Connor, T. Fitzpatrick, G. McCormick, G. Lovell, R. Leonard, W. Bevis, E. Spain, J. Daly, F. Cameron, J. Temple, H. Wilson, J. Brady, J. Joyce—total, 25.

St. Joseph's Harriers assisted with considerable success in the street collection on Saturday afternoon. They took part in the procession, and from a lorry (generously lent by Mr. C. Speight) gave a series of street-corner concerts, which were much appreciated.

Besides a number of choruses by the harriers, items were given by the following:—Miss E. Murphy excellently rendered the 'Marseillaise' in French, Mr. Devlin gave a bagpipes selection, the Wilson trio of children gave an exhibition of Highland dancing, and Misses Coughlan and Rodgers sang a duet, 'Only a penny.' Other members of the company contributed solos, which were received with applause. The piano was kindly lent by Messrs. Begg and Co. During the afternoon the sale by auction of a white rabbit brought a considerable sum. Next Saturday the club will take part in the sports meeting, which is being held in support of the Sports Queen.

CATHOLIC SEWING GUILD.

The Catholic Sewing Guild for Belgian relief met as usual on Wednesday, when the following donations were received:—Miss Cotter, 10s; Mrs. Le Brun, 5s; Mrs. Just, 5s; goods from Mrs. Meenan, Miss Connor, Mrs. Hogg, and Mrs. Hannigan (Nuggets).

CATHOLIC FEDERATION

SACRED HEART PARISH, WELLINGTON.

The parishioners of the Thorndon parish assembled in large numbers at the Basilica of the Sacred Heart on Sunday for the purpose of electing their representatives on the local committee of the New Zealand Catholic Federation. Stirring addresses were delivered by—among others—his Grace Archbishop Redwood, who expressed his sincere gratification at the work that had been done by the committee and the Federation during his absence from the Dominion; by the Very Rev. Dean Regnault, S.M., Adm., chairman of the committee, and several lay members of the organisation, including Mr. G. Girling-Butcher, organising secretary of the Federation, and Messrs. R. P. Flanagan and Walsh, all of whom stressed the need for the organisation of the members of the Church in defence of their interests. More than usual interest was taken in the election of the committee, which resulted in Messrs. M. Walsh, R. Sievers, J. E. Fitzgerald, J. McGowan, and McKeown being returned.

ST. JOSEPH'S PARISH, WELLINGTON.

St. Joseph's parish committee met at the presbytery, Patterson street, on Wednesday, June 23, the Rev. Father Barra being in the chair. Messrs. A. Cassie and Parsonage were elected delegates to the annual meeting of the Wellington Diocesan Council. The remits for the annual meeting were discussed at length, and the delegates instructed accordingly. The question of entertaining visiting delegates while in the city was discussed, and it was decided to suggest to the diocesan executive to call a meeting of the delegates from the city parishes to consider the matter.

The annual meeting of parishioners of St. Joseph's parish will be held after devotions on Sunday, July 11, when it is hoped there will be a big attendance.

CHRISTCHURCH NORTH.

The following is the report of St. Mary's parish committee for the six months ended June 30:—During the past six months the committee have given very strict attention to the enrolment of members, and as a result have to report a total membership to date of 544. This success is in no small measure due to the visit of Mr. Girling-Butcher. Much greater interest is being taken in Federation matters by the general body of Catholics since he delivered his instructive address at St. Mary's. This branch was represented by Miss Geaney at the half-yearly meeting of the Diocesan Council at Timaru on January 18, who brought the matter of the Catholic Girls' Club under the notice of the meeting, and received hearty support from the council. It is to be regretted that the club is not at present working under the auspices of the Federation. Arrangements have been made for a supply of Catholic Truth Society's pamphlets which will be distributed at

the various churches in the parish, when they come to hand. Monetary assistance was given for the erection of a building at the Trentham Camp for the use of the chaplains and men. The Hospital and Charitable Aid Board elections were taken up in a zealous manner by individual members of this committee, who are to be congratulated on the success attained. Monetary assistance towards this object was given by the branch. The establishment of a parochial library is now engaging the attention of the committee, and several valuable donations towards it have been received from members.

The yearly meeting of parishioners was held on May 23, at which there was a good attendance, and as a result of a ballot the following were elected to represent the parish for the ensuing year:—Miss Geaney, Messrs. J. J. O'Gorman, F. Delany, E. T. Daly, C. Courtney, and E. Wall. Mr. Delany has since resigned.

FRANCIS HILLS, S.M., President.

HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP CLEARY

Very Rev. Father Coffey, Adm. St. Joseph's Cathedral, Dunedin, received a cable message in the early part of the week from Rev. Dr. Ormond, Sydney, to the effect that his Lordship Bishop Cleary is making good progress towards recovery.

Invercargill

(From our own correspondent.)

The members of the Hibernian Society together with the members of the juvenile branch received Holy Communion in a body at the 8 o'clock Mass on Sunday. There was a very fine muster, and the members in their regalia presented an edifying spectacle.

Mr. John McNamara, who for a number of years has taken an active interest in everything pertaining to Church matters, is leaving Invercargill shortly for Christchurch, where he intends entering business on his own account. A presentation will be made to him this week by the Invercargill branch of the Catholic Federation. During last week, Mr. McNamara was the recipient of several presentations from his employers, his co-workers, and from semi-public bodies with which he has been connected in Invercargill.

Te Awamutu

(By telegraph, from our own correspondent.)

July 6.

On last Sunday, at 9 o'clock there was Mass in Kihī Kihī, when Rev. Father O'Sullivan, C.S.S.R., closed the week's mission for this district. This was the conclusion of the four weeks' mission, the longest held in the parish. During the time that the mission was given at Te Awamutu and Kihī Kihī the weather was fine, but there was much rain while it was held at Ohaupo and Pirongia. The attendance at the various churches, morning and evening during the whole of the mission, was all that could be desired. Te Awamutu had the largest number of Communicants, Kihī Kihī coming next, Ohaupo third, and Pirongia fourth. For the best attendance Ohaupo was first, the other districts being equal. Rev. Father O'Sullivan, who returned to Wellington immediately after the conclusion of the mission, carries with him the unanimous good wishes of all the Catholics in the parish, and will long be remembered for his very successful work among them.

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COMMERCIAL

Messrs. Stronach, Morris, and Co., Ltd., report for week ended Tuesday, July 6, 1915, as follows:—
Rabbitskins.—We held our fortnightly sale of rabbitskins on Monday, and offered a medium catalogue to the usual attendance of buyers. Competition was good, more especially for new season's skins and winter blacks. Good winter skins showed an advance of ½d to 1d per lb, while blacks were fully 4d to 6d per lb better. Prices for inferior skins, however, were practically the same as last sale. Quotations: Prime winter bucks, 12½d to 13½d; prime winter does, 15½d to 16½d; prime winter blacks, 42d to 54d; racks, 6d to 7d; light racks, 5d to 6d; autumns, 9½d to 10½d; early winters and incoming, 11d to 11½d; springs, 6½d to 8½d; fawns, 14½d to 15d; runners and suckers, 3d to 3½d; horsehair, 19d to 21½d per lb; catskins, 3d to 5d each. **Hides.**—We held our fortnightly hide sale on Thursday and offered a medium catalogue to the usual attendance of buyers. Competition was good, and late values were fully maintained. Quotations: Stout heavy ox, 10½d to 11d; medium to good, 10d to 10½d; light, 9½d to 10½d; cows—stout heavy, 9½d to 9¾d; medium, 8½d to 9d; damaged, 5d to 8d; yearlings, 9d to 9½d; best calfskins, 10½d to 10¾d; medium, 9½d to 10d; inferior, 4d to 8d per lb. **Oats.**—The market is quiet. Merchants are not operating to any extent and prices are much the same as last week. Prime milling, 4s 2d to 4s 3d; good to best feed, 4s to 4s 1d; inferior, 3s 9d to 3s 11d per bushel. **Wheat.**—The market is very quiet. There is very little offering, and as millers are holding good stocks they are not keen to operate. Prime milling, 7s to 7s 2d; Tuscan and red wheats, 6s 9d to 6s 11d; best whole fowl wheat, 6s 6d to 6s 8d per bushel (sacks extra). **Chaff.**—There is a good inquiry and all prime samples coming to hand meet with ready sale on arrival. Quotations: Best eaten sheaf, £7 5s to £7 10s; choice black oat, to £7 12s 6d; medium to good, £6 15s to £7 2s 6d per ton (sacks extra). **Potatoes.** Shippers are operating cautiously, and there is very little change in the market. Prime samples meet with a fair demand at quotations. Best tables, £6 10s to £7; medium to good, £5 10s to £6 per ton (sacks in).

DEATH OF ARCHBISHOP O'REILY, ADELAIDE

The death is reported of the Most Rev. J. O'Reily, Archbishop of Adelaide. The deceased prelate had been seriously ill for some months, and therefore his death was not altogether unexpected. Dr. O'Reily was born in the parish of St. John, Kilkenny, on November 19, 1846, so that he was in his 69th year. He spent the whole of his earlier years from six to twenty-four in his studies. He entered All Hallows College in 1864, and was ordained priest in 1869, and soon after left for West Australia. After a 17 years' sojourn in the West, during which time he edited the *West Australian Record*, he was nominated for the position of Bishop of the newly-formed diocese of Port Augusta. In 1888 he was consecrated Bishop, and was later enthusiastically welcomed in Port Augusta. On January 5, 1895, Bishop O'Reily was transferred to the See of Adelaide. He was a beloved prelate, of broad sympathies, eloquent with tongue and pen, and of great influence amongst his people. He was noted for his administrative ability and his achievement in reducing the debt of the archdiocese.—R.L.P.

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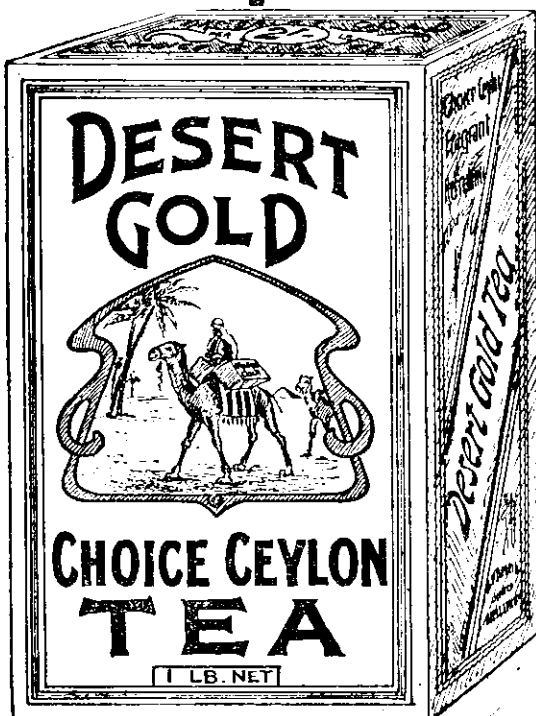
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Irish News

GENERAL.

Captain Louis Corbally, third son of the late Mr. Matthew Corbally, of Swords, Co. Dublin, died on May 6 of wounds received near Ypres.

Mrs. Fury, of Loughrea (Co. Galway), who has received information of the death of her son Malachy, of the Connaught Rangers, at the front, has, including five sons, 90 relatives with the colors.

Lieutenant Wm. Archer Redmond, M.P., sustained a fractured forearm on Sunday, May 9. He was on a visit to his brother-in-law, Mr. Max Green, at his residence, Prospect, Templeogue, County Dublin, and while starting a motor car it back fired and the crank struck him, fracturing his forearm.

Sir T. C. O'Brien, the old Middlesex and All-England batsman, of Lohorth Castle, Mallow, is amongst the large band of cricketers who have joined his Majesty's forces since the war began. At present he is stationed at the Army Remount Depot, Lathom Park, Ormskirk. Sir Timothy holds the rank of captain.

Calling attention to the fact that when Lieutenant Gladstone fell, the man next to him was Second-Lieutenant Harold Francis Lynch (Stonyhurst) the *London Tablet* says: 'This last association, accidental and slight as it is, between the grandson of Gladstone and an Irishman, nearest of all to him when he drew his last breath, has an historic appropriateness of its own.'

Speaking at Maynooth on May 17, the Lord Lieutenant said that the vital moral character of Ireland was in these days emphasised by the fact that they were in deadly grips with a cynical and dastardly enemy, who had no respect or pity for the lives of civilians, of women and children, nor were even the grey hairs of the priesthood sacred to them.

Mr. John Gorby, Main street, Carrick-on-Suir, has been informed that his son, Corporal Frank Gorby, Royal Irish Regiment, was killed in action in the western war theatre early in May. A few weeks ago the deceased was awarded the D.C.M. for conspicuous bravery in the field. The late Corporal Gorby was very popular in Carrick-on-Suir, and the news of his death was learned with much regret in the town.

Captain Lord de Freyne and his brother, the Hon. George French were both killed on the same day. They were serving with the 1st South Wales Borderers, which went out from Bordon as part of Brigadier-General Landon's 3rd Infantry Brigade. It is only two years ago that Lord de Freyne succeeded to the Barony. His love of adventure led him to join the permanent militia of the United States as a private, where his services soon gave him promotion. When his father died he returned to Ireland and made arrangements for joining the Reserve of Officers.

The Irish population in England, Wales, and Scotland have responded magnificently to the call to his Majesty's forces at the front (says a London newspaper). From the statistics recently published by the general secretary of the United Irish League of Great Britain, up to March 1 we find the number 115,513 equivalent to 20 per cent. of the Irish-born population in England, Scotland, and Wales. The most generous estimate of the total of the new Army does not exceed 6 per cent. of the whole population of Great Britain. Therefore the proportion of the Irish population of Great Britain that has joined the Army since the outbreak of the war is over three times the proportion from the population of Great Britain as a whole.

THE HOLY FATHER AND WEXFORD CORPORATION.

Cardinal Gasparri, Papal Secretary of State, has written to the Mayor of Wexford Corporation saying that the manifestations of filial love for, and sincere faith in the person and the august throne of the Vicar of Christ on earth that the Municipal Council of Wex-

ford, in the name of the entire people, had shown to Benedict XV. in their joy in his exaltation to the Pontifical Chair had been received by his Holiness with intense delight. In return his Holiness conveyed his thanks and blessing to all his flock in Wexford, particularly to the Mayor and members of the Council of that ancient town.

DEATH OF A CHRISTIAN BROTHER.

One of the oldest members of the Christian Brothers' Community passed away on May 10 at St. Vincent's Male Orphanage, Glasnevin, in the person of the Rev. Brother Michael Andrew Ryan. The deceased had attained the ripe old age of 75 years, and was for 55 years connected with the Brothers' community. He was born near Pallas, County Limerick, and received his education at the Christian Brothers' Schools, Limerick City. He entered the Brothers' novitiate in Dublin at the age of 18 years, and took up educational work in several parts of the country where the schools of the Order are established. He was attached to the schools at Limerick for a number of years, and afterwards acted as Superior in a number of districts, including Portarlington and Naas.

NEW LORD JUSTICE.

The announcement of the appointment of the Right Hon. Mr. Justice Molony to the office of Lord Justice of Appeal, vacated by the lamented death of Lord Justice Moriarty, has been received with general satisfaction. The new Lord Justice (says the *Irish Catholic*) will bring to the Court of Appeal precisely the qualities which will secure for its decisions increased respect both in the estimation of litigants and of the general public. No better means of preventing the prolongation of legal proceedings and consequent waste of money can possibly be devised than securing the existence in this country of a Court of Appeal whose decisions will carry such weight that even the most adventurous lawyer will not advise recourse to the House of Lords. The elevation of Mr. Justice Molony is a step towards the attainment of this most desirable end. Naturally, speculation is now rife as to who is to occupy the position among the Puisne Judiciary vacated by the new Lord Justice of Appeal. According to usage this would pass to the Attorney General, Mr. Jonathan Pim, but it is generally believed that he may forego his claim to the office, and that the new judge will be the Solicitor-General, Mr. James O'Connor, whose appointment would be approved not only by the Bar, but by all who appreciate legal ability and high personal character.

SUCCESSFUL KILKENNY MAN.

Chicago exchanges record the death a few weeks ago of a really remarkable Irishman, Mr. John Cudahy, of the world-famous Chicago firm of meat-packers. Mr. Cudahy was a native of Callan, County Kilkenny. His parents emigrated to the West when he was very young. He died at the age of 71, a millionaire several times over, having earned, besides money, position, and prestige, the universal respect and regard of his fellow citizens. His honest life was open for all to read, and many were his acts of charity, of which no earthly record was kept. He was also interested in several public charities, and gave liberally to all of them. There were two Cudahy brothers, Michael, who died several years ago, and John. Alike in ability and courage, the two men were very different in methods. Michael was steady, safe, conservative; John, more daring and more disposed to take chances. From the standpoint of integrity they were at one—their word having the quality of legal tender. No one who knew them even remotely would hesitate to trust either. As business men they reflected credit upon Chicago. Though little identified with Irish affairs, both were staunch Nationalists, ever ready to show their affection for the land of their birth. The immense fortune won by the Cudahy Brothers remains with their families.

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A HEROIC GUNNER'S FATE.

News of the death, under heroic circumstances, of James Gosson, a private of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, has been received by his friends at Skerries, County Dublin. Private Gosson and his brother were posted with a machine-gun section, and both fell practically together. 'Eye-Witness' deals with the incident as follows:—At one place in this quarter (the extreme left) a machine gun was stationed in the angle of a trench when the German rush took place. One man after another of the detachment was shot, but the gun still continued in action, though five bodies lay around it. When the sixth man took the place of his fallen comrades, of whom one was his brother, the Germans were still pressing on. He waited until they were only a few yards away, and then poured a stream of bullets on the advancing ranks, which broke and fell back, leaving rows of dead. He was then wounded himself. The 'sixth man' was Private Gosson, whose brother lay dead beside him in the trench. Wounded in the shoulder and foot he was removed to the Canadian Field Hospital. Tetanus supervened, and he died.

Private Gosson was a reservist, and at the time of the outbreak of the war was drill instructor to the local company of National Volunteers at Skerries. He has left a wife and young family.

RECRUITING IN IRELAND.

Mr. John Redmond, M.P., writes to the press as follows:—There is a great deal of misapprehension, I find, in the public mind with reference to what we have all been calling the 'Irish Brigade.' As a matter of fact, the proper term is the 'Irish Division,' and we have all been using the word 'Brigade' simply because of historical associations. The fact is that the Irish Division, which is the 16th Division, under General Parsons, consists of three Irish Brigades—one stationed at Fermoy, one at Buttevant, and one at Tipperary, entirely composed of Irishmen and also largely officered by Irishmen. The Brigade at Fermoy is now full. The Brigade at Buttevant is almost full. The Brigade at Tipperary, however, still requires a large number of recruits. This, I fancy, is largely due to the fact that recruits have rushed to the Fermoy Brigade under the impression that that was the Brigade and the only Irish Brigade. The regiments of the Buttevant Brigade, which still require recruits, are the 7th Royal Irish Rifles and the 9th Royal Munster Fusiliers. The regiments of the Tipperary Brigade, which still require recruits, are 7th and 8th Inniskillings and 7th and 8th Irish Fusiliers. These are all great historical Irish regiments, and inasmuch as the Irish Division as a whole cannot be ready for active service until all the brigades are completed, it is to be hoped that the deficiency in the Tipperary and Buttevant Brigades will be made up as soon as possible.

Recruiting in Ireland has gone on with increasing rapidity, and it appears, from the latest figures that I have seen, that in the four weeks ending the 16th April close on 8000 recruits enlisted. A number of these, no doubt, went to the Irish Guards and a very large proportion to the various reserve regiments, and only a small proportion of them to the Irish Division. This is a great pity, and I feel sure that, if efforts were made to let it be clearly understood by recruits that they are required in order to complete the Irish Division, sufficient would speedily be obtained.

I may say that, through the generosity and public spirit of a leading Irishman and friend of mine in England, Mr. Thomas Ryan, of Buxton, I have been placed in a position of being able to present, as a mascot, an Irish wolfhound to each of the three Irish Brigades. The dogs are most splendid animals, of the purest strain, and they come from the finest Irish wolfhound kennel. One of them stands 9½ hands high to the shoulder. I hope personally to have the opportunity of presenting these dogs to the brigades.

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People We Hear About

Mr. Thomas Donovan, who has promised £30,000 to the Catholic College in the University of Melbourne, is a member of a very prominent old Sydney family. His father, Mr. Jeremiah Donovan, was a well-known and very successful merchant in Sydney commercial circles of long ago, and one of his brothers was the late Dr. Donovan, K.C., LL.D. Mr. Donovan has spent almost a quarter of a century away from his native land, in the chief cities of Europe. His early education was received at St. Mary's Seminary and at the Sydney Grammar School. His business life began in a bank, where he received a long and thorough commercial training; but, his health not being robust, he resigned his appointment and went abroad, where he remained until a few years back, spending the summer months in England and the winter on the Mediterranean.

Our readers (says the London *Universe*) will be sorry to hear of the death of Miss Felicia Curtis. Under the *nom-de-plume* of 'Felix Noel' she wrote the delightful children's column in this paper for some time, and contributed many reviews and also short stories occasionally to our pages. Her novels, *Under the Rose* and *In the Lion Years*, written since she became a convert in the desire to arouse in others a love for the Faith to which she had come so happily, were both remarkably well received by the press, and were universally acclaimed as admirable specimens of the historical novel. To the *Irish Rosary* she was an occasional contributor, and her delightful stories also were well known to readers of the *Cross*. To the general public Miss Curtis was known only by her writings, but she has left to those who were personally acquainted with her the kindest memories of loyal friendship and sincere affection, which will always keep a place for her in the hearts of those privileged to be associated with her.

In a lecture, delivered recently in England, Mr. Godwin Bulger dealt with the influence of Catholic writers on English fiction of the present day. Down to nearly the middle of last century (said the lecturer) Catholicism as such can hardly be said to have had a generally recognised place in the literature of the country. With the Oxford Movement a new era dawned, and Newman himself after his conversion came to the forefront, and led the way for others to follow, among whom Coventry Patmore and Lady Georgiana Fullerton deserved special mention. But, to come at once to more recent times, it might be said that a fresh stage in the development of English Catholic literature, especially in the department of fiction, was inaugurated by another convert, the gifted lady who wrote under the name of John Oliver Hobbes. She may be said to have struck the note of enthusiasm, an enthusiasm for the faith which is much needed in our day. And in this respect she was worthily followed by Henry Harland, who is unsurpassed in the skill with which he sets forth the bright joyousness which pervades and permeates the lives of sincere and genuine Catholics, more especially when their lot is cast in the congenial environment which happily still survives in parts of Italy and elsewhere. Speaking of the novels of 'John Ayscough,' he laid stress on the fervent and tender devotion to the Blessed Sacrament which runs like a golden thread through all his writings. He spoke, too, of the works of Lucas Malet, Angela Dickens, Isabel Clarke, Mary Daniel, Edward Oldmeadow, and at greater length on those of Mrs. Wilfrid Ward and of Mgr. Benson, each with its definite lesson so convincingly urged and brought to the notice not of Catholics alone, but of the whole novel-reading public. Canon Sheehan, he said, had laid bare for us the heart of Ireland, and M. E. Francis had done a similar service for the English country-side.

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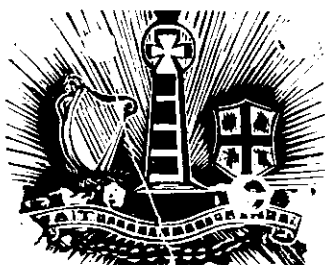
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DIOCESE OF AUCKLAND

(By telegraph, from our own correspondent.)

July 5.

Rev. Father Kelly of St. Benedict's gave a three days' mission last week in the Henderson district. The results were eminently satisfactory.

Rev. Father Cahill addressed the confraternity of the Holy Family at the last meeting. He informed members that it was likely a visiting priest would give an address at the next meeting of the confraternity.

There was Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament at the Cathedral on Sunday from the last Mass until after Vespers. Rev. Father Dunphy preached in the evening. After Vespers there was the usual procession, followed by Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

A meeting of the Diocesan Executive of the Catholic Federation was held last evening, when there were present—Messrs. McLaughlin (president), P. J. Nerheny and A. Rose (vice-presidents), F. Temm (secretary), M. J. Sheahan (treasurer), Right Rev. Mgr. Brodie, V.G., and Rev. Father Cahill. Correspondence from diocesan branches and various parts of the Dominion was read and considered. It was decided to hold the half-yearly Diocesan Council meeting on Friday, July 23.

A most successful social in connection with the Parnell parish was held last week. Monsignor Brodie was present, and expressed great gratification at the success achieved. It proved to him that the parishioners generally had worked most zealously, and the result was evident that evening. He hoped that many more such gatherings would be held, thereby creating that community of interest so essential to the welfare of the parish. A euchre tournament was held and Mr. Stanley won the gentleman's prize, and Mrs. McArtney the lady's. A special word of praise is due to the excellent orchestra under Miss Wells.

At the meeting to night of the local branch of the Hibernian Society the following officers were installed for the ensuing term:—President, Bro. A. J. Woodley; vice-president, Bro. Patrick Duffin; secretary, Bro. W. Kane; treasurer, Bro. M. Flynn; warden, Bro. E. Hennelly; guardian, Bro. John McKenna; sick visitors, Bros. J. Corbett and Thos. Walsh. Bro. M. J. Sheahan, assisted by Bro. P. J. Nerheny, installed the new officers, who returned thanks for the signal honor conferred on them. Bro. Nerheny, in an appropriate address, congratulated the officers on their election, and impressed on them their great responsibilities. Very Rev. Chancellor Holbrook closed the meeting with the usual prayer.

The members of the Remuera Catholic church and their friends attended in large numbers at a reception held in the Town Hall last Wednesday night. An efficient orchestra, with Mr. J. Stacey, musical director, supplied the music. A progressive euchre tournament was held. The masters of ceremonies were Messrs. J. Barret, G. Barry, Buxton, J. Cotter, J. Farrell, F. McGovern, W. Little, E. F. Moonan, C. Paget, T. Pomberton, J. Wade, and W. Wright; stewards of the card room—Messrs. L. Duffon, A. Gibbons, J. Melican, L. Paget, and A. Snedden; hall stewards—Messrs. T. P. Burke, P. Cronin, H. Hall, J. Pohlen, and J. Slater. An excellent supper was provided, and an enjoyable evening spent.

It is an understood thing that the public of Auckland appreciate to the fullest extent music and drama, but it is no exaggeration to say that the Marist Brothers' boys electrified the audience which filled the Concert Chamber of the Town Hall to overflowing on last Wednesday evening. When the curtain was raised it revealed to the delighted spectators a splendid tableau, 'Britannia.' Master J. Tubberty filled the role of Britannia to perfection, while round him were grouped in a very artistic way several uniformed cadets, who remained at the salute during the singing of 'God save the King' and 'Rule Britannia.' This was followed by a chorus, 'Lads in navy blue,' which was received

with well-deserved and hearty applause. A special feature of the evening was the manner in which the lads acquitted themselves in their various drill, dumbbell, club, maze, and statue exhibitions. The first and last mentioned received very high encomiums from some drill masters who were present among the audience with the express intention of being able to see for themselves these items. Masters W. Smith and Bowman recited 'A boy's opinion of babies' and 'Boys' rights' in a most entertaining manner. The items were productive of great amusement. The duet 'Ora Pro Nobis' was very sweetly rendered by Masters H. Righton and E. O'Donohue. This duet was sung in character, Masters H. Woodley and R. Malloy portraying the parts of the ragged child and the angel respectively. Master E. O'Donohue sang 'Children's voices' in a very creditable way, while the pupils gave the chorus in three parts from behind the scenes. Other choruses, which were all received with hearty rounds of applause, were 'Whispering hope,' 'Chiming bells,' 'Ireland, dear Ireland,' and 'The happy farmer.' The last-mentioned was followed by a whistling chorus, which charmed the audience. Master H. Righton's solo, 'Asleep 'neath the dark blue wave,' was a marked success. He received a well-merited encore, to which he responded in a feeling manner with 'Just a bunch of Irish shamrock.' The evening was brought to a close by the staging of a drama, entitled 'The bushranger's son,' the principal parts being taken by Masters A. Page, R. Lannigan, H. Righton, V. Cooke, and Ryan. It is the general verdict that this concert was one of the best ever given by the pupils of the Brothers' schools, and some idea of the appreciation shown may be gained from the fact that the Brothers have been very specially requested to repeat it, which they have consented to do next Monday evening. Mr. Harry Hiscocks presided at the piano in his usual able manner.

Huntly

(By telegraph, from our own correspondent.)

July 5.

The convent school re-opens next Monday, July 12.

On Tuesday morning the Rev. Father J. O'Doherty proceeded to Taupiri where Mass was celebrated.

Mr. R. H. Fuller, who was reported wounded at the Dardanelles last weeks, is a Ngauwawhia boy, and is well known and respected by the community.

Mr. John McGill, of 'Home Farm' (Huntly), has just received word that his second son (Joss), who has been fighting in the North of France since the beginning of the war, has been severely wounded.

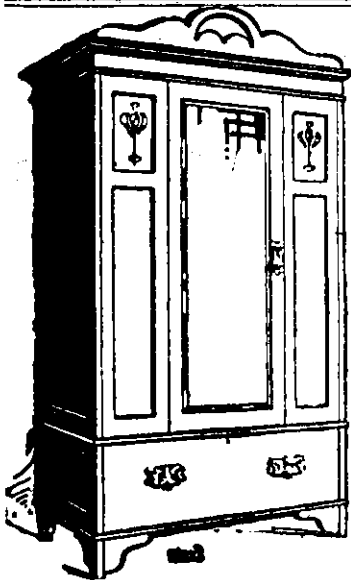
On account of the Feast of St. Vincent de Paul falling on a Monday, it has been decided to hold the general Communion of the members of the St. Vincent de Paul Society on the following Sunday, July 25.

Hamilton

(From our own correspondent.)

The annual social of St. Mary's Tennis Club was held on Tuesday evening, June 29, when the trophies won during the season were presented. The hall was tastefully decorated for the occasion, and much praise is due to the committee for their excellent arrangements. The attendance was very large. Very Rev. Dean Darby, in an appropriate speech, presented a fine tennis racquet, donated by himself, to the winner, Mrs. Peebles; whilst a gold medal was presented to Mr. E. Sweeney. Rev. Father Duffy responded on behalf of the winners. The secretary (Miss Edmonds) deserves a meed of praise for the social and financial success of the function.

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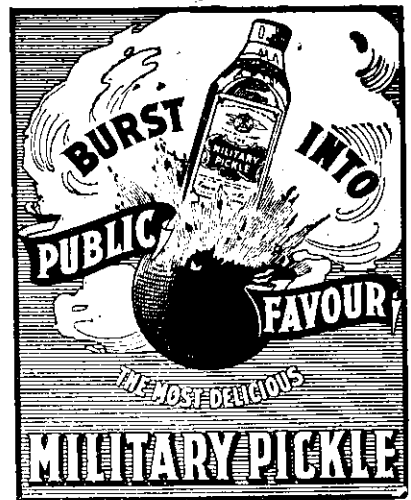
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THE FRENCH FLYING CORPS

The French flying corps is more than anything else the 'eyes of the army.' With the enormous front which the French have to guard, their task (says a writer in an exchange) would be almost impossible were it not for the aeroplanes and the aviators. As in everything else in this war, the aeroplane has been something of a surprise.

When war was declared you doubtless pictured in your mind a fleet of a thousand aeroplanes charging down air lanes against thousands of hostile machines. You probably pictured titanic battles in the air between Zeppelins and Clement-Bayards, between Parsevals and Bleriot. You expected to be thrilled daily by hair-raising stories of the exploits of the aviators. The trouble with all that is that the aviators are working away in the air just as you work in the office, the store, or on the farm. The aviator has many duties to perform, but the least important of them is to attack the enemy. Map making is perhaps his most important function.

Step inside of the general's office this war, you know, is being run from offices, just as a factory is and you will see in a minute just how it is all done. On the general's desk, a regular desk such as a broker uses, you see a pile of photographs. They were made by aviators using special cameras, and are enlarged. You see white lines running across the pictures. Other lines are zig-zaggy. Some start nowhere, while some go squirming completely across the paper. Now look on the wall. There you see the same map on a large scale. Every tree, highway, river, brook, hill, wood, bridge, or railway is clearly shown there, but the zig-zaggy lines are not. They have been made since the big map was prepared a year ago. They are the hostile trenches or German works of some sort. If the exact nature of the works cannot be made out the chief of the aviation corps assigns one of his aviators to investigate. He goes out, makes an observation and another picture. Other aviators check him. Next day, and then at regular intervals other pictures are made. They are enlarged and compared. The little line that started apparently nowhere has grown in length. It has turned in the direction of other white lines which the officers know are French trenches. The general in command makes his plans accordingly. He has exact information now and can order an attack, knowing what to expect.

Pictures Aid Draughtsmen.

Aided by the photographs a corps of draughtsmen are kept busy at various corps and army headquarters making ground plans showing every trench built or under construction by the enemy as well as their own. These plans are drawn to exact scale and are kept strictly up to date by the hard working, plodding aviators. Of course, the aviators do other things, such as dropping bombs on ammunition depots or convoys or army headquarters and occasionally they engage in a duel among the clouds, but it doesn't require a military expert to realise how much more important his more prosaic picture taking and map making work really is.

The pictures many times give information which the enemy is doing his best to keep secret. The photographs of a number of villages are made, for instance, and in one of them in particular there are signs of considerably more activity than usual. Other photos of the same village are made, really almost moving pictures, with the interval hours instead of seconds, and by these snapshots it is discovered that trains are arriving or departing; that many convoys are stationed there; that reserve trucks or the like are there—in short, it is learned that the village has become a troop centre.

The picture idea had to be adopted because an aeroplane must fly 2500 yards in the air to be comparatively

safe and at that height the eye cannot take in details. An aviator might fly many times over a village and not catch the secrets the camera divulges with its microscopic reflecting lenses.

WINE IN THE HOLY SACRIFICE

A correspondent, writing to *America*, asks the following questions:—Is ordinary wine (a beverage containing several per cent. of alcohol) absolutely necessary for the celebration of the Mass? Why could not unfermented grape juice be used? If for some good and sufficient reason wine could not be obtained, would the Holy Father, or the Church Universal, have the power to eliminate wine from the Holy Sacrifice and make use of some other liquid? Is there any conceivable condition in which Mass might be celebrated without wine?

To answer our correspondent, whose letter is only one of many similar inquiries occasioned by recent prohibition legislation, it will be necessary (says the Rev. J. Harding Fisher, S.J., in *America*) to divide his query into two parts, and it will be more convenient to discuss these parts in the reverse order to that in which he has proposed them. First, therefore, we shall inquire whether wine is necessary for the Mass, and secondly what the Church understands by wine?

The answer to the first question is a categorical affirmative. There is no conceivable condition under which Mass might be celebrated without the use of wine. The reason is not far to seek. Without wine there can be no transubstantiation of wine into the Blood of Christ. Without the transubstantiation of wine into the Blood of Christ there can be no Mass, because the two fold consecration is essential to the sacrifice. The Mass is a sacrifice that of its very essence represents the Passion of Christ. It is the carrying out of our Lord's command, 'Do this in commemoration of Me.' On the cross Christ shed His Blood; at the Last Supper, according to His own statement, His Blood was poured out. Clearly, therefore, in the Mass also the Blood of Christ must be shed. In no other way, however, is the Blood of Christ shed in the Mass, except in so far as by the words of consecration the Precious Blood is placed under a species different from that under which the Body of Christ is constituted: that is, under the species of wine. From this it follows that the consecration of both species is necessary for the essence of the sacrifice. Otherwise there would be no shedding of the Blood of Christ. In reality the Blood of Christ is not separated in the Mass from His Body, because Christ is present, whole and entire, under each species. There is, however, a mystical separation of the Blood when the species, which by the words of consecration contains the Blood of Christ, is placed apart from the species, which by the words of consecration contains the Body of Christ. If a priest, therefore, either through malice or mistake, should consecrate the bread and not the wine, the bread would indeed be changed into the adorable Body of Christ, but there would not be Mass, for the simple reason that one of

The Essential Elements of the Mass

would be lacking. Our correspondent asks if wine might, by Papal authority, be eliminated from the Holy Sacrifice. The question has already been answered. Such an elimination would do away with the very essence of the Holy Sacrifice. Perhaps, however, he means to inquire whether the Church would ever permit the single consecration of the bread, knowing at the same time such a consecration would not constitute a Mass. The answer to this question is perfectly clear. It is strictly forbidden by both ecclesiastical and divine law for any priest, under any circumstances, to consecrate the species of bread without also consecrating the species of wine. To do so would be to commit a grave sacrilege. The Church has never

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given a dispensation to consecrate one species without consecrating the other; she will never give such a dispensation; and Suarez gives it as his opinion that not even the Pope could validly give such a dispensation. The reason he assigns for his statement is, that by so doing the Pope would change the institution of Christ.

That some liquid other than wine might be used for the Mass is simply unthinkable. Suarez scouts the very idea of such a thing. Christ's command was, 'Do this in commemoration of me.' He not only commanded the sacrifice, but prescribed the manner in which it was to be offered. If, therefore, it can not be offered in the manner He prescribed, it must be omitted altogether. Christ took wine and changed it into His Blood, and He said, 'Do this.' The great High Priest gave His priests power to do what He had done. He gave them power to celebrate Mass, as He had celebrated it. They have no power to do anything else. Ceremonies and prayers may, indeed, be changed, but the essence of the Mass is fixed forever: to change or modify this, neither priests nor bishops, nor even the Pope, have any power whatever. Wine, and wine alone, can and must be used in the Holy Sacrifice. Such is Christ's law, and the Church has insisted jealously on its observance. As early as the time of St. Augustine there had been heretics who wished to change what Christ had instituted, and to substitute other substances for wine. Thus, for instance, some wished to use cheese, others blood, others water, others milk, and still others grapes. Against them all the Church set her face, and strictly observed the command of her Founder. Nor has the Church been content to prescribe merely the use of wine; she has been more scrupulous in her interpretation of the words, 'Do this.' The wine used by Christ at the Last Supper was wine of the grape, the Church insists that the only wine that may be used for the Mass shall be

Wine of the Grape.

She has excluded, therefore, not only all those concoctions which are not derived from the grape, although they are so cleverly made as to deceive even the connoisseur and to defy detection by chemical analysis, but such also as are not purely artificial but are derived not from the grape, but from berries and fruits of various kinds. By the word wine she also excludes those beverages which come from the grape, but are not wine, vinegar, for example, which is a corruption of wine, and the liquid which has been made from grapes that have not yet ripened. What the Church requires for

The Licit Celebration of the Mass

is perfect wine, that is to say, pure juice pressed from the grape, and naturally and properly fermented. This fermentation, which is essential for the making of what the Church calls wine, takes place when the natural sugar of the grape turns to ethylic alcohol. A greater or less proportion of alcohol is therefore necessary in the wine that the Church declares to be licit for use in the Mass: and non-alcoholic wines, as they are termed, are not valid matter for consecration. It is true that in cases of necessity the Church does not insist that the process of fermentation shall have been completed, but permits the use of must, or of the pure juice that has recently been pressed from the grape. Must, however, is truly wine, though not perfect wine. But for ordinary cases the Church demands that the sacrificial wine shall be perfect, that is properly and naturally fermented, and she prohibits under pain of mortal sin, the use of any other.

This makes it clear why unfermented grape-juice can not be used in the Holy Sacrifice. It is not the perfect wine which the Church requires. The commercial grape juice is probably not wine at all. Unless it were certain that it was pure unadulterated juice of the grape, it could not be used under any circumstances; and even if this fact were ascertained beyond all doubt, it would still be illicit for use in the Mass, for the sole reason that it is unfermented. Many canons of the Church deal with the subject, and leave no doubt on the matter. Nor would any say at present that the difficulty about obtaining suitable wine, which has been

created by the passage of prohibition laws in certain States, falls within the exceptions allowed by ecclesiastical discipline for the use of unfermented wine. Until the Holy See has changed its legislation on the matter, and any change is extremely unlikely, the use of unfermented grape-juice for the Holy Sacrifice would involve grave sin. Indeed it is inconceivable that it should occur to any Catholic to ask for such a change in what has been the uninterrupted practice of the Church from the very beginning. That a Catholic, influenced by the fanaticism of a few ignorant legislators, should advocate the prohibition of perfect wine in the Holy Sacrifice is a deplorable scandal.

IRISH PRISONERS OF WAR IN GERMANY

Mgr. Keller, P.P., Youghal, has received a letter from Father J. T. Crotty, O.P., who is with the Irish prisoners of war at Kriegsgefangenenlager, Limburg, in which he says:—

The Irish prisoners of war have an Irish priest to look after their spiritual welfare, and, thank God, his efforts are being blessed with success. Since his arrival the Rosary is recited every night in the various barracks, and all the men (over 2300 here) have gone to the Sacraments: many of them go every week. St. Patrick's Day he had eight priests helping to hear confessions, and on the feast day itself there was scarcely a man here who did not receive Holy Communion. High Mass was sung in the open air, and after the first Gospel the panegyric of the saint was preached. In the afternoon there was a grand concert, and a comedy performed by the artists among the soldiers was a great success. Easter Sunday was another memorable day. We had High Mass at 10 o'clock, and at the first Mass great numbers received Holy Communion. At each Mass there was a sermon. Every Sunday evening there are devotions, which begin at 4 o'clock, and a sermon is preached then, too. So, you see, there is nothing left undone to satisfy the religious wishes of the prisoners. No day passes that the Irish priest does not pay a visit to the hospital to look after the patients, first our own countrymen, and then the French and Russians (Poles). Thank God the Irishmen are recognised here amongst the Catholic prisoners by the Germans, and even by their fellow-prisoners, of other nations, as 'the good Catholic soldiers,' which indeed they are. They are a credit to their country and to their Apostle, St. Patrick.

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Cement from Beets.

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A Deadly Gas.

Strange to say, bromine, which has been used with such deadly effect by the Germans on the battlefield, is not a gas at ordinary temperatures, but an exceedingly heavy liquid. When it is used in a chemical laboratory it is a very heavy brown liquid, which begins to fume as soon as the stopper is taken out of its bottle. If the bottle is left open for a while the subtle brown vapor creeps over the edge and down the sides, finding its way slowly to the floor, and bringing death and destruction everywhere. It was first discovered in the waters of the Mediterranean Sea by A. J. Balard in 1826. Before he found it out the discovery had been made that ordinary sea salt contained chlorine, which must have been the most offensive gas known to science until Balard's time, but bromine so far outdistanced chlorine in objectionableness that its discoverer gave it the special name that it still possesses. Bromine means 'a stink,' so he called it bromine, and a stink it has continued to be ever since.

Increasing the Heat of Coal.

When the blacksmith desires the intensest heat of which his forge is capable he invariably throws a little water upon the coal. The same course is pursued by the stoker who would get the utmost from his boilers. And the poorer the quality of the coal the more imperative the necessity for wetting it. It seems paradoxical, for from the beginning all people everywhere have regarded water as the one reliable agency for extinguishing fire. Such, indeed, it really is, if used in proper quantity, as experience has amply demonstrated. Chemistry explains the paradox very simply, however, when it informs us that water is composed of oxygen and hydrogen in the proportion of two to one. That is to say, in every molecule of the fluid there are two atoms of the former and one of the latter. Now, oxygen is the chief agent in combustion. Oxidization is a synonym for burning. The rusting of iron, the corrosion of silver, and the burning of wood are identical processes, all due to the agency of this powerful element, which is so widely distributed through all nature. To feed oxygen to flames is greatly to intensify them, therefore, this is exactly what is done, in fact, when they are fanned. Hydrogen, on the other hand, is a gas which burns readily and with the most intense heat.

Very evidently, if water is separated into its constituent elements, the oxygen and the hydrogen, no longer bound together, are able each to perform its natural functions. The former adds greatly to combustion, and the latter not only burns readily, but materially intensifies the heat. This is precisely what occurs when a small quantity of water is added to the coal fed to the flames. There is not enough of the fluid to extinguish the fire. Instead, the fire acts upon the water, dissolving the bonds which unite its component gases, thus setting the oxygen free to accelerate combustion and converting the hydrogen into fuel of tremendous heating power.

Intercolonial

Very Rev. Dean Kiely, of Kalgoorlie, has declined the gift of a motor car from his parishioners, until the parish is free from debt.

Mr. John B. Cussen, a son of Mr. Justice Cussen, and a student of Xavier College, Melbourne, has been appointed as flight-lieutenant in the Naval Air Service.

There was a large gathering at the Town Hall, Hobart, recently, when a committee of ladies tendered an 'At home' to the Ven. Archbishop Hennebry in connection with the celebration of his golden jubilee.

It is the intention of the Government at an early date to sanction a referendum on the question of State aid to denominational schools (says the *Brisbane Catholic Advocate*). The present state of affairs is not satisfactory to Catholics. The time is ripe, and more than ripe, to re-open this most important question. Catholic schools throughout the State have proved their efficiency, and there is no tangible excuse for repudiating their claims on the Government.

The Rev. Father Walsh, of Liverpool, New South Wales, has received a post-card from Egypt, sent by one of his parishioners, Private Bert Alderson, who says:— 'We have just heard of the landing of the Australians and New Zealanders at Gallipoli, and of a fine bayonet charge, led by Father McAuliffe, after all the other officers had been put out of action.' Father McAuliffe, who was attached to the Cathedral staff at St. Mary's, was appointed chaplain to the Australian Expeditionary Force (says the *Freeman's Journal*). Word also came through that the devoted priest was doing fine work on board the ship among the wounded and dying Australians.

By the death of Sergeant Edward Rennix Larkin, who was killed in the Dardanelles, the New South Wales Parliament loses a young and popular member, who appeared to have a bright career before him (says the *Catholic Press*). The late Mr. Larkin was a man whose energy and ability enabled him to overcome almost any handicap, and from a modest start in life, he was rising very rapidly, when his patriotism compelled him to enlist in the Expeditionary Forces. He was about 33 years of age, and was educated at St. Joseph's College, Hunter's Hill. He leaves a widow and two sons, the eldest being about four years of age. St. Joseph's Old Boys' Union has suggested the establishment of bursaries for his two sons at his old alma mater. His brother was also killed in the same action.

The Cootamundra Empire Day Committee offered a valuable prize for the best essay on 'Australia's Part in the British Empire.' The competition was open to any school-boy over fourteen years (says the *Freeman's Journal*). The essays were written in the Town Hall, Cootamundra, under the supervision of a special committee. About thirty boys from the State and non-State schools of the district presented themselves for the competition. Mr. G. T. Cotterill, inspector of public schools, Young, examined the essays. A similar competition for boys under fourteen years was also held the same day. The results, as published in the local Cootamundra papers, show that the two prizes were secured by boys attending the De la Salle School. Master G. Green headed the list in the senior, and Master J. Fisher was the successful competitor in the junior division.

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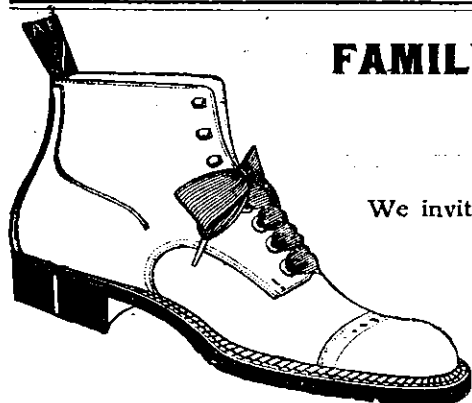
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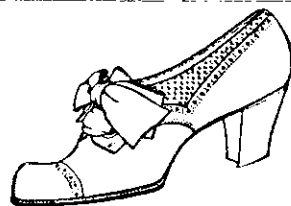
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ROME LETTER

(From our own correspondent.)

May 7.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THE HOLY SEE.

The acceptance by the Holy See of a Legation to represent Holland at the Vatican brings us to consider the number of nations which have at present their ambassadors and ministers at the Vatican. Truly, the diplomatic corps to the Holy See covers a wide area—viz., Austria-Hungary, the Argentine, England, Bavaria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Chili, Columbia, Costa Rica, Dominique, Ecuador, Peru, Prussia, Spain, and several small republics. An interesting bit of modern history is recalled by Holland's request to have an ambassador representing her at the Vatican. It brings us back to the convocation of the international Peace Conference at the Hague in the days of Leo XIII., when the Italian Government vetoed the admission of this Pontiff to the gathering of nations, and Holland echoed the veto. Here was a country, which had a nuncio from the Vatican, voting for the exclusion of the Vicar of the Prince of Peace from a gathering of the world's leaders at a peace conference! Ever since then, diplomatic relations between Holland and the Holy See exist in little more than in name, for the Pope has kept no nuncio there.

THE INTERNATIONAL MEDIATOR IN HISTORY

Despite all its opposition, the world has fallen back upon the Pope as a mediator in almost every century since that day in 313, when Emperor Constantine led Pope Melchisedes from the Catacombs, after the defeat of pagandom. Here is the history of the Pope's successes as arbitrators, as furnished by the *Bullettino Salesiano*:

440-461 St. Leo I.: With Attila, King of the Huns, in favor of Italy.

590-604 St. Gregory I.: With Agilulfo, King of the Lombards, in favor of the Romans.

590-604 St. Gregory I.: Between the Emperors of the Orient and the Lombards.

745-731, 741-752 St. Gregory II.: With Liutprandus, King of the Lombards, in favor of the Romans.

1049-1054 St. Leo IX.: Between Emperor Henry III. and King Andrew of Hungary.

1055-1057 Victor II.: Between Emperor Henry III., Baldwin of Flanders, and Geoffrey of Lorraine.

1198-1215 Innocent III.: Between John of England and Philip Augustus of France.

1216-1227 Honorius III.: Between Louis VIII. of France and Henry III. of England.

1243-1254 Innocent IV.: Between the King of Portugal and his people.

1277-1280 Nicholas III.: Mediator several times between Emperor Rudolf of the Hapsburgs and Charles of Anjou, King of Naples.

1316-1334 John XXII.: Between King Edward of England and Robert of Scotland.

1334-1342 Benedict XII.: Between Edward Plantagenet of England and Philip of Valois, King of France.

1370-1378 Gregory XI.: Between the King of Portugal and the King of Castille.

1447-1455 Nicholas V.: Mediations in Germany, Hungary, and Italy.

1484-1492 Innocent VIII.: Mediations in Moscow, Austria, and England.

1492-1503 Alexander VI.: Between Spain and Portugal.

1623-1644 Urban VIII.: Mediations to allay the dissensions provoked by the succession to the Duchies of Mantua and Monferrato.

1572-1585 Gregory XIII.: Between the King of Poland and the Czar.

1878-1903—Leo XIII.: Between Germany and Spain.

1878-1903—Leo XIII.: Between the Republics of Hayti and San Domingo.

1915—Benedict XV.: Mediations between Germany, and Austria on the one part, and England, France, Belgium, Serbia, and Montenegro on the other, for the exchange of disabled prisoners and of interned civilians.

NOTES.

His Holiness the Pope declares that the following formula suffices for chaplains during this war when imparting the Apostolic Blessing to soldiers at the hour of death:—

'Benedicat vos Omnipotens Deus Pater, et Filius, et Spiritus Sanctus.'

Up to this the number of Italians, who have had to return to their native land by reason of the war, comes to a total of 287,360 men and 68,000 women. Not half these have found work as yet in Italy.

Lieutenant Claude Nicolai, of the 1st Battalion Royal Warwick Regiment, who was killed in action on April 25, near Ypres, was a native of Brighton. He was the son of Mrs. Nicolai, Rolvenden, Kent, and Major Adolfo Nicolai, of Viterbo, Rome, who is now serving with the Italian Army on the Austrian frontier. Lieutenant Nicolai was educated at St. Mary Magdalen's School, and at the Xaverian College, Mayfield, where he passed the Oxford Local Examinations.

The attention of those of our readers contemplating effecting insurance is directed to the advertisement of the South British Insurance Company, appearing elsewhere in this issue. As its name implies, the South British is an all British insurance company, with a capital of £2,000,000. The South British Insurance Company, which stands in the front rank of New Zealand-owned companies, offers to insurers sterling security, besides the unlimited security of its shareholders. The company has earned an enviable reputation for its promptitude and liberality in settling claims.

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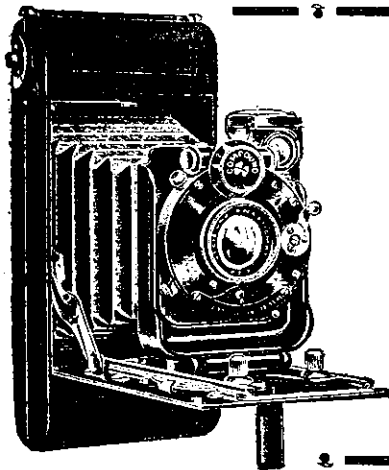
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GARDENING NOTES

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

GARDEN OPERATIONS FOR JULY.

This month work in the garden must be a continuation of that of June. All the pruning should be got over as soon as possible, and also the digging and manuring of all ground, which will be needed for spring crops. It is a great advantage to have the ground in good order when the time comes for planting, and if the digging is not done in the winter months, there is not the time to do it properly in the spring. Any trees which are getting too tall and shade the garden ought to be cut back and lowered. If trees are pruned and headed back whilst young, they form better shelter and grow into a better shape than if left to grow freely at first and then cut back, as such treatment makes many kinds look unsightly.

Apples, pears, and plums ought to be pruned and sprayed during fine weather. Peaches, apricots, and cherries should be left for another month. In fact, cherries require very little pruning, especially if they are in good bearing order. Trees, which are trained to walls and fences, ought to be loosened and left exposed to the weather, as the rains and frosts destroy insects and blights. Gooseberries should be well thinned out. There are usually too many branches left to grow in the middle of the bush, which make it hard to pick the fruit. The tops of the branches should not be headed back too much, as this causes the bush to throw out too many shoots. Black currants require little pruning, only a thinning out of old or unfruitful branches, so as to encourage young wood. Red and white currants will stand hard pruning, as they usually bear on spurs. Where the grub has destroyed the buds of raspberry canes, it is advisable to cut away all the canes close to the ground, and lose one year's fruit—that is, if they are badly affected. This will encourage good, healthy, clean canes for the following year. It is wise to cut away the old canes after the fruit is picked, and burn them so as to destroy the grub, which burrows into the cane. A good spraying of the young canes at the proper time would be an advantage. Vines in greenhouses should be now looked after and pruned, and the house cleaned, if necessary. The vines should be treated to a good dressing of sulphur, mixed with soft soap, so as to make it adhere, and all old loose bark should be cleared away beforehand. Sulphur is a good remedy for mildew, so plenty of it sprinkled about the vineery will not be amiss. Vines are usually pruned back to one eye, that is, the lateral or side shoots. The house should get all the air possible during the winter months. A good circulation of air, night and day, will greatly benefit them until the time comes for starting them into growth. If the vine border should need renovating, now is a good time to do it. This is done by clearing away the old soil, and replacing

it by a mixture of turfy loam, rotten manure, and a good sprinkling of rough bones, all well blended together.

All the necessary planting of trees in gardens, shrubberies, etc., should be pushed forward as soon as possible. This is a good time to shift any shrubs or trees from one part of the garden to another. They should be always lifted with a good ball of earth attached to the roots, according to the size of the head. Very often it is an advantage to cut back some of the head, especially if the roots are not in proportion, and, if needed, the tree should have a good stake to make it secure from the winds, for if a newly planted tree is allowed to sway about it has a very poor chance of growing. If the soil is dry it is wise to give the roots a bucket of water at planting. This settles the earth around the roots, and gives the tree a good start. If any part of the garden needs draining, now is a suitable time to carry out the work. When stagnant water is allowed to lie during winter, it will make the soil stiff and lumpy in the summer.

This is a good time to prepare for the laying out of lawns or gardens, but it is always wise to cultivate such ground the previous year. If this is done the soil is easier to work and is free of weeds. If a crop of potatoes is taken off the ground the season before it helps to break up the soil and keep it in a good state. But, on no account should weeds be allowed to grow or go to seed that season, for if this is permitted it will be most difficult to eradicate them afterwards. Lawns must not be sown down until August or September. When borders of grass look unshapely and uneven they ought to be well rolled, and the edges nicely trimmed with a sharp spade, or turf cutter, which is made for the purpose. It is a great improvement to the edgings of walks and borders to have them neatly trimmed. Trim hedges and cut well in at the sides and, if possible, to a point at the top.

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A LOSS TO DUBLIN

By the death of Sir Hugh Lane in the Lusitania disaster, the world has lost one of the most distinguished art connoisseurs. His career was one of the romances of his time. To say that he was solely an expert and dealer would be to lose sight of the leading influences in his life. Out of nothing save his own knowledge and a charming manner, he brought together the most remarkable of all collections of modern art. Dublin was offered an assortment from his galleries some two years ago, if only the Corporation would erect the bridge gallery at the Iron Bridge for their housing. The controversy as to the acceptance of the gift on the condition named provoked considerable feeling in the city, and ultimately the plan by Lutyens didn't meet with the acceptance of the Corporation, and the gift was refused. An alternative site was at one time proposed in Stephen's Green, and another in Merrion square, but Sir Hugh Lane became intent on the Bridge plan, and when he could not persuade the authorities to accede to his wishes he gathered up the collection and transferred them across the water.

Sir Hugh Lane was born at Ballybrick House, County Cork, in 1875, and was a nephew of Lady Gregory. His gifts first manifested themselves in a country saleroom, where he beheld under various coatings of foreign matter a genuine Franz Hals. That was the start of his career.

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BELGIUM

DEATH OF A REFUGEE IN ENGLAND.

A venerable Belgian refugee, M. Gerard de Bruyn, died recently in London at the age of ninety-two years. He was one of the gentlemen of the famous Chapel of the Blessed Sacrament in Antwerp Cathedral; and for 62 years, without a break, he had taken part in the annual procession of the Blessed Sacrament through the city. Pope Leo XIII. decorated him with the Order of St. Gregory the Great, as a reward for his faithful service and as a souvenir of the golden jubilee of his connection with the confraternity. Pope Pius X. also honored him. He left Antwerp with his family during the bombardment. His Jesuit son remained at his post, and was the first priest arrested by the Germans. He was subsequently released. M. de Bruyn had a large family, and his descendants number eighty-four, it is said, including nine grandsons in the Belgian army. One fell in service. The remains were interred at Kensal Green Cemetery, but on the close of the war they will be removed to Belgium.

ENGLAND

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.

By the will of the late Mrs. Goldstone, many Catholic charities have benefited. Altogether the testatrix left about £10,000 for distribution to various charities, including £500 to the Clifton Catholic Rescue Society; £500 to the Abbot of Downside Abbey, towards the completion of the church there; £500 to St. Vincent's Home, Liverpool; £500 to the Converts' Aid Society; £500 to the Catholic Seamen's Home and Institute, London; £500 to the Association for the Propagation of the Faith; £500 to the Superior for the time being of Farm street for the Zambesi Mission; £250 to the Providence Row Night Refuge, London; £100 to the Hospice of the Dying, Hackney; £500 each to the Convent of Mercy at Jersey and Alderney; £100 or trust for the training of Catholic boys in the Clifton diocese; £500 to the Southwark Catholic Rescue Society; £300 to St. Mary's Catholic Home, Hammersmith, and other gifts of smaller sums.

FRANCE

THE JOAN OF ARC FETE.

The Bill for the institution of an annual fete in honor of Joan of Arc has not yet been adopted by the French Parliament (writes the Paris correspondent of the *Irish Catholic*). Monsieur Viviani, the French Prime Minister, who does not oppose it, nevertheless requested M. Maurice Barres last December to refrain from asking the Chamber to adopt without further delay M. Fabre's proposal to honor the Maid of Orleans in an annual national solemnity. He invoked patriotic reasons and the necessity of not disturbing the 'sacred union' of all parties in the defence of the country. The President of the Patriotic League yielded to the Minister's arguments, though he confessed he did not understand them. And since then everything has tended to show that far from being a subject of dissension Joan of Arc should be, and is, a bond of union between men of all parties. Mr. Ferdinand Buisson, who is certainly not, as the free thinkers call it, 'tainted' with clericalism, but who was from the first favorable to the institution of the fete, has written to M. Barres demanding that on the occasion of the celebration of the Joan of Arc fete in Paris this year the Patriotic League and the League of the Rights of Man should, so to say, disappear behind the 'French League.' This will certainly be done, because, as the lamented great patriot Deroulede affirmed when he constituted the Patriotic League, 'Republicans, Royalists, Bonapartists, etc., are Christian names; the family name is French.'

ROME

A RECENT NOMINATION.

By the friends of the Right Rev. Mgr. McIntyre, Rector of the English College, the news of his nomination by Benedict XV. as a Consultor of the Sacred Congregation of Religious was received with much satisfaction (says a Rome correspondent). The Sacred Congregation has undoubtedly received a great assistant into its ranks. In Bishop Kennedy, of the American College, who is attached to the Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda, Mgr. McIntyre has a fellow-member as one of the foreigners appointed to the Roman Congregations.

SCHOOL OF SACRED MUSIC.

His Holiness on May 7 received the members of the Pontifical Higher School of Sacred Music (writes the Rome correspondent of the *Irish Catholic*). Cardinal Bisleti read an address to his Holiness, recalling the foundation of the school by Pope Pius X., its chief aim being to train ecclesiastics, not only Italians, but of every nation, in Gregorian chant and in correct sacred music according to the spirit of the Church expressed in the *Motu Proprio* of the deceased Pontiff. His Eminence thanked the Holy Father for his kind thoughtfulness for the school since the beginning of his Pontificate, and offered him the homage of all the members of the Higher Pontifical School, their gratitude and unconditional obedience, begging for all the Apostolic Benediction. The Pope made a gracious response, saying how pleased he was to see such a large number belonging to the School, and expressed the desire that students from every college in Rome and of every nation would be admitted to it so that the liturgical chant would thus be followed in its purity throughout the Catholic world. He warmly praised the Director, Father De Santi, S.J., and the professors for the work they had already done, promising them abundant fruit for their labor. The Holy Father after mentioning again the founder of the school, his predecessor of holy memory, imparted the Apostolic Benediction to its Protector, Director, and members, as also to all who co-operate in its increase and progress.

SCOTLAND

DEATH OF A CATHOLIC SCIENTIST.

The death took place recently at Hawick, of ex-Baillie Deachan, J.P., F.I.C., F.I.S.C., public analyst and senior science teacher in Buccleugh Higher Grade School, Hawick. Deceased, who was born in Hawick sixty-two years ago, was a son of Irish parents. The boy began life at the plough, and afterwards, by his studious habits, was able to qualify for a good position in one of the big Border factories. He took a great interest in natural philosophy and specialised in his leisure hours in analytical and practical chemistry. His efforts in this direction had become so famous throughout the British Isles that his fellow-townsmen subscribed and erected in his honor a public memorial in the form of one of the best equipped chemical laboratories in the country, at Hawick. In 1884 he resigned his post in the factory and devoted himself entirely to science. Honors were showered upon him by learned societies, and it is a tribute to his ability as a chemist that he was appointed Crown analyst in the famous Scotch tweed cases. He was a frequent contributor on technical subjects to the chemical press, and was much sought after by dyers and manufacturers on the border for expert advice in matters relative to the dye industry. In addition to his work for science, deceased took an active interest in public affairs, and sat on the Hawick School Board as well as the Town Council. He was a devout Catholic and greatly interested himself in all Church matters.

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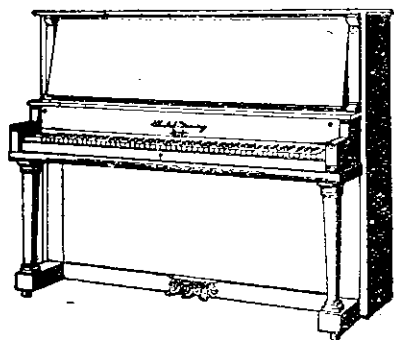
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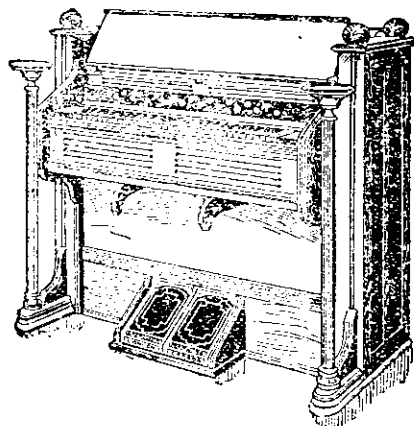
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Domestic

(BY MAUREEN.)

Horseradish Sauce.

This sauce is especially good for roast beef. Grate a tablespoonful of horseradish, mix it with three tablespoonfuls of cream, a teaspoonful of mustard, the same amount of vinegar and of sugar, with salt according to taste.

Veal Croquettes.

Take one breakfast cupful of boiled rice, one cupful of finely chopped veal, one teaspoonful of salt, a little pepper, two tablespoonfuls of butter, half a cupful of milk or cream, one egg. Put milk on to boil and add veal, rice, and seasoning; when this boils, add the egg well beaten, stir one minute, and after cooling shape, roll in fine dry breadcrumbs, fry in hot fat.

Old-Fashioned Hard Gingerbread.

To two-thirds of a cupful of sugar add one cupful of treacle, with which two teaspoonfuls of soda have been mixed. Rub into this mixture two tablespoonfuls of lard, and one tablespoonful of ginger. Add two-thirds of a cupful of cold water, and enough flour to make the batter the right consistency to roll. When this is rolled thin, cut in squares, and crease each square in parallel lines with the back of a knife. Bake in a buttered tin in a moderate oven until the color becomes a golden brown.

Cinnamon Cake.

When the oven is heated for preparing some dish for dinner stir up this simple cake. Use one breakfast cupful of sugar, a piece of butter the size of an egg, one cupful of milk, one egg, two cupfuls of flour, one and a-half teaspoonfuls baking powder, pinch of salt, and a little nutmeg. Beat butter to a cream and gradually add sugar, then add egg unbeaten, and beat all together thoroughly; now add milk and flour, and give a hard

beating for five minutes; add your baking powder, salt, and nutmeg. Pour into greased pans, and, before putting in oven, sprinkle sugar and cinnamon over top.

Lentil Cakes.

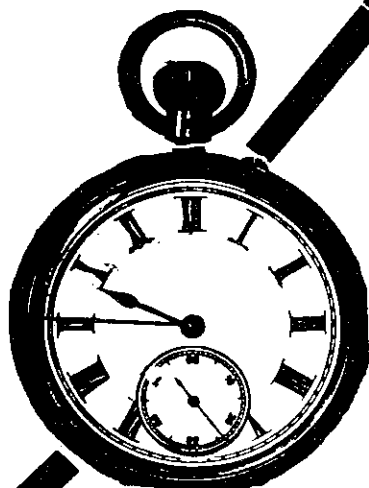
One breakfast cupful of lentils, two yolks of eggs, two tablespoonfuls of melted butter, one tablespoonful of sugar, one-fourth teaspoonful of salt, and one-half cupful of chopped nut meats. Wash the lentils in several waters and soak them in water for twelve hours. Boil them until soft but not pulped. Drain and add the butter, sugar, salt, the yolks of the eggs beaten, and the nut meats. Make into neat round cakes, lay them on buttered tins, and bake in a hot oven for a quarter of an hour. Sprinkle a few chopped nut meats on the top and serve hot.

Dripping Cake.

A good dripping cake may be made from this recipe: Ingredients: $\frac{3}{4}$ lb flour, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb rice flour, 6oz castor sugar, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb good white dripping, three large eggs, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb currants, 2oz candied peel, a pinch of nutmeg, a teaspoonful of carbonate of soda, grated rind of half a lemon, 1 gill of milk. Sieve the flour, rice flour, and sugar into a basin, and rub in the dripping until free from lumps. Then add the nutmeg, lemon-rind, sugar, and fruit, carefully prepared. Mix together and make a well in the centre. Heat the milk in a small saucepan, add the soda to it, and while still frothy, pour it into the midst of the dry ingredients. Add also the eggs, the yolks and whites, beaten separately, and mix all together. Beat the mixture well for a few minutes, and then pour it into a cakewin that has been lined with greased paper. Bake the cake in a moderate oven for about two hours.

Maureen

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On the Land

GENERAL.

A month ago a Wairarapa farmer had 500 tons of potatoes which he was prepared to sell at £5 per ton, but there were no buyers at the figure. The other day he cleared out the line at £7 per ton on the ground.

It was stated at the National Dairy Show at Palmerston North that the Allied armies were using 700 tons of New Zealand cheese per week. A member of the National Dairy Association states that this quantity represents two-thirds of the whole of New Zealand's output.

Mr. J. G. Harkness stated at a recent meeting of the Wellington Harbor Board that the time was coming when the export of butter would be a thing of the past, and, instead of butter, cheese would be exported. Last year 36,000 tons of cheese was exported, and this year, given a favorable season, upwards of 45,000 tons would be sent away.

An interim return of the sheep in New Zealand on April 30 shows the following results:—Auckland, 1,691,583 (an increase of 216,517 on the figures for 1914); Napier and Gisborne, 5,458,462 (a decrease of 329,445); Wellington and West Coast, 5,836,320 (a decrease of 56,663); Marlborough, Nelson, and Westland, 1,341,758 (an increase of 37,119); Canterbury and Kaikoura, 5,353,776 (a decrease of 203,354); Otago, 4,783,625 (an increase of 2589); total for New Zealand, 24,465,526 (showing a net decrease of 333,237 for the Dominion as compared with 1914).

At the London wool sales 8279 bales were offered, including 2439 from New Zealand. There was a good attendance, and keen bidding for good wools. Practically all purchases were for the Home trade. Good greasy combing merinos realised 8.4 per cent. above last closing rates; medium, 5 per cent. advance; faulty and all clothings, unchanged. Good scoureds showed 5 per cent. advance; fine crossbreds, 7½ per cent.; medium and low, 5 per cent.; scoureds, 5 per cent.; slips, good length, were unchanged; clothings, 5 per cent. advance. Merino lambs were scarce, and showed 5 per cent. advance. Crossbred lambs were unchanged.

Store sheep sold well, especially hoggies and fat lambs, and fat sheep were firmer, but fat cattle were decidedly easier at Addington last week. Fat Lambs. Prime, 18s to 21s 9d; medium, 14s 6d to 17s 6d; light and unfinished, 8s to 11s. Fat Sheep. Extra prime wethers, to 28s; prime, 21s to 26s 3d; others, 18s to 20s 6d; merino wethers, 11s 6d to 18s 6d; extra prime ewes, to 33s; prime, 18s 6d to 25s 6d; medium, 15s to 18s; inferior, 10s 6d to 14s 6d. Fat Cattle. Extra steers, to £16 5s; ordinary steers, £8 to £11; ordinary heifers, £6 10s to £9; ordinary cows, £5 17s 6d to £9 10s. Price of beef per 700lb, 21s to 36s; extra, to 39s. Pigs.—Choppers, 60s to 115s; extra heavy baconers, to 78s; heavy baconers, 70s to 75s; light baconers, 55s to 65s (price per lb, 5½d to 6d); heavy porkers, 35s to 42s; light porkers, 28s to 33s (price per lb, 5½d to 5¾d); medium stores, 22s to 30s; small stores, 12s to 21s; weaners, 6s to 16s.

There were average entries at Burnside last week, and prices on the whole showed a slight improvement on previous week's rates. Fat Cattle. 194 head were yarded, amongst which were a number of good bullocks and heifers, the balance of the yarding being made up of ordinary steers, cows, and heifers. Competition was fairly animated, especially for good quality steers. Prime bullocks, £14 to £15 5s; good do, £11 to £13; light do, £9 to £10 10s; prime heifers and cows, £11 to £13; extra do, £15; good do, £9 10s to £10 10s; lighter do, £7 to £8 10s. Fat Sheep. 2797 came forward. Of this number by far the greater proportion were ewes, there being only a small entry of prime wethers. Competition was keen throughout, and prices for prime heavy wethers showed a rise of almost 1s a head, while medium wethers and all ewes were firm at last week's rates: Extra prime wethers, 32s 9d; prime wethers, 25s to 28s; medium wethers, 21s to 23s 6d; light and inferior, 15s 6d to 18s 6d; extra prime ewes, 32s 3d; prime ewes, 21s to 24s; medium ewes, 17s to

18s 6d; inferior and light, 10s to 15s 6d. Fat Lambs.

—The entry was much smaller than has been the case of late, only 1023 being offered. Owing to the small yarding competition was much keener, and prices ruled 1s to 1s 6d a head better than previous week's rates. Freezing buyers had a limited amount of space, and secured a fair proportion of the yarding. Extra prime, to 25s 9d; prime, 18s 6d to 20s; medium, 16s to 18s. Pigs.—73 fats and 40 stores were yarded. Prices were about on a par with late rates. Quotations: Baconers, heavy, to £4 8s; porkers, 41s to 52s; light baconers, 37s to 43s; stores, 18s to 21s; slips, 13s to 16s; suckers, 5s to 8s.

THE PRINCIPLES OF MANURING.

In the course of an interesting lecture on 'The Principles of Manuring,' delivered by Mr. J. S. Chisholm, senior lecturer in horticulture, Edinburgh, and East of Scotland College of Agriculture, he said the question of manuring land for the purpose of increasing its fertility and productiveness had occupied the attention of man from time immemorial, and was one of vital and growing importance at the present day. Long before the Christian era organic manures and what was now called green-manuring were known and applied, as recorded by such ancient writers as Theophrastus, Epicurus, and Virgil; while Columella, about 2000 years ago, in one of his works deplored the backward state of cultivation, and told of soils becoming barren through neglect and an imperfect knowledge of the requirements of crops. As time advanced other substances, such as lime, etc., were found to possess manurial properties, though very little real progress was made until recent times. Not until the middle of last century was there any clear conception held of the elements of plant food. From that time onwards, by careful and extended experiments and analysis, the constituents and broad requirements of crops had been determined, and the subject of manuring placed on a scientific basis.

As a general rule, four substances needed to be regularly applied to the soil, namely, nitrogen, phosphates, potash, and lime, though in certain soil conditions one or two other elements might be added with distinct advantage. The effects of nitrogen were seen chiefly in increased vegetative growth, and in the greater vigor and bulk of the crop.

Phosphates tended to check any tendency to excessive growth, and were principally concerned in the production of flowers, fruit, and seed, while potash assisted greatly in the development of leaf growth and assimilation, and was the element particularly active in the formation of starch and sugar in plants.

It naturally followed that fertilisers containing potash would be especially beneficial to those crops in which starch, sugar, or material of a similar nature were found, such as potatoes, beet, pod-bearing plants, and fruit of all kinds. Similarly, phosphatic fertilisers should be freely used for crop production, and in the culture of all crops grown for flowers and seeds.

Nitrogenous fertilisers, on the other hand, considered separately, were best adapted to green crops generally, but might be applied to all crops when increased growth was desired, or when a lack of vigor was apparent. It was only when nitrogen, phosphates, and potash were present in the soil, not necessarily in equal quantities, but in the proportions best suited to the special requirements of the different classes of crops, that it was rightly manured, and capable of giving the best results.

All organic manures contained these three substances in varying amounts, but, speaking generally, organic manures were greatly deficient in phosphates, a fact too frequently overlooked, with the result that a great percentage of soils and crops regularly suffered from a lack of available phosphates; and a marked soil improvement and increase in crop returns might in many instances be secured by the liberal use of a phosphatic fertiliser alone. Many soils also contained large reserves of potential plant foods, and only required an application of lime to liberate these materials in quantity, and bring about an improved physical and chemical condition in the soil.

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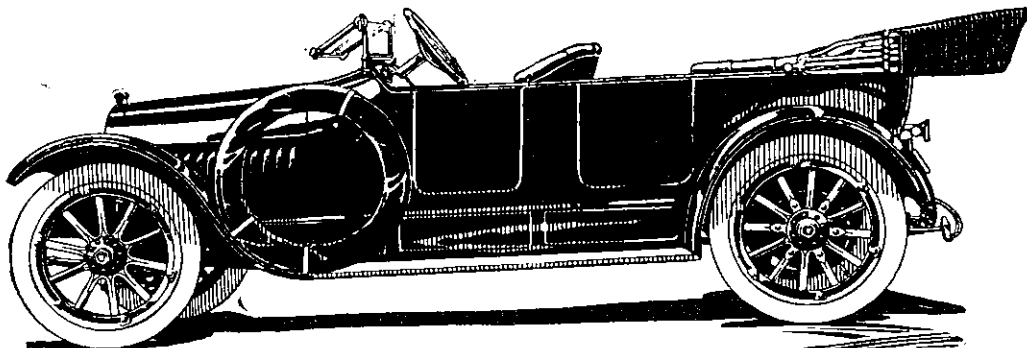
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The Family Circle

A PENNY FOR YOUR THOUGHTS.

A penny for thy thoughts, sweet boy,
Who smilest up at me,
Thy father craves the simple joy
Of sharing thoughts with thee.

His mind must hold a lot of things,
As life's great scroll unfurls.
Less bright than those which lispings brings
From underneath thy curls.

So tell him of thy childhood's wealth,
Thy toys and friends and games;
He loved them all, ere age in stealth
Filled him with meaner aims.

Relate to him how thou hast lost
A wager, or at play;
'Twere comfort gained at trifling cost:
He's met defeat to-day.

The world has leered on him in scorn,
His friends have passed him by.
Ah! many a load thy father's borne
To light thy infancy.

To give thy little body grace
And strength and manly size,
To bring the rose red to thy cheeks,
The fire to thine eyes.

Thy mother, boy, is gone to God,
And we must fight alone;
Asleep so soon! In hand of Nod,
Let childhood claim its own.

I see in every blood lit curve
My Mary's image fair;
Such noble hearts, 'twere joy to serve,
I kiss thy mother's hair.

Let angels show thee fairyland,
Where mother lives to-day;
I fold the dimpled hand on hand,
Ah, God! I, too, will pray.

Keep him as pure in after years
As when he came from Thee,
And he'll not bring his father tears,
Or shame her memory.

A penny for thy thoughts, sweet boy,
At rest in slumber's span;
Thy father hath no greater joy
Than thee, his little man.

ORIGIN OF SOME POPULAR PHRASES.

A native of the Emerald Isle is said to be responsible for the phrase, 'Catching a Tartar.' In a battle an Irishman called out to his officer: 'I have caught a Tartar!' 'Bring him here, then,' was the reply. 'He won't let me!' rejoined Pat, and, as the captive carried off his captor, the saying caused much amusement, and has been a popular phrase ever since.

Anyone who has witnessed the manufacture of a rustic whistle can be at no loss for the origin of the saying, 'As clean as a whistle.' A piece of young ash or willow, about four inches long and the thickness of a finger, is hammered all over with the handle of a knife until the bark is disengaged from the wood and capable of being drawn off. A notch and a cut or two having been made in the stick, the cuticle is replaced and the instrument is completed. When stripped of its covering, the white wood, with its colorless sap, presents the very acme of cleanness.

The phrase, 'As right as a trivet,' seems to have its origin in the fact that a trivet, or any other utensil with three legs or points of support, will invariably stand firm, although these may not be exactly of the same height or length. The case is, however, different with a four-legged stool, considerable skill and accuracy being required to ensure it resting on all four legs at once.

With regard to the saying 'As mad as a hatter,' one is at a loss to understand why a hatter should be made the type of insanity, rather than a tailor or a shoemaker. An authority, however, explained the origin in the following ingenious way. The French compare an incapable or weak-minded person to an oyster. 'He reasons like an oyster,' they say, and it is suggested that, through the similarity of sound, the French *huitre* may have given occasion to the English 'hatter.' From '*Il raisonne comme une huitre*' may have come out 'As mad as a hatter.'

'Eating humble pie' is a phrase which really arose from the corruption of the word 'umbles' or 'numbles,' the coarser parts of a deer killed in hunting, which, when made into a pie, were formerly reserved for the lower hunt servants; while 'cooking his goose' is a phrase which originated when the King of Sweden, on approaching a hostile town, excited the contempt of the inhabitants by the smallness of his army. To express this they hung out a goose for him to shoot at, whereupon the king set fire to the town to 'cook their goose.'

The common phrase, 'Tuft-hunter' is applied to a person who seeks the society and apes the manners of those far above him in the social scale. The question is often asked how the word 'tuft' came to be used in this connection. It is said by some authorities that the phrase took its rise at the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, where at one time the young noblemen wore a peculiarly-formed cap with a tuft, which presumably attracted hangers-on.

It is related that 'Hobson's choice' arose from the fact that Hobson, a noted carrier in Cambridge, would only let out his horses and coaches for hire in rotation, refusing to allow his customers to choose, a customer being compelled to take the horse nearest the door. Thus it became customary, when anything was forced upon one, to say 'Hobson's choice.'

HARD ON THE WITNESSES.

A street brawl occurred one day, and a number of the peace breakers were apprehended and brought up for trial before the Bailie. After witnesses had been examined pro and con, the Bailie curtly decided,

'Half-a-croon apiece!' against all concerned, witnesses and prisoners alike!

Of course this decision was called in question by the witnesses, who submitted that they were in no way connected with the disturbance, but were simply on-lookers.

But the Bailie was inexorable. 'It disna matter a button, ye had nae business there. Half-a-croon a piece, or ten days!'

A FRIEND OF THE FAMILY.

When Miss Ann Pickett dropped in on her neighbor, Mrs. Spicer, and found her moping over the fragments of a gilt vase, Miss Ann sympathised generously. 'It must have been quite a costly vase,' she said, looking admiringly at the pieces.

'No, it only cost two shillings,' Mrs. Spicer acknowledged. 'Taint that I feel so bad about.'

'Maybe it was a gift that you prized because of associations.'

Mrs. Spicer shook her head. 'Jim and I bought it over in Tompkinsville a long time ago; I prized it because it was such a saving to the family. The first year we had it I kept it on the front shelf for a general ornament; then when Jim's birthday came and I hadn't anything else handy to give, I gave him the vase for his own. Next Christmas, instead of paying out good

money to buy something new, he gave it back to me for a Christmas present; then I gave it to Jim, junior, on his birthday, and he gave it to Sue Belle on hers.

'The next spring all the kinfolks got up a birthday party for old Aunt Sally Spicer, and we took her the vase; after she' kep' it a good bit, she gave it to Jim's sister Jane for a weddin' present, and afterwards Jane gave it to me and Jim when we had our china weddin'. I was counting on giving it to Jim on his next birthday, and now here it it smashed to pieces.

'I tell you, Miss Ann, it most makes me cry to think of losing such a useful family article—so near Jim's birthday, too!'

RESPECTABLE ORIGIN.

The Prince of Wales is becoming more and more enthusiastic over his arduous duties at the front, and in spite of his high position he is not avoiding extreme hardship and danger.

Those who know the Prince intimately say that he is as fond of a joke now as he was when he was a little boy and in his nursery days his quaint sayings were proverbial in the Royal Family.

The late King Edward used to tell the following story. The King asked the little Prince what part of history he was then studying.

'All about Perkin Warbeck,' replied his Royal Highness.

'And who was he?' inquired his Majesty, anxious to test his grandson's knowledge.

'Oh,' answered the Prince, 'he pretended he was the son of a king; but he wasn't. He was the son of respectable parents!'

MISSED EVERY SHOT.

One of the best stories told about Sir John French is how, one night at dinner, some officers were discussing rifle-shooting. The general was listening, as was his wont, without making any remark, until at length he chipped in with:

'Say, I'll bet anyone here,' in his calm, quiet, deliberate way, 'that I can fire ten shots at 500 yards and call each shot correctly without waiting for the marker. I'll stake a box of cigars on it.'

The major present accepted the offer and the next morning the whole mess was at the shooting range to see the trial.

Sir John fired. 'Miss!' he announced. He fired again. 'Miss!' he repeated. A third shot. 'Miss!'

'Hold on there!' protested the major. 'What are you doing? You are not shooting at the target at all.'

But French finished his task. 'Miss!' 'Miss!' 'Miss!'

'Of course I wasn't shooting at the target,' he said. 'I was shooting for those cigars.'

IT PUZZLED PAT.

Pat was at the railway station, and he put a penny in a machine bearing the inscription, 'Pull the handle with a jerk.' After Pat had put the penny in the slot he began looking all over the machine.

A porter passing at the time said, 'Halloa. Pat, won't the machine work?'

'Begorra!' said Pat, 'I dunno; it says "Pull the handle with a jerk," but I can't find the blessed jerk to pull it with!'

WILLIE'S ANSWER.

Some time ago the teacher in a public school was giving a talk on classic mythology. Little Willie was not very attentive, and when it came to the questioning part of the game he was lost in the wilderness.

'Willie,' said the teacher, closing the book and looking impressively at the youngster, 'can you tell me who Cyclops was?'

'Yes, ma'am,' was the prompt answer of Willie. 'He was the feller what wrote the cyclopedia.'

A BIT OF CONCEIT.

'My brother in the trenches,' said a French chef, 'writes me a little anecdote about General Joffre, the generalissimo, you know.'

'Our brave Joffre was examining a map while under fire. The map was held by a young subaltern boy of 16 years from the military school of St. Cyr. Bang! S-s-s! went the marnites and Jack Johnsons and whistling Willies—for so they call those shells, you know—and the boy could not help starting and trembling as he held the map, and this lost our brave Joffre his place.'

'The generalissimo was vexed when he lost his place three or four times, and he said to the boy soldier:

"Voila, you are too conceited, dodging the shells like that! Do you suppose the Boches aim those expensive shells at you? You are only a little boy soldier. Do you take yourself for a cathedral?"'

BUSINESS FIRST.

Fussy Man (hurrying into a newspaper office): 'I've lost my spectacles somewhere, and I want to advertise for them; but I can't see to write without them.'

Advertisement Clerk: 'I will write the advertisement for you, sir. Any marks on them?'

Fussy Man: 'Yes, yes! Gold-rimmed, lenses different focus, and letters "L. Q. C." on edges. Insert it three times.'

Clerk: 'Yes, sir. Three shillings, please.'

Fussy Man: 'Here it is.'

Clerk: 'Thanks! It gives me great pleasure, sir, to inform you that your spectacles are on the top of your head.'

Fussy Man: 'So they are! But why didn't you say so before?'

Clerk: 'Business before pleasure, you know, sir.'

A CONUNDRUM.

It is often literally true that 'the weak things of the world' are able to 'confound the things which are mighty.' Not long ago a member of Parliament was caught napping by his little granddaughter, who is the delight of her parents and the idol of her grandfather. She came before him, her face wreathed in smiles, and said:

'Grandpa, I saw something running across the kitchen floor this morning without any legs. What do you think it was?'

He studied for awhile, but finally was obliged to give it up. 'What was it?' he asked.

'Water,' answered the little lady, triumphantly.

A SMART ANSWER.

An English bank clerk, who imagined that no one was as clever as he, was recently on a visit to his aunt, who lives in a village in the South of Ireland. It was this young man's greatest pleasure to hold up Pat to ridicule on every possible occasion. One morning when he was out for a stroll with some of his friends he met a boy leading a very thin horse along the road, and called out:

'Say, Pat, why don't you get inside and fill him out?'

'I would, sir,' said Pat, 'if his mouth was as big as yours.'

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