

REV. FATHER MEA TOLD OF HIS INTERFERENCE

(Continued from Page 12.)
 Mary Gabriel replied that she had heard these statements, but they never bothered her anyway. She understood that the archbishop did not like the order she issued; she supposed he considered it humiliation, but he never said anything to her about it.

About Sister Basil.
 Witness said she saw Mary Basil when the latter arrived at St. Michael's convent, Belleville, in October, 1916. To the question if she saw the copy of the report Sister Mary Basil sent to the Superior-General and then to Rome, the witness replied: "Well, now, I could not say whether he (Father Mea) showed it to me or she did. I could not tell you. I didn't pay very much attention. They were a bother when they did come, both of them. I suppose I did see it, but I could not tell you one blessed thing that was in it just now. If you knew the source from which they came, if you thought it was a lunatic wrote them, you wouldn't pay much attention. Nothing that they showed or read to me impressed me a particle."

She admitted that Father Mea went to Belleville several times in connection with Sister Mary Basil's charges. She could not recollect him reading the report to her. He certainly did not leave her a copy. Father Mea, witness said, was backing up Mary Basil in her complaints. He tried to convince her of the justice of the complaints.

Sent as Investigator.
 Mary Gabriel testified that she understood Father Mulhall was sent by the archbishop to St. Mary's-of-the-Lake as an investigator to discover if Basil's report was true. She said that she thought it was possible that she thought it was possible to go to take out the heating pipes in St. Mary's-of-the-Lake because it was unnecessary expense. This was one of the complaints made by Mary Basil.

Mary Gabriel admitted that she heard the allegation that one of the sisters of the institute had given birth to a child. She heard this from Mary Basil. Mary Basil also told her that the election of Mother Superior-General in 1916 had been manipulated.

Letters Sent to Priests.
 Witness admitted that she had seen a card sent to her parish priest warning him that he would be guilty of crime if he encouraged young Roman Catholic girls to enter an institute whose members were treated worse than convicts in the penitentiary. She heard that similar anonymous letters were sent to priests, and Mary Basil was blamed for doing it.

When Mary Basil was in the Belleville convent the witness received instructions to look after the mail. She instructed the sisters to have nothing to do with her, that she was an incorrigible subject and getting all the other sisters into trouble, and that they were not to have any intercourse with her. She was in the building without communication with anyone. Witness told Mary Basil that she was no longer a member of the community. "I told her to go to the devil, she did not belong to the community."

She remembered some trouble between Mary Basil and Mary Justine. She was not there, and could not tell what happened, but she saw Mary Basil afterwards. One eye was a little black next morning. Mary Justine, witness said, had slapped Mary Basil, that was all. Mary Justine was punished for this.

Witness denied opening the correspondence between Mary Basil and Father Mea. They were instructed that Mary Basil was then acting under Father Mea as counsel, and she did not suppose they would have any right to open their correspondence.

Witness said that she had held back two letters Mary Basil had written to Father Mea. One she burned and the other she turned over to Mary Frances Regis. She also told the sisters to refuse to allow Mary Basil to use the telephone. The Mother General instructed her to do this. The letters she burned or withheld, witness said, contained nonsense and lies. One of them spoke about the archbishop and the Mother General and that kind of talk. Witness said she believed the reports of Mary Basil were the work of Father Mea, although she admitted that Mary Basil was fairly well educated, was a trained nurse, and very clever. Her intelligence, however, was crooked intelligence. She did not believe half of Mary Basil's charges were true.

Mary Gabriel said that when she was in Kingston in 1916, Mary Frances Regis told her about trying to send Mary Basil off to the asylum. She believed that Dr. William Gibson had refused to sign a certificate to send Mary Basil to the asylum. Dr. Phelan gave a certificate, but Dr. Gibson would not consent.

To the question as to what she said when Mary Frances Regis told her that Dr. Phelan had issued the certificate, witness replied: "I guess I said he was a hangman." She told Mary Basil all about it, as she did not approve the way they had done things. She did not think it right to hurry sisters off like that in a civilized country. Mary Frances Regis intimated that they intended taking Mary Basil to a community in Montreal where she would be taken care of and taken as an insane woman. Witness had a conversation last April with Archbishop Spratt regarding the attempted abduction of Mary Basil, and he said he had nothing to do with it. She did not know that any action had been taken to remove Mary Frances Regis over the attempt to abduct Mary Basil.

Alleged Forger Breaks Jail.
 Rochester, N.Y., Nov. 14.—Charles Hollister, an alleged forger, escaped from the county jail at Olean by sawing the bars of his cell. Hollister is known in other cities as H. H. Hill. He is wanted in Chicago and Hornell.

MORE DEVILISH GERMAN GAS

Gas Masks Useless, Penetrates Clothes, Causes Irritation.

Paris, Nov. 15.—Fritz has a new gas. It is a bit more devilish than any of its predecessors because it is more insidious. Gas masks are small protection against it, because it penetrates the clothing and sets up an irritation in any spot on which the skin has been rubbed or broken. Then it spreads.

This is the third new gas to be discovered in four months. By the time the Americans get into the field this may have almost become a "gas war." Persons given over to forebodings visualize troops fighting in the front trenches clothed like deep-sea divers in suits that cannot be penetrated by the new devilishness. The new gas is delivered either from hose, in the old fashion, or from bursting shells, in the new. It cannot be detected by the sense of smell, and often an hour or more passed before the unfortunate discover they have been "gassed." The subsequent treatment is rendered more difficult by the fact that the methods adapted to the asphyxiating gas, are positively dangerous with the "sulfure d'ethylene dichlore," which is the new form. Yet it is often difficult to distinguish between the sufferers from the two forms.

With the ingenuity that distinguishes them, the Germans use both gases in the same sector. The new gas directly attacks the mucous membranes.

"In the autopsy we are often able to peel off the mucous membrane as one would an old glove," said one surgeon. "Sometimes it breaks and curls up like the shingles on an old roof."

The gas clings to the clothing, so that subsequent wearers may be attacked if it is not thoroughly cleaned. The nature of the new weapon may be indicated by some of the directions given to army surgeons for treating those injured by it:

"Strip them at once, if possible, and bathe in a solution of soapy water. This should be done at the dressing stations, if possible."

War Tidings.
 During several battles around Passchendaele the Canadians have captured 1,174 prisoners. Canadian troops moved steadily to their objectives, taking each one on scheduled time.

The British War Office announces that the British forces on Tuesday, in Palestine attacked new Turkish positions and drove the enemy back seven miles, and took 1,100 prisoners.

Major-Gen. Maurice, chief director of military operations at the British War Office, says it will be several days before the Anglo-French force could operate on the Italian front. The Italian situation will be critical for several days. If the Italians fail to hold the Piave line it is almost certain that Venice will fall.

Wants Quacks Suppressed.
 Calgary, Nov. 15.—That the medical faculty of the province should take action with a view to preventing quacks from peddling nostrums and injurious patent medicines around the homes of the people was the sense of a rider which the coroner's jury added to its verdict on a woman who died here of pulmonary trouble. Evidence showed she was advised to take a certain drug, and the jury found that the result had tended to shorten her life.

Village Destroyed by Fire.
 Rochester, N.Y., Nov. 14.—The business part of the village of Alexander, eight miles south of Batavia, Genesee county, was wiped out by fire together with a number of residences. The village is without fire protection and the fire was beyond control when aid arrived from Batavia.

26,000 Now in G.W.V.A.
 Montreal, Nov. 14.—The Great War Veterans' Association, as General Secretary Norman Knight announced at last night's meeting, is now 26,000 strong.

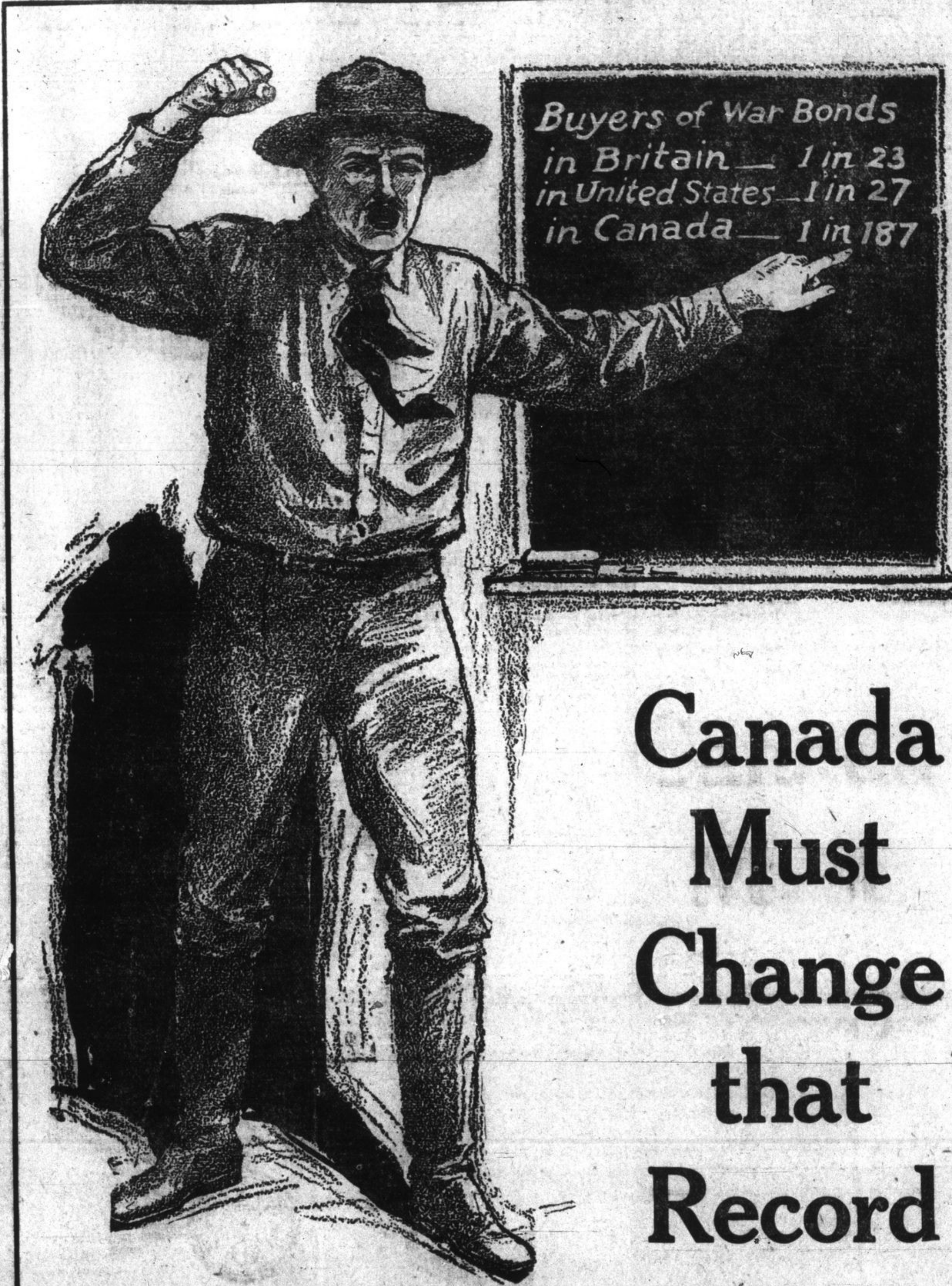
A PROMINENT NURSE SPEAKS.

Many Nurses in Canada and Elsewhere Say the Same.

Chatham, Ont.—"Being a nurse I have had occasion to use Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription quite a lot. I always recommend it to my patients and it has been a wonderful help to many of them. I never knew of a case where it failed. I have a patient who is using it now and she is doing amazingly taking it. I have taken it myself and got the very best results. I consider it the best medicine there is to-day for women who are ailing."
 —Mrs. Emma Moons, 20 Dege St., Chatham, Ont.

THAT WEAK BACK

Accompanied by pain here and there—extreme nervousness—sleeplessness—may be faint spells, chills or spasms—all are signals of distress for a woman. She may be growing from girlhood into womanhood—passing from womanhood to motherhood—later suffering during middle life, which leaves so many wrecks of women. At any or all of these periods of a woman's life she should take a tonic and nerve-prescription for just such cases by a physician of vast experience in the diseases from which women suffer.
 Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has successfully treated more cases in the past 30 years than any other known remedy. It can now be had in sugar-coated tablet form as well as in the liquid. Sold by medicine dealers or trial box try mail on receipt of 50 cents in stamps. Dr. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.
 Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets clear the complexion.



Buyers of War Bonds
 in Britain — 1 in 23
 in United States — 1 in 27
 in Canada — 1 in 187

Canada Must Change that Record

FEWER CANADIANS in proportion to the population have lent their money to the nation than have either the British or American people.
 This in spite of the fact that the individual wealth of the Canadian people to-day is greater than it has ever been and is one of the largest of any country in the world.
 Canada wants you to help change that record now.
 You owe it to Canada, to yourself, to your children, to see that it is changed.
 If you never bought a war bond before do it now. Be ready when the canvasser calls.
 Remember this—That to win this war every man and woman in Canada must do his or her share, and to-day the most important, vitally necessary thing is to buy Victory Bonds.

Help to Change Canada's Record to 1 in 20 Buyers of Victory Bonds

Issued by Canada's Victory Loan Committee in co-operation with the Minister of Finance of the Dominion of Canada.