

Ireland "received back" (their quaint phrase for any money spent, however badly, by England in Ireland) three important sums, (among "many others") not included in this calculation, and amounting in the aggregate to seventeen millions odd; her contribution of fifteen millions thus being converted, on these three heads alone, into a subsidy of two millions. The three sums are named (approximately):

(1) For bread subsidy, 4 13 millions.

(2) For out-of-work donation, one million.

(3) For war pensions, separation allowances, and gratuities to ex-soldiers, sailors and their dependents living in Ireland, 12 millions.

There can be no excuse for the errors perpetrated under headings (1) and (2). Immediately beneath the table of "Contributions," from which the authors quote, the Treasury state, plainly and prominently, that the Irish share both of the Bread Subsidy and the Out-of-Work Donation are debited against Ireland under the heading "Vote of Credit." In this case falsification was easy, because Americans had no means of checking it; but the third item (war pensions, etc.) was surely an almost over-daring stroke. Expenditures like this are, of course, not included in any part of the Treasury returns, to which they have not the remotest relevance. Americans might not precisely realize this, but some of them may have suspected something fallacious, as well as a little barbarous (coming from Christian clergymen) in this conception of war as a profitable speculation for the humble men engaged in it and for their widowed or orphaned dependents. If you reckon on one side of the account, in a national stock-taking of this kind, the separation allowances paid to the wives of Irish soldiers in the trenches, the pensions paid for the death, wounds, or disablements of these soldiers and the gratuities to survivors of the War, are you not bound to set against these payments the loss of wages and the loss of national wealth due to the temporary, or permanent withdrawal of breadwinners from productive industry? Might you not even make a small sentimental allowance, not merely for the sorrows or bereavement, but for the services actually rendered in fighting in England's war "for the liberty of small nations," or, as the Belfast clergymen tactfully phrase it in a later passage, "the higher liberty of the world"? They make no such allowance. In their view compensation for war losses were a windfall for Ireland, a shower of gold—actually cancelling three-fifths of her contribution in taxes, to its cost.

Nor are they content by faking figures to represent Ireland as a debtor to England to the extent of two millions a year under the three heads referred to. There are "many other ways," they say, "in which Ireland receives back much more than she contributes for Imperial purposes." Here observe astrophysicists familiar to the expert propagandist. An atmosphere has been created and for the moment they pass from this topic to others such as "the plea of depopulation" (from which I extract this gem: "The population of Ireland for some years has been steadily rising"), returning to it later under the heading: "What the British Government has done for Ireland." Here, no doubt, are some of the "many other ways": Land Purchase loans, Labourers' Cottages loans, "distribution" of a quarter of a million a year by the Congested Districts Board, and some light railways.

I pass over a gross perversion of fact like the statement that "three-quarters of the whole country is now so purchased and belongs to the peasant occupiers," and note the main inference suggested throughout by the phraseology used—namely, that all these loans are loans from the generous "British Government" to a pampered Ireland. An uninitiated reader would not guess that Irish taxpayers pay at enormous rates their full proportionate share of all expenditure in Ireland and England alike; nor that the loans are from the English point of view, sound and safe investments in which not a penny of capital or interest is or will be lost; nor that the uttermost farthing of expenditure incurred in Ireland on Government account is charged against Ireland not only in the Treasury returns now issued, but in the financial scheme of the Bill now passing through the English Parliament, nor that the sum "distributed" by the Congested Districts Board (for example) is but a fifteenth part of the sum annually spent on our own coercion under the heading "Police and Magistrates" and charged on Irish revenues under the same scheme. The "beneficial" theory is good enough "for the consideration of American citizens." The Treasury knows better.

Take Land Purchase. At this moment the whole of the so-called "Irish Development Grant" (£160,000 a year) is absorbed in payments for flotation losses on the issue of Land Stock. The whole running expenses of Purchase (due mainly to the landlords' bonus and the huge flotation losses), now a million and a quarter a year, and waxing like some weird fungus the moribund body of the purchase system, are made exclusively Irish liabilities under the Partition Bill, while by two simultaneous strokes of impish humour, (1) the power to place some rational limit upon these liabilities, through control of the purchase system itself,

is refused to the country which would have to bear them, and (2) the purchase annuities, whose value, reduced by more than a third when these liabilities are set off against them, might easily be altogether extinguished by new terms of purchase framed by England, and as extravagant in the landlords' favour as those of the Wyndham Act, are proffered, with a magnificent gesture, as a "free gift" to Ireland! An independent Ireland would, of course, shoulder all existing obligations for Land Purchase and would receive the annuities, in a transaction which consists in really buying back land stolen in the past from the Irish people. Not content with refusing them this act of self-reliance, England must needs insult them and debase herself by the hypocritical act of illusory gifts.

I have dealt at length only with one of the "facts" in this contemptible little pamphlet, whose seed, I suppose, is ripening into a crop of prejudices and error in America. And I have not dealt fully with this "fact." The enormous economic losses accruing indirectly to Ireland through her enforced subservience to English trade and financial laws have been well illustrated under "Robbery under Arms." "AE's" assertion of an "equality" of misstatements of fact which Belfast itself should be ashamed to have promulgated in its name.

CRIME IN IRELAND

AN ENGLISHMAN'S ARGUMENT AND AN IRISHMAN'S REPLY

Following publication on the Irish situation in the Daily News, contributed by Mr. Robert Lynd as a result of a tour of investigation in this country, an Englishman, Mr. A. A. Milne, has intervened with an article criticising the said contribution. Mr. Milne's observations have already been published. Mr. Lynd's reply thereto is subjoined.

BY ROBERT LYND

Let me buttonhole Mr. Milne once more. I should like to introduce myself. I was brought up in Presbyterian Belfast, and learned to like and admire the Ulster people. Being unable to make a living at home, I came to England, where I learned to like and admire the English people. I fell among Irishmen in London and at home, and I learned to like and admire the Irish people. I discovered that the most remarkable characteristic of all three peoples was that they were not monsters but human beings.

I regard this as a discovery of the highest importance. Many people will agree that either the English or the Irish, or the Northern Irish, or the Southern Irish, are human. But few will admit that all of them alike are human. They fling a Newgate Calendar at the head of either of Ireland or of England, either of Ulster or of Ireland south of the Boyne. It is obvious that if you concentrate on crimes and do not take the life of a people as a whole you can send any people to the galleys. If you ignore Shakespeare and Sir Philip Sydney and concentrate on the assassinations planned and executed in by Queen Elizabeth and her counsellors you can paint a monstrous false picture of Elizabethan England, which is nevertheless speciously founded on fact. I went to Ireland two months ago to describe the life, the activities, the aspirations, the suffering, the tragedy and the comedy (if discoverable) of the Irish today. If my articles have bewildered Mr. Milne I think it is because the facts of Irish life must be bewildering to anyone who sets out, as he apparently does, with the notion that Ireland is a country in which ordinary peaceful policemen and soldiers are shot in cold blood from behind hedges.

THE CASE OF GENERAL LUCAS

I should have thought that the treatment of General Lucas by his captors and the chivalrous manner in which the Volunteers have invariably behaved to the scores of soldiers and policemen who have fallen into their hands would have made it clear that cold-blooded assassination is not the policy of any body of Irishmen today. I believe it is a fact that more soldiers have been killed in Ireland by the accidental firing of sentries in the past two years than ever in the numerous fights with armed Irishmen. I feel certain that not a single unarmed soldier has been shot from behind a hedge. I assuredly did not meet an Irishman belonging to any party who would justify such a murder after the event, much less plan it. On the other hand, I met a considerable number who believe that England is making war on Ireland, and who justify the frequent ambushes on armed men. I do not ask Mr. Milne to accept their point of view. I merely ask him to believe me when I say that those Irishmen who advocate or defend these things do so according to a theory of guerrilla war which does not permit the shooting of unarmed men from behind hedges.

As for assassination and my personal views on it, I loathe it from the bottom of my heart. I believe that Mazzini was right, who opposed even the execution of spies and traitors. My heart sinks and sickens every time I read that a policeman has been killed. On the other hand, I hold that the guilt of the crimes of an oppressed and tortured people lies primarily at the doors not of

the people but of their oppressors and torturers. The Government was warned by scores of examples from history that you cannot drive a great national movement underground without forcing it in the last resort into secret societies, which will make use of the fatal weapon of assassination. I hold that a Government which makes good men commit crime is itself guilty of the worst of all crimes. If an incendiary sets fire to a house and the walls fall and kill somebody you do not convict the walls of murder. It is the authorities who have made a blazing house of Ireland. The guilt of all that follows is theirs.

GOVERNMENT CRIMES

Apart from this, Mr. Milne forgets that murders have been committed on both sides; and it was by supporters of the authorities and not by supporters of the Irish that the first blood was shed and that the most atrocious of the murders, such as that of the crippled boy at Bantry, were committed by the pro-Castle, not by the pro-Irish side. Even these murders, however, should not in my opinion, be put down to the charge of the maddened men who committed them, but to the charge of the Government that turned Ireland into a hall in which such heinous deeds were inevitable. I have again and again stated my view that the average Irish policeman is an heroic and a decent human being. The Government, however, obstinately persists in a policy of crushing and smashing the liberties of a people and has opened the floodgates of cruelty on the part of the "Black Hand" minority surely as did the Government of Lord North when it included in the Estimates the price of five gross of tomahawks for use against the American rebels.

There is, I believe, one way, and one only, to put a stop to this mutual killing. It is the way of Lord Chatham, who, when the British statesmen of his day were denouncing the Americans as rebels and criminals, brought forward his motion, "That the troops be withdrawn from Boston." The three noblest causes of modern times—the cause of Washington, the cause of Mazzini and the cause of Lincoln—were all staked by far darker incidents than any that have so far occurred in Ireland. John Brown, whose heroic and immortal soul inspired the armies of Lincoln from beyond the grave was himself implicated in an assassination, the story of which still makes the blood run cold. He was supported in his crime by the public opinion of his day. This does not lessen our faith in the cause for which Lincoln and John Brown died. It is, I agree, a "bewildering" story. But Mr. Milne's bewilderment and mine will I think grow less as we reflect on the very mixed quality of human nature, and on the fact that in the last two thousand years we hear of the birth of only one perfect man.

That is why, in my article on Ireland, I have tried to set things Irish in their true relations to each other instead of concentrating attention on the wickedness of the under dog. I met no murderers, or I might have described them to Mr. Milne. On the other hand I met many valiant, strong, self-sacrificing men and women, who, whatever their vices or shortcomings may be, love Ireland with the passion of children for their mother; who feel each fresh blow at her dead beloved body—that body that has suffered with unnumbered generations of hundreds of years—as a fresh summons to sacrifice; who have passed through the fear of death and chains and have come out at the other side with laughter on their lips because they believe that she at least is immortal in her beauty, and that by their sufferings her wounds will at the last be healed.

SOME LOURDES CURES

SCOTS' PILGRIMAGE RECORDS FOUR REMARKABLE CASES

(By N. C. W. C. News Service)

At least four authentic cures have taken place among the Scots Catholics who made the national pilgrimage to Lourdes, declares Canon George Ritchie, of the St. Andrew's Cathedral, in Glasgow. Canon Ritchie accompanied the pilgrimage, and was in close touch with the four persons who are said to have been cured.

The first of these, a Mr. Martin Graham, a Glasgow Catholic, whose name has already been mentioned in this connection, was badly crushed between railway cars some six years ago. He finds himself completely cured, and able to walk without the use of the stick that previously was necessary to help him along. A girl whose foot was badly twisted as the result of an accident, had to wear a specially made boot. Her limb has become normal, and she has had to discard the special boot. The third case was that of a Dumbarton Catholic, one Mr. Charles Sweeney, who was crippled with rheumatoid arthritis that he had to hobble along on crutches. Mr. Sweeney went on the pilgrimage to Lourdes, with his crutches. He has now returned to Scotland, and his crutches have been left behind at Lourdes.

The most striking of these cures—though all are remarkable—is that of the girl mentioned above. Some eighteen months ago she slipped on the street and injured her ankle. For five months the ankle was

strapped, and three operations were necessary. After the second operation the foot twisted, and the girl was only able to get about by the aid of crutches and a specially made boot. She was incurable, the surgeons said, and nothing more could be done for her.

It was in this condition that she was helped into the waters of Lourdes. "There is a little statue of Our Lady at the end of the bath," she said, "and I kissed it. I kissed it a second time, and as I did so a severe pain shot through the injured limb. Something seemed to crack behind the knee and I felt my leg straighten out. I kissed the statue a third time, and instantly all pain vanished. Then I walked out from the waters unaided, and forgot that I had ever suffered from any infirmity."

LLOYD GEORGE AND SETTLEMENT

The artful Lloyd George has come into the open once again to discuss the Irish problem. He is willing to enter into negotiations with the representatives of Ireland under these conditions: The six counties of northern Ulster must be treated separately. There must be no secession directly or indirectly of any part of Ireland from the United Kingdom. No agreement that will lay Great Britain open to danger in time of war will be considered. Quite naturally Ireland fears at this time. The Freeman's Journal, Dublin, suggests as a reply to the Premier "a financial and commercial boycott of that part of Ulster which is causing all the trouble." The Independent says the Premier's conditions "make any discussion with him wholly futile," and adds that Lloyd George "knows the minimum settlement which has the smallest chance of success is a constitutional similar to that of the dominions overseas." The Times, Unionist, is sure that Irishmen "expected an important statement on the Irish policy, and there are only two possibilities. (1) That Sinn Féin as a party secured 7.1 per cent. of the total seats. (2) That Sinn Féin and Republican-Labor secured 81.2 per cent. of the total seats. (3) That the 362 Labor candidates elected 325, or 90 per cent, stood as Republican-Labor candidates. (4) That the Unionists or pro-English party secured only 386 of the 3,427 seats, or 11.3 per cent."

While Lloyd George is playing politics many British papers are warning him that his conduct may prove fatal to the Empire. The London Nation declares that any attempt to crush Ireland will bring ruin to Britain. After exposing present conditions, the Nation says: "In other words, Ireland is this year not only a nation, but a State. Her constitutional machine may be still only in the making, but it is already sufficiently complete to insure almost perfect order in every part of the South and West which has not been reduced to chaos by the military and the police."

"In the circumstances, it is a remarkable achievement. The foundations of the Irish State have been laid by bunted men—by men overlooked by rifle, tank and machine gun. Ireland has been converted into one vast British garrison town, but in the very heart of it, all the time, the spirit of a new life has been at work, giving birth to institutions, binding the people together, raising the orange-white and green banner in full view of the army of reconquest."

"Had these things been accomplished in any other part of the world than Ireland, with what enthusiasm we should have saluted the youngest of the nations! Mr. Lloyd George would have raced to the Welsh hills in search of a simile to befit the occasion. Even the poets might have opened their lips and rejoiced, as did the English poets of a nobler age."

"We do not think the average Englishman has the slightest conception of the strength of the movement that, according to Sir Edward Carson, has beaten the Government over three-fourths of Ireland. He does not realize what it means that every county council outside Ulster should have transferred its allegiance from Westminster to the Irish Republic. He does not understand that, while last year the Irish Republic was a theory living on sufferance, this year it is a living and successful fact—at least for the time being."

"Last year the Republic was besieged, this year it is the besieger. Last year the Republicans were the interned; today the interned are the officials of Dublin Castle and the police. It is apparently the belief of Unionists of the Morning Post type that the position can be reversed, and the Irish Republic pinned to the earth by a more resolute Dublin Castle. They demand the reconquest of Ireland, no longer in the name of order, as they used to do, but in the name of British self-interest. They have at last abandoned every pretense of moral consideration in their attitude to Ireland, and call for a victory over Ireland, not for Ireland's sake, but only for that of the British Empire. The whole affair is to them as unmoral as a dog fight, they are determined that England must be top dog."

"Occasionally, no doubt, they assume a certain moral indignation and denounce the Sinn Féiners as cowardly murderers. But their morality is hardly even skin-deep; when the murders are committed on the part of the soldiers and police, they are made light of, as though the killing of a mere Irish civilian were a venial offense, like losing one's temper or forgetting to post a letter. They run a one-sided 'atrocity' propaganda, which conceals from the world the fact that crimes are committed on both sides of the struggle."

Extending the Nation describes the narrow anti-Catholic spirit of Unionism, and then hits off Lloyd George in this fashion: "Not that Mr. Lloyd George, so far as can be gathered from his address to the railwaymen, has any clear policy, even a wicked one, in regard to Ireland. He is merely Mr. Mowbray trusting to time and to luck. If he indicated any policy, it was no more than a fear for the security of Great Britain's strategic military interest. He demands it in true, self-determination for Ulster, but, as he denies it to the rest of Ireland, it is obvious that he has no belief in self-determination on moral grounds. He denies that Ireland is a nation, compares it scornfully to Cornwall, and serves up a dish of Tory decayed meat mildly peppered with Liberal phrases. He will not recognize the Irish Republic."

"He has no Irish policy but to creep into Abraham Lincoln's bosom and sing himself to sleep there to the tune of 'The Boyne Water.' He is, unfortunately, served in Ireland by men who know as little of the country as if they were in gaol. There are leading officials in Dublin Castle who live permanently behind barbed wire and bayonets, able to take no exercise save in an improvised gymnasium, men without knowledge, and with jumpy nerves. They see Ireland, not as a reality, but as a nightmare. Never coming into personal contact with the Republicans, they regard them as monsters. Not one of them, we imagine, has ever attended a Sinn Féin court, or seen for himself the amazing transformation of life in the west of Ireland since Irishmen set their hands to the task of national reconstruction. They prefer chaos itself to an order not produced by themselves. Our statesmen seem to forget that the Irish question is in a very real sense an English question; that the ruin of liberty in Ireland means the ruin of liberty in England; and that, in the chaos that must ensue, the British Empire itself may perish."

"Statesmen continually take it for granted that the liberation of Ireland spells the end of the Empire. We say advisedly that the bloody coercion of Ireland—and no other sort of coercion will avail today—spells the end of the Empire. We may crush the Irish, but we cannot do so without a revolution in this country, without lighting fires of hatred in Australia and America and in the heart of our very army and navy, and without awakening terrible echoes in India. English repression in Ireland will bring in its train a still more disastrous punishment than did Spanish repression in Cuba. It will be a greater peril to our national existence than a wilderness of Irish Republics."

"Shakespeare's and Nelson's England can survive any danger, save the death of freedom not only at our doors, but at our hands. That is the Liberal faith. It is for Liberal statesmen to save our country and our commonwealth by proclaiming it fearlessly and unfalteringly today."

Despite all this England continues to ravage Ireland. Murder and pillage are on the card each day. The Lord Mayor of Cork, sentenced to two years in a British prison for attending a Sinn Féin court, will, according to the Home Office, be allowed to die if he chooses to continue his hunger strike. Coroner's juries sitting in many parts of the country have condemned British troops for wanton murder, and Robert Lynd, author of "Ireland, a Nation," has sent a long list of recent British atrocities to English papers.—America.

"WESLEYAN" IS A NEW DANCE

DANCING MASTERS HOPE CHURCH WILL APPROVE LATEST STEP

The only dance approved by the National Association of Masters of Dancing is the "Wesleyan," which was adopted yesterday at the closing session of the convention at the Astor Hotel. The new dance, it was announced, is one which the dancing masters hope may gain the approval of the Methodist Church. It is above reproach, they say, and for that reason was named for the founder of the religion that has disapproved of dancing.

The "Wesleyan" resembles the waltz, although it is somewhat slower and is more graceful than the old time minuet. It was adopted as a supplemental dance to the one step, fox trot and waltz previously approved by the dancing masters. It is believed that it will appeal to the very young and the more mature dancers.—N. Y. Times.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH EXTENSION SOCIETY OF CANADA

MISSIONARY CONTRIBUTIONS

We referred a few weeks ago to the missionary activities of our Methodist friends, when at a meeting in Toronto some fifty thousand dollars were given to aid the West. And the remarkable feature of the distribution program was the amount of money given to the churches in the City of Winnipeg. Perhaps our readers would be greatly interested to learn the source of missionary supplies.

In a short summary the story of Methodist missionary work is told. The sums were collected in 1919-20, and the report from the various conferences is as follows:

Toronto—\$222,122.31, an increase of \$577.89.
London—\$184,322.18, an increase of \$5 74.32.
Hamilton—\$152,662.23, an increase of \$5 597.89.
Bay of Quinte—\$82,078.45, an increase of \$2,649.68.
Montreal—\$99,001.05, an increase of \$5,810.11.
Nova Scotia—\$21,394.38, a decrease of \$601.09.
N. B. & P. E. I.—\$23,020.98, a deficit of \$44.67.
Newfoundland—\$35,192.65, an increase of \$1,979.62.
Manitoba—\$60,512.90, a deficit of \$1,950.75.
Saskatchewan—\$62,286.22, a deficit of \$6,543.13.
Alberta—\$29,485.76, a deficit of \$1,062.21.
British Columbia—\$28,096.80, an increase of \$4,182.32.

The total collected was \$950,675.91, the conferences total increase representing \$26,371.83 and deficit \$10,018.85 or an actual net increase over all of \$16,269.98. Without a doubt constant campaign among our Methodist conferences in the past has borne fruit in a season when there was much work to be done.

Catholics can scarcely read these results without being spurred on to better work for the missions. The campaign which brings such results as the Methodist Church can show is constant and frequent. We must do our part. Many of these funds are placed in our Western territories in districts where the foreign population is well established for the express purpose of weakening or destroying their faith.

To protect Catholic interests is our allotted duty and we cannot analyze the situation without understanding that better work for the missions. The campaign which brings such results as the Methodist Church can show is constant and frequent. We must do our part. Many of these funds are placed in our Western territories in districts where the foreign population is well established for the express purpose of weakening or destroying their faith.

Donations may be addressed to: REV. T. O'DONNELL, President, Catholic Church Extension Society, 67 Bond St., Toronto.

Contributions through this office should be addressed to:

EXTENSION, CATHOLIC RECORD OFFICE, London, Ont.

PREVIOUSLY ACKNOWLEDGED \$8,656 08

MASS INTENTIONS Mrs. S. Mc., Parkhill..... 50 00

WESTMINSTER ABBEY

FAMOUS ABBEY'S RUIN RECALLS ITS CATHOLIC HISTORY

By N. C. W. C. News Service

Westminster Abbey, within which the body of Saint Edward the Confessor, the last of the Saxons, rests in its ancient shrine in London, is showing serious signs of decay, and the Dean of Westminster has issued an appeal for a large sum of money to arrest the decay.

Christianity has existed 1900 years, the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster said, at the 500 centenary celebrations of the Bridgetine nuns, a few weeks ago. Protestantism has existed in England something less than 400 years, and during 1500 of the 1900 years the only Christianity known in England was the Christianity brought by Rome.

Westminster Abbey was built probably some 954 years ago, though the present buildings date from 1245. As years ago, it has had quite a respectable Catholic career, yet it is interesting to find that a side appeal has been made for the restoration funds on the ground of the Abbey's appeal to Protestantism.

This appeal appears in the current issue of the British Weekly, a literary organ of the non-episcopal churches. Writing under the name of "Claudius Clear," the editor of this extreme Protestant journal says: "He is no true Protestant who forgets our debt to the Ancient Mother Church, whose faith and hope gave Westminster Abbey to the nation."

of King James II. (the last Catholic King of Ireland), the Declaration of Indulgence. The congregation, which looked on the Declaration as a violation of the laws of the realm, got up and left the Abbey, and the Protestant Dissenters sided with the members of the Established Church in resenting the King's action.

As the Declaration of Indulgence was mainly intended to relieve English Catholics from some of the penal disabilities under which they suffered, the incident recalled by the writer is a peculiar way of showing "our debt to the Ancient Mother Church."

There are, indeed, other memories that should make Westminster dear to Protestantism. "Presbyterian Scotland owes her Confession of Faith, her Larger and Shorter Catechisms, to the Assembly of Divines which met in King Henry VIII's chapel in 1547, and in the Jerusalem Chamber the revisers of King James' version of the Bible carried on their learned labors."

But the Protestant memories are meagre, to say the least. For Catholics the Abbey is a witness to the age-long tradition of their Faith; the body of Saint Edward as it lies in his shrine, still attracts them year after year on the feast day of the Confessor. And it was in Westminster Abbey that Cardinal Reginald Pole, Papal Legate and last Catholic Archbishop of Canterbury, in the presence of the Abbot and monks of Westminster, of Queen Mary Tudor and the Lords and Commons of Parliament, absolved England from the sin of schism and reconciled the nation to the Roman Church.

A CALL TO PRAYER

We are sure that the whole Catholic world will follow the example of Rome in uniting in supplication for the Catholic nation now in such dire distress. The Holy Father has made it clear that the object of these prayers should be two-fold—the safety of a Catholic people from oppression and the averting of a fresh and extended outbreak of the horrors of war. This surely is quite enough cause—and compelling cause—for united prayer on the part of the whole Catholic world, and there is no need for the faithful to go beyond what is enough for the Pope. Incidentally, it is noteworthy that in the days of those monstrous crimes, the partitions of Poland, when all the world was acquiescent and apathetic, the Holy See alone raised its voice in protest. The present troubles, like so many others, are largely the result of the world's indifference to the warnings of the Supreme Pontiff.—The Universe.

FATHER FRASER'S CHINA MISSION FUND

APPEAL FOR FUNDS

There are four hundred million pagans in China. If they were to pass in review at the rate of a thousand a minute, it would take nine months for them all to go by! Thirty-three thousand of them die daily un baptized! Missionaries are urgently needed to go to their rescue.

China Mission College, Almonte Ontario, Canada, is for the education of priests for China. It has already fourteen students, and many more are applying for admittance. Unfortunately funds are lacking to accept them all. China is crying out for missionaries. They are ready to go. Will you send them? The salvation of millions of souls depends on your answer to this urgent appeal. His diocesan the Pope blesses benefactors, and the students pray for them daily.

A Bursar of \$5,000 will support a student in perpetuity. Help to complete the Burses. Gratefully yours in Jesus and Mary J. M. FRASER.

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QUEEN OF APOSTLES BURSAR

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LITTLE FLOWER BURSAR

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Mrs. Simon Casey, Plato, Sask..... 25
Mrs. S. Mc., Parkhill..... 50 00