

members of the R. I. C. in Ireland, that two or three Sinn Féiners would be killed for every policeman shot was "only a quotation" from a document issued by a mythical organization known as the "Anti-Sinn Féin Society." The Manchester Guardian comments: "Sir Hamar Greenwood apparently still thinks it is good for them (the R. I. C.) to have pernicious incitements to more murder brought before them in an official circular. That is not far from admitting murder as an instrument of Government. Perhaps someone will now ask the Chief Secretary if he can throw any light on the membership and organization of the 'Cork Anti-Sinn Féin Society.'"

THE LIE DIRECT—WITH PROOF

The Irish Independent of Dublin, which is not a Republican organ, presents one of the most striking bits of proof of the official lying indulged in by Sir Hamar Greenwood which has yet come to our attention. The Chief Secretary is reported as saying, on February 1, 1921, "There is one accusation I must publicly draw the House's attention to. It deals with the allegation that our soldiers and policemen in Ireland have been guilty of outrages on women. That is the most serious charge that can be laid at the door of any white man. We have over 60,000 armed men in Ireland and there has never been one bit of evidence to show that there has been any outrage of this kind." The Independent then quotes from an official statement by the English G. H. Q. in Ireland, dated December 17, 1920, which reports in part: "R. I. C. constables charged before a district court-martial for a common assault with intent to ravish. He was found guilty and sentenced to one year at hard labor."

THE STRICKLAND REPORT

A well informed correspondent writes the News Letter: "The reasons for the refusal of the Lloyd George cabinet to publish the report of General Strickland on the burning of Cork are slowly leaking out. It is now of course an open secret that this report places the blame on the Auxiliaries. According to the report of the British Labor Commission to Ireland; 'the Auxiliary Division of the R. I. C. is recruited exclusively from ex-officers. * * * Wherever reprisals have been scientifically carried out so as to cause the maximum economic and industrial loss to an Irish countryside or city, they have almost invariably been the work of detachments of cadets. * * * This division is essentially undemocratic in its composition. It is a class weapon which is being forged in Ireland and could be used in England. Further, the method of its employment at the present juncture gives color to the suspicion that it is the instrument of those reactionary forces which dictate the Irish policy of the British Government. Hitherto the Auxiliaries have been hushed up as far as possible, and efforts have been made to impute the blame for their misdeeds to innocent civilians. Evidently this force enjoys special and powerful protection.' What the Labor Commission hinted at in these paragraphs is now known to be an actual fact. The Auxiliaries—former officers and English gentlemen of course—were never under the command of the English administration in Ireland. They obey the orders of General Trenchard. He receives his orders from Lloyd George. Hence the reluctance of the British Premier to giving General Strickland's report to the public. The 'special and powerful protection' which the Auxiliaries enjoyed, and under which they did their deeds of murder and arson was that of Mr. David Lloyd George, Premier of England. Every act of violence perpetrated by these lived assassins was done under the orders of a man who knows no superior but Mr. Lloyd George. For every crime of blood and destruction committed by the 'Auxiliaries' Mr. Lloyd George is as directly responsible as if they were committed by his own hands. The formation of such a band of licensed murders violates every principle of International Law. It contravenes the fundamental principles of Constitutional Law as understood in England. It has no warrant in any English Statute. It has no counterpart except in the Janissaries of Turkey in its most decadent days, or in the Russian Black Hundreds, or in the hiring of professional assassins by some petty tyrants in the Middle Ages. England will not have cleared itself of the greatest crime against the civilization of the present until it brings Mr. David Lloyd George before a tribunal and put him on trial as a murderer and incendiary."

ECONOMIC DECAY OF IRELAND

A FEATERS OF BRITISH FIGHTFULNESS
LITTLE HEARD OF

The economic decay of Ireland is little heard of because it is gradual. The burning of farmsteads and stacks of hay and corn, the withdrawal of labor from the land through imprisonment or outlawry, the stoppage of co-operative organization are steadily depreciating the productivity of Irish agriculture. Prohibition of fairs and markets, now largely operative both inside and outside the martial law area, further disturbs the internal channels of trade. There is acute distress in Cork since the December burnings, and 1,000 people are receiving relief. An Irish White Cross movement has been started, with the support of men and women of all parties, to

collect relief funds and to help reconstruction. Belfast—apart from the depression in its main industries—has thousands of people in its midst suffering from the effect of the religious and political boycott, or rather pogrom, begun by the Protestant Unionist workers in the summer; 411,700 has been distributed in charitable doles; Irish local government has drifted into chaos; all constructive work such as housing is crippled and the Irish cities are among the worst housed in the British Isles. The criminal injuries legislation, which throws all compensation whether for wanton reprisals or for Sinn Féin murders on the rates, has brought local bodies to bankruptcy.—Manchester Guardian Weekly.

CATHOLIC NEWS

FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE WORLD

AMERICAN CATHOLIC UNIVERSITIES
DRAW MEN FROM ALL LANDS
(By N. C. W. C. Special Cable)

St. Louis, March 18.—Countries of both America, Europe, Asia and Africa are represented in this year's enrollment at Georgetown, St. Louis and Fordham universities. Preparation of the roster of students at St. Louis University for publication in the spring catalogue, reveals that of the total of 1,801 men in the university proper (excluding those in preparatory and extension departments) represent thirty-eight States of the Union, and twenty two foreign countries.

The Philippines and Porto Rico have seven and four students respectively, in the University, Japan and British Honduras are rivals for second place, with four each. There are three each from Spain, France, Canada and Italy, while Belgium and Columbia have two each.

Other countries that have contributed to this year's attendance at St. Louis University are China, the French West Indies, Honduras, Hawaii, Guatemala, Germany, Ireland, Mexico, Salvador, Russia and Poland.

CATHOLIC SCHOLARS CO-AUTHORS OF
NEW HISTORY OF FRANCE

Paris, March 1.—Several of the most famous French Catholic scholars have served as contributors or editors in the writing of the new history of France now being published in Paris. The work is to be in seven volumes and was prepared under the general direction of M. Gabriel Hanotaux, of the French Academy, who is the author of a history of Joan of Arc. Two volumes have already appeared.

POPE CONTRIBUTES TO NEW CATHOLIC
UNIVERSITY AT MILAN

Rome, March 2.—Father Gemelli, O. F. M., who previous to his conversion, was a distinguished physician and a militant Socialist, and who has published many valuable apologetic works since donning the Franciscan habit, delivered a notable lecture in the Cancellaria recently on the Catholic University of Milan. In the audience were such dignitaries as Cardinals Caglaro, Scapellato, Valfre di Bonzo, and Bielesti as well as cabinet ministers and under-secretaries Micheli, Longnotti, Pecorelli and Degni.

Father Gemelli pointed out that the desire of Catholic Italy to establish free universities dates back to 1874 and though the subject has been repeatedly discussed at Catholic congresses, it was left to the late Cardinal Ferrari to take the practical initiative. He told of how the University, dedicated to the Sacred Heart, has already received juridical recognition from the Government and it is hoped that official recognition of its degrees will follow. Two faculties, those of philosophy and social sciences, have been established.

CATHOLIC EDUCATION IN ITALY SUFFERS
SERIOUS SETBACK

Rome, March 2.—Serious consequences for Catholic education are threatened by a situation which has arisen in Italian politics, due to the rejection by the Parliamentary Commission of the measure intended to remove the handicaps which penalize students of private schools.

As a result Minister of Public Instruction Groce has offered his resignation and there is a possibility that the directors of the Popular Party may pass over into opposition against the Government.

When Premier Giolitti solicited the cooperation of the Popular Party in the Catholic programme for "freedom of the school" would be respected. Both the Prime Minister and Minister Groce eulogized Christian education and advocated the "freedom of the school" in significant speeches.

CANTERBURY PRELATE CALLS FOR
PAPERS ON EVENTS IN IRELAND

London, March 4.—From his place in the House of Lords the Protestant Archbishop of Canterbury, who ranks as the first spiritual peer of the realm, has called for papers which may shed a little light on certain recent events in Ireland.

The Anglican prelate has put down a motion in his own name "to call attention to the absence of detailed information about important incidents in Ireland and to move for papers."

There is no hint as to the nature of these incidents, but the Anglican prelate, as a peer of the realm, has the right to demand that the papers shall be laid before the House of Lords, and it is quite on the cards that some piquant revelations will be forthcoming, not unconnected with recent Government activity in Ireland.

PAIR OF LIGHTNING RODS STOLEN
FROM NOTRE DAME TOWERS

New York, March 14.—Burglars have stolen the lightning conductors from the twin towers of Notre Dame Cathedral, Paris, and thereby furnished a puzzle for the French police, who are unable to proffer any explanation of the way in which the thieves did their work without attracting observation. The platinum which was the prize the burglars sought was at the very top of the conductors several hundred feet above the pavement.

The report of the burglary came to this country in a special cable dispatch to the New York Times. This version is that the thieves must have concealed themselves in the towers to elude the custodian of the Cathedral, and then, when night came, set about their hazardous and sordid job. Investigation showed that they were not amateurs but must have had some experience as steeples jacks. While removing the platinum they must have had the most precarious footing.

The platinum in the conductors weighed some 400 grams and was worth about 14,000 francs.

ROME CABLE

Rome, March 13.—At the Consistory the Right Rev. Monsignor A. J. Schwertner, Chancellor of the Diocese of Toledo, was appointed Bishop of Wichita, to succeed the late Bishop J. J. Hennesey.

Father Pietro Benedetti, pastor of the Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus for the Repose of the Soul in Purgatory, Rome, and director of the Acta Apostolicae Sedis, was appointed titular Archbishop of Tyre, and designated as Apostolic Delegate to Mexico, where the religious situation has somewhat improved.

The Holy Father has established a new diocese in the Republic of Costa Rica, with its see at Alajuela.

REASON FOR SUPPRESSING CARMELITE
MONASTERY

A decree dissolving the Carmelite convent at Marienthal, Alsace, has been published by the Congregation of Religious. Dissolution of the community, it is announced, was owing to the want of ecclesiastical discipline and obedience to the authority of the Bishop and the Holy See. Only two Sisters have as yet obeyed the decree. Father Zadoc Szabo, Visitor Apostolic, was sent to Marienthal some time ago to dissolve the community and absolve the Sisters from their religious vows, returned to Rome this morning.

Father Szabo's authority included the duty of retaining in the religious life and transferring to other convents such Sisters as he deemed worthy.

At the time of the first intimation of the Holy See's action in respect to this convent it was reported that political considerations prompted the dissolution of the community because of the loyalty of the Sisters to France.

This account was shown by the Bishop of Strasbourg to be erroneous. Concurrently with this version there was published a story that there was a plot to open disobedience to the commands of their religious superiors and of the Holy See are the true reasons for the decree of dissolution.

REPUDIATED BY HOLY SEE

Following disorders at Florence the Italian government has expelled the Hungarian Count Karolyi, leader of the communist propaganda, and caused the arrest of Father John Hoth, a Hungarian priest, who was accused of complicity with Count Karolyi. Father Hoth declared that he was on his way to America to perform a mission for the Congregation Propaganda Fide among his compatriots there. When released he started for the United States.

The Vatican denies that Father Hoth has any mission from the Holy See. This denial is published in L'Osservatore Romano. In reality Father Hoth professes revolutionary ideas and is a friend of Count Karolyi, agent of the Hungarian communists. Father Hoth has a letter from the Cardinal Primate of Hungary, but the Vatican disavows all responsibility for him and warns the clergy and laity of the United States to be on their guard.

FRENCH CATHOLIC PROFESSIONAL
WORKERS

Paris, Mar. 14.—A confederation of Catholic Professional Workers was founded in Paris last Sunday at a meeting presided over by Rene Bazin, a member of the French Academy. Twenty associations, syndicates or unions of newspapermen, professors, authors, lawyers, physicians, artists,

scientists and engineers joined the confederation, which aims to unite all Catholics of France belonging to intellectual professions and the French confederation of Christian workers must group all manual workers.—Massani.

"A DISGRACE TO CIVILIZATION"

Dublin, Mar. 14.—While the Irish situation grows graver Irish prelates are trying through the press to create an atmosphere favorable to peace. Accordingly the Bishops have vigorously protested against further Dublin executions just announced. The Archbishop of Dublin supports the protest by showing that these executions violate the principles defined by the great Catholic jurist, Lord Chief Baron Palles.

The recent Limerick murders have helped turn English attention towards Irish affairs and Sir Thomas Grenham Esmond who is the head of Ireland's Catholic aristocracy has seized upon the occasion to address England's most influential public.

"Your present policy," he writes, "is hopeless. It is a disgrace to civilization. It is clouding the name of England with dishonor before the world. The partition act is of no use to you. It will not bring about peace between Ireland and England. You must make friends with Ireland. There is no other remedy. A settlement between the two countries is not a military operation."—Cox.

ARCHBISHOP MANNIX

London, March 14.—Archbishop Mannix has just scored a great personal triumph in Scotland where he has concluded a series of visits at Kilmarnock. Thousands of Catholics of all parts of Ayrshire attended a popular welcome for him and a telegram of homage and loyalty was sent to the Pope. At Dumbarton Monsignor Mannix gave an address on Irish freedom before a great audience. In Glasgow thousands of Catholic teachers of the archdiocese welcomed the Archbishop and the meeting sent a telegram of loyalty to Rome.

At Dundee the Archbishop was met at the station by a crowd with bands and banners and escorted in a torchlight procession to the residence of the Bishop of Dunkeld. During his stay the Archbishop was entertained at a public dinner of the clergy and spoke at a great outdoor demonstration.—Watts.

AMERICANS HELP SUFFERING GERMANS
AND AUSTRIANS

Chicago, Ill. March 14.—Twenty-five thousand barrels of wheat flour purchased by Archbishop Mundelein with money raised in the Chicago Archdiocese is now en route and ready for shipment to Austria and Germany, the Archbishop announced today.

Cardinal Schulte of Cologne and Cardinal Piff of Vienna are authorized to sell this flour to the middle class sufferers, accepting the kronen at pre-war value in payment. The proceeds will be applied to the purchase of medical and other supplies for the needy.

Reports received here show that great want exists among those whose salaries have shrunk through depreciation of the kronen. They are now paying sixty kronen (about 10 cents in American money) a pound for Austrian flour.

Archbishop Mundelein in making his purchase of flour for donation to the suffering of Germany and Austria practically cleaned the markets of Kansas, Minnesota, Winnipeg, Chicago and New York of first class desirable export flour. The German government is furnishing ships for the transport of this flour free overseas and will look after its delivery when it reaches German ports.

"To sell this flour to middle class sufferers at one third present prices," said the Archbishop, "will not pauperize."

"The flour was bought with \$150,000 raised in Chicago collections and through the Extension Magazine. It is Chicago's gift to German and Austrian Catholics."

Archbishop Messmer, treasurer of the Central Europe Relief, already had forwarded \$400,000 received from diocesan collections. This money was sent to Mgr. F. A. Rempel of Chicago, who is now in Vienna representing the American Hierarchy.—Clark.

PRIOR M'NABB IN THE
PICTURES

Edinburgh Catholic Herald Feb. 22

One of Tuesday's picture papers printed a picture of an unemployed demonstration lately held in Trafalgar Square, London, which showed two clerics, "the Rev. Father Bull and the Rev. Father M'Nabb," as prominent speakers. The information was vouchsafed that "both are Anglican monks."

If this isn't true it is at least a lie. Father Bull is an Anglican monk, but Father M'Nabb who was depicted in his Dominican habit, is, of course, the well-known Prior M'Nabb who is far from being an Anglican monk in any sense. His Catholicity is of the combative order. His nationality perhaps is still more assertive. He hails from County Down, and is a brother of Dr. M'Nabb, who was Sinn Féin candidate for East Down at last election. The Prior is well-known as an author and lecturer of decided views, especially on economics. He is a frequent visitor to Glasgow. Some people say he is a Socialist. Of course, Catholic monks are the truest Socialists of any. They voluntarily "hold all things in common" and faithfully follow the formula—"From each accord-

ing to his capacity; to each according to his need."

UNCLEAN FILMS

BISHOPS' ORGANIZATION DRAFTS
PROGRAM TO GUIDE
CHURCH BODIES

Washington, D. C.—Catholics of the United States are about to be enrolled in the campaign which the National Catholic Welfare Council has begun for the elimination of indecencies from motion pictures and the stage.

The National Catholic Welfare Council which is an organization established by the 101 Archbishops and Bishops of the United States, has prepared a Better Motion Picture Program that Catholic organizations will be asked to carry out in their respective communities. Drafts of this program, with instructions for its execution, are being forwarded this week to masters of parishes, heads of Catholic educational institutions and officers of all the Catholic bodies affiliated with the Welfare Council. To assist these men and women's associations in furthering the campaign against objectionable pictures and plays, the Welfare Council is soon to add to its present activities its own Bureau of Review, which will furnish criticism and information to Catholics concerning the screen and the stage for the purpose of effecting concerted Catholic action against films that are deemed offensive to good morals. The Bureau will also collaborate with other civic and religious agencies having the same object.

In announcing the Council's program today officials of the organization disclaimed any intent to advocate or encourage "blue" laws, or to seek the prohibition of moving pictures or legitimate entertainment on Sundays. No resort to legal censorship of the screen or the stage will be urged by the Welfare Council, its officials say, unless the producers, distributors and exhibitors of motion pictures and the proprietors and managers of theatrical enterprises refuse to cooperate with the Bishops' organization to "clean house."

Charles A. McMahon, Director of the National Catholic Welfare Council's Motion Picture Department, made the following statement: "In this campaign the National Catholic Welfare Council is endeavoring to rid pictures and plays of uncleanness and immorality. We are giving no aid or comfort to the advocates of 'blue' laws, and we do not favor the abolition of innocent public amusement on Sunday. Our desire and determination is to eliminate from the stage and the screen the indecencies which have become notorious on both. Men conspicuous in the moving picture industry have admitted that many films are unclean and some positively immoral."

"If these leaders of the industry sincerely desire to protect their business from hurtful restrictions and at the same time serve public decency, we shall be glad to have their cooperation. We consider legal censorship only as a final recourse. Whether we shall eventually invoke it as a remedy depends on the men who are now willing to turn dirt into dividends."

COST OF TYRANNY

The February number of the Catholic Bulletin, published in Dublin, contains these interesting items about the price England pays for the tyranny she is exercising in Ireland: "The present costs of 'imperial service' in Ireland are very plausibly estimated by Mr. James O'Donovan in an article published by the Daily News at close to £100,000,000 a year. He observes that the army of occupation was stated by Government over a year ago to be costing about £1,000,000 a month and calculates that in its present augmented state and under active service conditions it must be costing £3,000,000 a month. Here is how he makes out his statement of account (for one year only) against the Government for its orgy of cruelty, insult and lies:

"Military. £36,000,000; Armed Police, £3,400,000; Destruction of Property, £15,000,000; Trade Loss, £25,000,000; Taxation Loss, £6,000,000; Decreased Production and Wages, £10,000,000; Internments, Propaganda, etc., £2,000,000; Total, £97,400,000.

We rather think this will be found, after mature consideration of the items, to be a very considerable understatement of the cost of England's big attempt to terrorize, calumniate and subjugate a nation in the face of Europe in the twentieth century."

BARNES CONDEMNS REPRISALS

Mr. George Barnes was one of the candid friends of the Government who told them on Monday in the House of Commons that their policy of reprisals had proved a failure in Ireland. They were losing prestige and had lost control of their own forces. Evidently Mr. Barnes favors negotiation unhampered by "unnecessary conditions." He would negotiate on the single condition that fighting should cease pending mutual conference. Even if an Irish Republic came it would still be dependent on Great Britain. There was no claim for an Irish army or navy. Mr. Barnes' sentiments do him great credit. But it isn't talk that counts in the House of Com-

mons, no matter how amiable or how reasonable.

And if the Right Hon. G. N. B. is prepared to make his talk effective he must oppose the Government. So long as he remains in the Coalition camp he is a Coalitionist responsible for all the enormities perpetrated in Ireland—even if he talk never so wisely.—Edinburgh Herald.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH
EXTENSION SOCIETY
OF CANADA

A TRIP TO THE INDIAN MISSIONS

We have lately devoted some space to the needs of our Catholic Indians. We are glad to give our readers a few more facts that point out more clearly than we could the conditions which our missionary priests must constantly face. Father A. Dupont, O. M. I., writes the following long and interesting account of some of his missionary needs and experiences.

St. Joseph's Mission,
Fort Resolution,
Dec. 28th, 1920.

Dear Madam: During the course of last summer, His Lordship Bishop Breynt, while making his pastoral visit, spent a short time at St. Joseph's Mission. I profited by the occasion to show him our missals, which are in a very bad condition, and told of our great need of good prayer books for our children in our schools. "Send an application to the President of the Women's Auxiliary," he replied, "and you will surely be supplied with all you need. Just as though I had but to stretch out my hand and take what I wanted."

It would therefore be inconceivable if I did not communicate with you. I therefore ask for two missals, one for ourselves and one for the Rev. Sisters; also some good prayer books, in English and in French, well bound. With regard to the missals, if the Proper for the Oblates of Mary Immaculate could be added, it would be very acceptable. You may see, Madam, that I am not backward in making my demands, which I hope will not prevent your taking my request under consideration and giving me a response with as great a generosity as there is confidence and need.

If I did not fear to be too importunate, I would ask for a third missal for St. Michael's Mission at Fort Rae. I spent several years at that mission, and I know that the one they use during the week is so worn out as to be totally unfit to be used in the Holy Sacrifice. Guide yourself in this according to your means.

Since you take so great an interest in our Missions, you will no doubt be pleased to know how our poor Indians celebrated the festival of Christmas at St. Joseph's Mission, Fort Resolution.

Many of them started as early as the 13th of December and began their long march towards the Mission where they arrived on the 23rd, after ten days of forced march. Others, in greater numbers, living nearer, were able to come in about five or six days. Most of them were young men and those accustomed to long marches, but there were also among them old men and old women and children who did not hesitate to face cold, hunger and fatigue, camped out under the stars in a temperature reaching 38 and 40 degrees below zero. All to assist at Midnight Mass and receive the Infant Jesus in their hearts. But, on account of the distance and feebleness, many were obliged to remain in the Camp.

How great a sacrifice for them! Several, notwithstanding their poverty, sent me their offerings begging me to remember them during the Mass at midnight. Thus two poor widows, painfully earning a meagre living, each sent me \$2.00. It was like the widow's mite for it was given out of their poverty. Therefore, whether in body or in spirit all our Indians met here for Midnight Mass. Our little church, decked out and illuminated as never before was quite filled.

During the High Mass, followed by two low Masses, we gave Holy Communion to about 330 of these brave Christians, sent us from the four winds of heaven, in a course of two hundred miles. It was a wonderful sight to behold in this vast desert of ice, such a concourse at midnight in a church, recollecting as monks, pious as nuns, praying and singing with all their hearts the praises of the infant God.

The following Sunday, the 26th, a great number approached the holy table again and received Holy Communion for their families left behind in the distant woods. While here we celebrated in grand fashion the feast of Christmas, the absent ones, who were obliged to remain at home, met together in their cabins to pray and sing the beautiful canticles of Christmas. The echo of their voices, united to ours and to those of the Christian world would no doubt resound throughout the earth, and from above, angels would assuredly listen to the thin voices of our poor old Indians.

Today our good Indians, who came for the feast, have started upon the return journey. They go back to their occupations, far, very far in the woods, but they return with joy in their hearts, praising and blessing God for all they had seen and heard, as of old the shepherds returned, ravished with joy from the stable at Bethlehem. The faith which transports mountains is rare upon earth,

but it exists never-the-less, and if it does not transport our mountaineers from a great distance, since for the number, if not for all, it is the faith they have in the new born Saviour, which, despite numerous obstacles, brings them to His feet.

People say many things, not always quite just, concerning Indians; what- ever they may be in some ways, they do not yield in heroism to many Christians in so called civilized countries. The famous modern civilization makes its appearance more and more frequently in our regions, and our Indians, good as they are, because they are simple, fall not to be scandalized at the indifference and laxity of these visitors. What will happen to our Indians in the not far distant future? Let us hope that God who loves the little ones and the humble, will undertake their defense, and be always their good Saviour.

REV. A. DUPONT, O. M. I.

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:

EXTENSION, CATHOLIC RECORD OFFICE, London, Ont.

DONATIONS

Previously acknowledged \$4,432 49
A Friend, Alexandria..... 1 00
R. P. D..... 1 00

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A Reader, Alliston..... 1 00
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Three of us, Dabec, N. B. 2 00
John A. McDonald, Sydney..... 2 00
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RUTHENIAN APPEAL

James Dawson, Bay Roberts..... 2 00

THE RECORD OF A "BLACK AND
TAN"

COWARD IN FRANCE

"Sentenced to death in France for cowardice. Sentence commuted to fifteen years' penal servitude. Shot in trying to escape. While serving in another regiment in Ireland struck an officer and received a sentence of six months." Such was the official record of Harold White, a powerfully-built young laborer sent to jail in London for six months for assaulting his wife. How he was at large the magistrate could not be told.

It will be noted that White was sent to Ireland from prison while undergoing his sentence of fifteen years penal servitude.

FATHER FRASER'S CHINA
MISSION FUND

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 twenty-two 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 altness the Pope beseeches 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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