

ACCORDING to the Reserve Board calculations the estimated wealth of the former German Empire is placed at \$80,000,000,000, and the debt incurred on account of the War at \$85,000,000,000, or more than two-fifths of the wealth. What will yet have to be paid in indemnities no man can estimate, but it is certain to exceed the amount of her own outlay during the four years of hostilities. It is almost beyond human intelligence to grasp this fully, but to the mere tyro in figures, the burden which must rest upon the German people for a long period of years is, to put it mildly, appalling.

CONTRASTED WITH the German position, a few figures from the same source in regard to the United States may be interesting. The total wealth is estimated at \$250,000,000,000 and the War debt at \$18,000,000,000, or less than one-fourteenth of the wealth. Considering the extent of the country, its population, and variety and volume of natural resources, this burden, though great in itself, dwells beside that of Germany. It will be interesting to have similar calculations, which no doubt will be forthcoming in due time, in regard to the other Allied nations. In the aggregate the world's burden seems beyond calculation, yet man's resources are greater than all, and the world will forget its troubles and trudge on to its destiny.

## JOHN DILLON'S GREAT SPEECH

### IRELAND'S CASE STATED TO GREAT MANCHESTER AUDIENCE

"Men and women of Manchester—The great issue is how the great voting power of the Irish of Great Britain shall be used to the best advantage at the coming General Election. No greater issue could be placed before the Nationalists of Great Britain. That vote has in the past, more than once contributed to save the Irish cause in hours of great stress, and we come once more to the Nationalists of Great Britain to ask your aid in saving the cause now."

"Some weeks ago," he proceeded, "the Prime Minister addressed a meeting in this hall, and I scanned his speech with the utmost possible care to get some indication of his policy and the issues he was about to place before the electors. I could not find one single indication in that speech as to what his policy was to be. There was no mention of Ireland. There was no mention of Little Wales. And beyond a rather ungenerous sneer at the party to which he belonged—the Liberal Party—I could not see any indication of a policy, but he seemed to treat all the Parties in England as past chapters and in the melting pot. The only indication could draw from the speech was that he proposed to create a new Party. The more you analyze the situation the more you realize that no man can tell where we are in English politics until an election comes. There was another speech delivered in this hall by Mr. Asquith on the 27th of September, and here is an important passage from it:

"I desire rather to insist upon that which is fundamental and involves, as I have said, both the honor of our statesmen and what is equally important, the moral authority of this country as a partner in the Allied cause. We are pledged, all of us, without slackness and without delay to arrive at a solution of the problem of the relations of these two islands. There is nothing in the whole sphere of our Imperial and domestic policy so immediate in its urgency or so far-reaching in its consequences, as that when we meet in the council chamber of peace we should do so free from the reproach that the only part of our Empire to which we are afraid or unable to grant self government is that which lies nearest to our own shores."

"Mark those words, which were used on a very solemn occasion when the Leader of the Liberal Party was laying down the programme of his Party."

"The hour had come when we want not words but deeds. What I want to impress upon this audience is this: Mr. Asquith, in that speech spoke of the honour of English statesmen which has been sadly damaged of late. I have handed in this motion which will be debated in the House of Commons, and then we shall apply what President Wilson calls the 'acid test' to the honour of British statesmen. Here is the motion: (Mr. Dillon spoke Oct. 28th.)

"That, in the opinion of this House, it is essential that, before the British Government takes part in any proceedings for the re-settlement of Europe on the basis of peace, the Irish question should be settled in accordance with the principles laid down by President Wilson, that all nations, large and small, should have free self-determination as to their form of government, and that no people should be ruled and dominated even in their own internal affairs by arbitrary and irresponsible force instead of by their own will and choice—principles for which in the words of the Prime Minister,

the Allies 'are ostensibly fighting in every country,' and that by the application of these principles, the system of coercion and military rule under which Ireland is at present governed should be brought to an end."

THE ACID TEST  
That motion will be the acid test. Then we shall know all about the honor of British statesmen. I want to point to all people who are concerned about the various prisoners, and the preposterous sentences which have been passed in Ireland, and the police spies, that the time has gone by for appeals for clemency for prisoners, and for the exposure of these iniquities in Ireland. That has been done 'ad nauseam.' What we are out to do is to bring the entire system to an end forever. That is the only real remedy, and that is the remedy we would pass if we could induce foolish people in Ireland, and a few foolish people here, to reason their way out, instead of screaming and spreading themselves all over the place. That is the remedy, and the only remedy and so long as we from our own divisions, or from want of honor among British statesmen, fail to apply it, so long will that system, which is now grinding Ireland under a military rule, be enforced, and so long will you have imprisonment and the can govern, because they have not got the confidence of the people and it is characteristic of all tyrannical and irresponsible governments. We see the results of the system in Russia.

### ENGLAND PRO-GERMAN; IRELAND PRO-FRENCH

I remember when I was a boy, read the works of a great English writer, Thomas Carlyle, who was then regarded as a hero, almost a saint, in this country. He was a great admirer of Prussia—for that matter all England was then, and I would say to some of those who are inclined to be impatient with the faults of my countrymen—and I confess they are very trying faults—but I am an old politician and make allowances—I would like to say that when I was nineteen years of age I was apprenticed to the cotton trade in this city, and at that time, the Prussians were encamped round Paris, staring it into surrender and Bismarck was uttering some of his famous historical brutalities about leaving his enemies nothing but their eyes to weep with. I, like all Irishmen, was an ardent sympathizer with France, and for over 25 years the best blood of Ireland has been shed in the cause of France. Would you believe it in this City of Manchester in these days I dare not open my mouth in defence of France—they were all Prussians.

ULSTER PRO-GERMAN  
"We were told in Ulster, during the Ulster rebellion, that if Home Rule were conceded there was a great Protestant Power in Europe which would come over and rescue her from the domination and the cruelty that was to be inflicted on her. Carlyle once described Ireland as a mouse crossing the path of an elephant, and I recollect reading this in the Times: 'What would an elephant do if a mouse crossed its path?' The answer was: 'Squelch it, by God!'

PRUSSIANISM IN IRELAND  
That was the philosophy of this country when I was young. Force was the only right. We who are now reproached with holding back from this battle of freedom, may ask what has our whole history been for seven hundred years but a struggle for freedom—a continual martyrdom for freedom. Even in this war we have sent our sons from Ireland, and you, from this country, have sent more than any other part of the population to fight this battle for freedom in spite of all our wrongs. In these old days of which I have been speaking Mr. Carlyle praised us as a great civilizing Power."

"We see the results now of that great civilizing Power, and I may say that you have in Ireland to-day rapidly coming, unless we succeed in crossing its path, similar results to those that have arisen in Russia, for three-fourths—I may say five-sixths—of all the trouble that we have in Ireland is the direct result of a system of Czarism and Kautskism which is in full force in our country."

"Until that system is torn up by the roots and Ireland is brought into the great settlement, which I hope will spring from the blood of all the bravest and best of the children of the civilized nations of Europe, until Ireland is brought into the full heritage of these blessings and opportunities, Bolshevism and Sinn Féinism and all Allied troubles will rage in Ireland, because they are inevitably fostered by the system of government now in full force in our country."

APPEAL TO WORLD CONSCIENCE  
"We do not, however, as I stated, intend to stop with this resolution which I shall move in the House of Commons. I know we will have the support of the Labour Party in connection with the resolution. Shall Labour men who are in the Government. Well, we ought to have. I am going to apply 'the acid test' to them. Will they vote for this resolution, and if they don't I say they are not standing up to their principles. They ought to go to the Government and say: 'Either you are going to carry out the statement of Mr. Asquith and you are going to carry out the principles of President Wilson or we go out of the Government.'"

"If they took that course it would have a considerable effect in clearing our mind as to the way in which the Irish vote might go at the next election, but we don't intend to stop there. If we are beaten on a last appeal at all events, to this House of Commons—we will appeal to President Wilson and the world. We shall go from the House of Commons to the public of America and to the great President who has now become the chief champion of all oppressed and wronged peoples and of justice throughout the world and we will say: 'Here is a nation which has sent into the war her own sons in Ireland and, ten-fold greater her sons scattered throughout the world—in Great Britain, in Canada, in New Zealand, and Australia, but above all, under the flag for ever sacred and dear to us the stars and stripes of America—under whose folds today on the Western front in France at least a million Irishmen are enrolled already.'"

"The casualty lists are coming back and are being published in the American press, and if you took up one of them you would think you were reading a list from Ireland. It had ever been the proud privilege of Irishmen of the Irish Brigade to be in the forefront of the fighting. The van was the right of the Irish Brigade, and so it was in the earlier days of this present War—a fact which, I am sorry to say, many Englishmen forget—Ypres, in the retreat from Mons, at Gallipoli, in Salva Bay and Lake Doiran, the Irish regiments were in the front of the fights, and in the most dangerous posts, and, in that regard, when the American troops came into the battle at the darkest hour the 69th Irish Regiment were foremost in the fighting line, the 69th Regiment that escorted Mr. Parnell and myself through the streets of New York in 1880. We will carry this appeal to the high court of the world and we will appear at the bar. They may deny us a hearing, though I have great trust in President Wilson. President Wilson and the United States will not deny us a hearing, and I say it is up to England to do this thing herself or be ashamed into doing it."

### WILSON'S SPEECH SEPT. 27TH

"Let me draw your attention to the great speech of the most memorable ever delivered, which will be read by successive generations of the children of men as some of the speeches of Washington and the great liberators of mankind are read—the great speech delivered by President Wilson on the 27th of September last, in which he appealed from the statesmen of the world to the people of the world. Here are his words, and they should be hung up in every Irish-loving home throughout the earth:

"I take that to be the significance of the fact that assemblies and associations of many kinds, made up of plain workaday people, have demanded almost every time they came together, and are still demanding, and the leaders of their Governments declare to them plainly what it is exactly that they were seeking in this War, and what they think the terms of their settlement should be. They are not yet satisfied with what they have been told. They seem to fear that they are getting what they ask for only in statesmen's terms, only in the terms of territorial arrangements and discussions of power and not in terms of broad-views of justice, mercy and peace, and the satisfaction of these deep-seated longings of oppressed and distracted men and women and enslaved people that seem to them the only things worth fighting a War for that engulfs the world."

"Then Mr. Wilson goes on to address the following momentous words to the statesmen of Allied Powers: 'Perhaps the Allied statesmen have not always spoken in direct reply to this question, and perhaps they have not recognized the changed aspect of the whole world of politics action, but I am glad now to ask them, once and for all, will they speak as clearly as I have endeavored to do.'"

### BRITISH ANSWERS

"This was addressed to the statesmen of leading Powers on the 27th of September, and we are now at the 27th of October, and no reply has yet been made. The only answers we have had come from three British statesmen. One of them Lord Milner, is anxious lest we should disturb the present stability of the present German Government. I am not surprised at that, seeing that President Wilson's point has always been that you cannot have peace until the German Government is democratized and totally altered. Next came Mr. Balfour, Foreign Minister of England, and all he has to say is: 'We will hold on to the African Colonies.' That is his contribution to the peace of Europe. That may be right or wrong but it is a direct slap in the face to President Wilson. His doing the very thing he asked these statesmen to desist from doing, and that is talking in terms of territorial aggrandizement and personal interest. There is not one word about the great ideas President Wilson has endeavored to hold aloft. Then, finally, we come to the last—I won't say the greatest, but apparently the most powerful—of the British statesmen, Sir Edward Carson, and his contribution is this: 'My word is finish the job.' Well, it was he who began the job, and mark what he goes on to say: 'There are two men in the world in whom I have confidence, Clemenceau and Lloyd George.' He was careful to omit Wilson, and were anything wanted to add to the honour of President Wilson

and secure the confidence of the world in him, that omission would do it."

"That is the situation we have to face. On the one side is a body of statesmen who have mismanaged this War, and but for whose incapacity, in my opinion, the War would have been ended two years ago, whose minds appear to be chiefly centered on two purposes; both of them, whatever differences of opinion may exist, are on the lower grade to aggrandizement and revenge. That is a national passion after the hideous atrocities perpetrated by German troops, but it is not an elevating end, it is not a fruitful end, it is an end which has never brought to any race since the world began a blessing. On the other side you have a nation and a man who came into this War not for any purpose of personal profit, free from the breath of suspicion, who came into it to claim the right to lift up the downtrodden and rescue the oppressed. This nation and this man address a great invitation, not for the first time, to the statesmen of Europe asking them to range themselves by his side under his banner in this great crusade of liberty, one of the holiest and greatest humanity has ever been called on to embark in. He asks: Will you range yourself on our side or will you range yourself in the old worn-out garments of diplomacy and secrecy and deceit which have bred all this hideous crop of horror? And the statesmen of England are silent, save for the replies we have recited."

### FROM STATESMEN TO PEOPLE

"From the statesmen of England we appeal to the people of England, and we ask the working men of this country to range themselves under the banner of President Wilson. We, in Ireland, have never hesitated. What have we gained from the statesmen of England or Europe? Nothing but misery and tears; but, in the words of a great philosopher and poet,

"We see across the western wave the dawn of a new and brighter day."

"We hail the flag of America which has been the abelter and the hope of our race in the darkest days of our agony: You can count upon Ireland both at home and in your own land with all her heart, with the blood of her sons, and when you raised that banner which you raised on the 27th of September in New York, every Irishman who is not either a lunatic or a traitor will rally to its fold."—The Freeman's Journal.

## THE PRESENT POSITION OF POLAND

### ANTI-SEMITIC RIOTS OF SUSPECT ORIGIN

POLES PROMPTLY EXECUTE 60 OF THE MARAUDERS  
Special Cable to The New York Times

Berne, Nov. 30.—A well-informed Pole, who is in constant touch with the present Polish Government gives me the following statement of the present position in Poland: Pilsudski has assumed a dictatorship and is exercising government with a firm hand. His Cabinet is composed of Socialists and members of the peasant party, with Wodzinski, a moderate Socialist and a former member of the Austrian Parliament, as President. The candidacy of Daszynski, the Galician Socialist leader, against Pilsudski, has been abandoned.

Pilsudski's first act was to arrest thirteen secret Bolshevik committees. The Moscow Bolsheviks retaliated by arresting the Polish representatives there. Now, however, Lednicki, who happened to be in Warsaw at the time, is in Russian Poland. There have been no disturbances whatever. The Government is distinctly radical, but apart from decreeing an eight-hour day and the abolition of titles it has left all measures of social reform to the Constituent Assembly, which is timed for January.

Now the Soviets exist in Russian Poland but just over the border in the Governments of Minsk and Grodno. Soviet German soldiers are active in the thoroughly Bolshevik spirit dividing up the land, plundering and murdering. The Warsaw Government has requested Berlin to withdraw these troops immediately.

The disturbances in Galicia are chiefly the work of demoralized Polish soldiers of the Austrian Army from the eastern front, who left by their officers without discipline or supplies, proceeded to plunder Galician towns. Since nearly all the Galician shopkeepers are Jews, this movement assumed an anti-semitic character and was fomented by agitators of suspect origin. The Warsaw Government has ordered a strict inquiry and promised full compensation for all losses.

In this region are bewildering complications, where the principle of self-determination seems to run riot. Eastern Galicia, too, has fallen into distressing confusion. What really happened there, says my informant, is the result of the death throes of the Austrian monarchy. The Ukrainians who inhabit Galicia were the only Austrian people who accepted Charles's federal scheme.

The Emperor's advisers told him the Galician Ukrainians would support the scheme, since they were on bad terms with the Kiev Government whom they suspect of being camouflaged Ukrainians.

Austrian officers were sent to Lemberg to organize the Ukrainian troops and eject the Polish officers from Lemberg. In the meantime the Austrian Empire ceased to exist without the Ukrainians noticing it. They proceeded to carry out the Emperor's scheme as a result of which they found themselves at war with the Poles and were driven out of Lemberg and Przemyśl.

"When the fighting at Lemberg began somebody released all criminals from the prison, and the result was a Jewish pogrom. When the Poles took possession of the city they arrested 1,500 marauders and executed 60. A mixed Polish Jewish Committee was appointed to investigate the pogroms and assess damages. My informant says the Poles hold Lemberg and Przemyśl for the present, but he does not see why they should, since the Peace Conference will decide the question of possession."

I asked why the Poles occupied Vladimir, Volynsky, Lutsk, and Kovel in Russian territory.

"To insure," he said, "that if this region is given to any one it shall be given to the Ukrainians. If this last European question is settled on a national basis, then we will give the region to the Ukrainians. If not we shall keep it."

My informant concluded by emphasizing the high character and energy of the dictator, Pilsudski.

## THE CATHOLIC CHURCH EXTENSION SOCIETY OF CANADA

### PRIESTS WANTED

The need of priests is very great at the present time. Every diocese in Canada suffered very severely from the plague of influenza.

The Western dioceses are worse off to-day than they were last year. Some of the dioceses have lost five and six priests. This is a real disaster when we consider the immensity of the area of the Western dioceses, how the few Catholics are scattered over this extensive territory and, at the best of times, how few the priests to minister unto them.

It is our duty as Catholics to aid by our prayers and generous financial assistance the bishops having the pastoral charge of these provinces. Pray particularly that the Master may send more laborers into the vineyard.

The following letter from the Archbishop of Winnipeg may be the means of procuring a help so necessary that it is actually vital to the Church in the West.

Winnipeg, Nov. 20th, 1918.  
Very Rev. Thos. O'Donnell, Pres. Catholic Church Extension Society, Toronto:

Dear Father O'Donnell:—The princely gift which you sent me of \$1,000, donated to this diocese for the education of a young man to the priesthood, is one that excites my deepest gratitude. It is no adequate expression of my appreciation to say that I thank the pious donor, or the Society of Church Extension, through whose kindly offices it has been transmitted.

There is a Bishop in Northern Ontario who has taken as his episcopal motto the beautiful words: "Da mihi animas." "Give me souls." That should be the motto of every priest, for it expresses so admirably the thirst for souls, that will not be slaked, in every truly priestly heart. It is for this, and for this alone, that we are "ministers of Christ and dispensers of the mysteries of God."

The priesthood is at the foundation of all success in the missionary life. If we have priests to look after the scattered flock, the ways and means, however important, will somehow be found. If we have not priests, no number of little chapels, as useful as they are for gathering the people together, no amount of generous subsidy to struggling missions, no assurance of anxious solicitude for the wayward and the outcast, will be of any avail. The key to the solution of the whole vast problem is the multiplication of the missionary workers in the field.

Last summer, during the Pastoral Visitation, I had occasion to visit an outlying mission in the Northern part of the Province, one hundred miles from the nearest priest. I left Winnipeg on Friday evening and arrived there on Saturday afternoon. On the journey I got into conversation with a gentleman who lived fifteen miles from the place of my destination and I was surprised to discover that he was, or rather should have been, a Catholic. His story was that he had left Ontario about a dozen years ago, and after drifting around for some time in Western towns, had finally settled down in his present home. He was the only Catholic in the place and after some years he married a Protestant before a Protestant Minister. He had prospered and was quite content with his lot. Although during all these years he had never seen a priest—largely, if not solely, on account of his own indifference—and had never assisted at Mass nor received the sacraments, he rather proudly gave me the assurance that he had not lost the faith of his fathers, inasmuch as he had taken care to administer private baptism to his children. On questioning further, I was sorry to discover that his faith was very far from being undiluted, and it was only too evident that environment had wrought a sad change in his religious belief. He not only hesitated to set up his own private judgment as the court of last appeal and, start-

ing from the principle that every man would be judged according to his works, rushed to the conclusion that, so long as a man was truthful and honest, it did not much matter to what church he professed to belong. The signs and marks of the purest indifference were only too apparent, it was the tribute paid to his associations and surroundings. The poor fellow regarded his attitude, not indeed as irreligious, but as a token of liberality and broadmindedness.

I spent the Sunday in the mission, in company with the Parish Priest, but, as the day was rainy and the roads almost impassable, I had not a fair opportunity of judging the congregation. There was a little church in the town in a fair state of repair, and it was comfortably filled on this occasion with devout worshippers, some of whom, in spite of the weather, had driven a distance of not less than twelve miles. On enquiry I learned that there were fifty Catholic families in this neighborhood, within a radius of twenty miles. At least twenty of these have fallen away altogether or are on the brink of the precipice. They still call themselves Catholics, but that is the only sign or proof that they give of their Catholicity.

One peculiar case was related to me of a man and his wife who came to this country many years ago. They were both Catholics and all their people for generations had been faithful and devoted Catholics. An item of interest is that a near relative of theirs occupies today a distinguished post in the ranks of the Catholic clergy of Ontario. They settled on a farm in this locality and soon acquired a fair competence. In the course of time they became careless and indifferent in their religious duties, as they were far from any church and had especially in the beginning, little or no chance of practicing them. This is their situation today. The man, now advanced in years, never goes to church, the wife but very irregularly. Two of their boys had the good fortune to marry Catholic wives and are excellent Catholics themselves. The girls, three in number if I am not mistaken, and still at home—have abandoned the faith and, yielding to the seductions of their environment, are duly qualified members of the Methodist persuasion.

What I mean to point out by these details is, that there is no hope for Catholicity in such a locality as I describe, unless it promptly receives the more direct and constant care of a resident priest. The families are not numerous enough to support a priest, by themselves, but, were it possible to establish a priest there, with the aid of some such Society as the Catholic Church Extension Society, that many of the careless ones could yet be reclaimed. He would not be without consolation in his ministry, for even in this remote mission there are proofs of faith that are touching and edifying. A tower of strength in the little town for many years was a good pious woman, who, practically alone, had kept alive the standard of Catholicity. It was due chiefly to her untiring efforts that the little church was constructed. Sunday after Sunday too, when no priest came, she gathered the little children together and taught them catechism. She is still alive and is as devoted as ever and as unsparing in her sacrifices for the practice of her religion. Thanks also to the zeal of another good woman, a number of the Catholics now congregate in the church every Sunday, at the usual time for the celebration of the Mass, and recite together the Prayers of Mass. At the conclusion of their devotions, an appropriate sermon for the Sunday is read aloud from the Book of Sermons by one of the congregation. It makes one's heart bleed, however, to see them so abandoned and to realize one's powerlessness to help them. Is it any wonder then that we rejoice when such a gift comes to us, as the one which has prompted this letter?

Wishing you every blessing and abundant success in your work,

I remain, Dear Father O'Donnell, Very sincerely yours in Xpō,

ALFRED A. SINNOTT,

Archbishop of Winnipeg.

Donations may be addressed to:

Rev. T. O'Donnell, President,

Catholic Church Extension Society,

87 Bond St., Toronto.

Contributions through this office should be addressed:

EXTENSION,

CATHOLIC RECORD OFFICE,

London, Ont.

DONATIONS

Previously acknowledged...\$1,041 00

MASS INTENTIONS

A Reader, Whitney Pier..... 1 00

NEWMAN HALL

On Friday evening, November 22nd,

Rev. John E. Burke, Rector of New

man Hall, addressed a large number

of the women of the club. Father

Burke pointed out the numerous and

varied opportunities that the young

ladies as students of the University,

had, to assist others less fortunate

than themselves and especially those

who were suffering as a result of the

War. He suggested that the girls

organize and enumerated a few par-

ticular works of service which they

should undertake.

The importance of making spha-

rum moss dressings was emphasized

by Miss Ellen Norman, B.A.

The Settlement work for which a

large number of girls volunteered,

vision of Miss Matheson of the University Settlement. After the address, Mrs. Frank Megan who very kindly consented to act as patroness, occupied the chair and conducted a very enthusiastic meeting.

The Newman Service Guild was inaugurated and the following officers elected:

President—Miss Florence Quinlan.

Secretary—Miss Frances Whelan.

Convener of the Settlement Com-

mittee—Miss Donnelly.

Convener of the Red Cross Com-

mittee—Miss Walsh.

On Wednesday evening, Nov. 27, Mr. Justice Riddell gave a talk on some little-known local Canadian history to the Newman Canadian Society. In opening his address, Mr. Justice Riddell said that although he had lately refused to speak to both Methodist and Presbyterian gatherings, he did not hesitate to accept the invitation of the Newman Canadian Society, as he considered that in doing so he was helping to foster a spirit of religious tolerance. After giving an account of the Farnell family in Canada, he congratulated the society on their enthusiastic beginning and wished them every success.

The Newman Dental Society entertained the students of all faculties at the club-rooms on Friday, Nov. 29.

### FATHER FRASER'S CHINA MISSION FUND

Dear Friends,—I came to Canada to seek vocations for the Chinese Missions which are greatly in need of priests. In my parish alone there are three cities and a thousand villages to be evangelized and only two priests. Since I arrived in Canada a number of youths have expressed their desire to study for the Chinese mission but there are no funds to educate them. I appeal to you to assist in founding burses for the education of these and others who desire to become missionaries in China. Five thousand dollars will found a bursar. The interest on this amount will support a student. When he is ordained and goes off to the mission another will be taken in and so on forever. All imbued with the Catholic spirit of propagating the Faith to the ends of the earth will, I am sure, contribute generously to this fund.

Gratefully yours in Jesus and Mary, J. M. FRASER.

I propose the following burses for subscription:

### SACRED HEART BURSE

Previously acknowledged.....\$487 92  
Mrs. M. O'Neill, Kinburn..... 5 00  
B. F., Sudbury..... 2 00  
Robt. McCarthy, St. John..... 2 00  
M. B. Quilty, Rentevic..... 1 00  
In honor Sacred Heart, Little Bona..... 2 00  
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T. M., St. Columban..... 5 00  
Jos. B. Gauthier, North Sydney..... 5 00  
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### QUEEN OF APOSTLES BURSE

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V. Chisholm..... 5 00  
IMMACULATE CONCEPTION BURSE  
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Miss M. Hennessey, Newcastle N. B..... 5 00  
Mrs. C. J. Morrissey, Newcastle, N. B..... 5 00

### COMFORTER OF THE AFFLICTED BURSE

Previously acknowledged..... \$12 00  
L. M., Plate Cove, Nfld..... 5 00  
ST. JOSEPH, PATRON OF CHINA, BURSE  
Previously acknowledged..... \$45 00

### BLESSED SACRAMENT BURSE

Previously acknowledged..... \$28 00  
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A. O. F., Sudbury..... 2 00

### ST. FRANCIS XAVIER BURSE

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### HOLY NAME OF JESUS BURSE

Previously acknowledged..... \$87 00  
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### HOLY SOULS BURSE

Previously acknowledged..... \$40 00  
M. E. F., Sudbury..... 5 00  
Master John Murphy, Woodlee..... 1 00  
Mrs. Wm. Hardy, Long Point..... 1 00  
Two Friends, St. John's, Nfld..... 5 00

### LITTLE FLOWER BURSE