

occasions, throughout the period of the War, when there could be no thought of their being used as evidence in the future, prepared, not for public effect, but in order that their contents might be communicated to the members of his flock by the priest at the altar; these pastoral letters accurately reflected the true inwardness of their composer. They appealed the highest and noblest instincts of the Canadian Ukrainians, calling upon them to rally under the flag of the British Empire, and to sacrifice wealth and blood in support of it, as a holy duty; they made due acknowledgment of the debt of gratitude and obligations which were owing to Canada, the land of adoption, which had afforded protection and opportunity to all its Ruthenian citizens; they requested that all party and racial feeling and all indifference be put aside; they gave reminder of the oath of allegiance, with its resulting obligation in the way of loyalty, and they defined loyalty as involving sacrifice; they suggested the formation of battalions of naturalized Ukrainians, and they appealed for continued prayer for the success of the cause undertaken by the British Empire and the speedy restoration of peace.

The Bishop himself took the witness stand and underwent a lengthy examination covering each one of the charges made against him. He denied each and every one of them; he explained what his attitude had been and was on each of the questions involved in the charges, and he disclosed to the Court all relevant information which he possessed, pertaining to the subject matter of the charges. He was also subjected to a lengthy cross examination by Counsel for the Great War Veterans. Although this examination covered a wide range, no objection was taken to any of the questions, the Bishop answering them all, to the best of his ability, and with thorough frankness.

Other witnesses called, showed that Bishop Budka had on many occasions, while addressing gatherings of his people in the Western Provinces, advised them to assist the Red Cross Work, and to purchase Victory Bonds in order that Canada might be enabled to carry out its undertakings; that he frequently reminded them of their duties to Canada, and that he arranged for other speakers to give addresses on the same subject; that he insisted on the children learning the English language, pointing out that, without it, they would not be able to succeed in this country; that his advocacy was not only in favor of a knowledge of English but also for a thorough training in it; that he had made representations to the Government at Ottawa with a view to having permission granted for the organization of Ruthenian Battalions in the Canadian Overseas Forces; that he had publicly and privately advocated enlistment on the part of Ruthenians not only in such Battalions but also in the Canadian Army generally. These witnesses also were examined as to the various charges made against the Bishop; they stated they had no knowledge of anything which would serve as a foundation for any of the charges, that they believed the charges to be wholly unfounded, and that in their belief, the charges had originated with a group of foreign speaking people who were active in